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GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
SINDHI LANGUAGE.

COMPARED  
WITH THE SANSKRIT-PRAKRIT AND THE  
COGNATE INDIAN VERNACULARS,

BY  
DR. ERNEST TRUMPP.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

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TRÜBNER AND CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

F. A. BROCKHAUS, LEIPZIG.

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1872.

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SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B.

AS A TOKEN

OF HIGHEST REGARD AND ESTEEM

BY HIS OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT

E. TRUMPP.





## P R E F A C E.

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THE Grammar, which is now offered to the learned Public, has been compiled already years ago, but as there were no means of printing it, it was laid aside hopelessly. That it has finally been rescued from oblivion is owing to the enlightened patronage of Her Majesty's Government for India, which liberally granted the printing expenses.

I am afraid, that I have given rather too much than too little by endeavouring to render the Grammar as complete as possible; I trust, however, that this object may have been attained to some extent at least.

A beginner will do well, after he has acquainted himself with the Sindhī system of sounds, to commence at once with the declensions and to turn bye and bye to the formation of themes after he has got a fair insight into the fabric of the language. The *Introduction* is intended for those only, who wish to penetrate more deeply into the origin and nature of the Sindhī.

The quotations, which I have added, I hope may prove useful to introduce the beginner into the study of the Sindhī literature; most of the quotations are taken from my edition of the *Shāha jō Risālō*<sup>1)</sup>, but many others also from manuscripts in my possession, which I collected during my former stay in Sindh. What we need now most is a critically sifted edition of the popular Sindhī tales and songs, which are very numerous and from which a good collection might be made. The next desideratum is an enlarged Sindhī Dictionary, as the late Capt. Geo. Stack's Dictionary, which is very good as far as it goes, is not sufficient for reading older or more difficult pieces. We may fairly expect, that these deficiencies will soon be remedied by Mr. Peile, the present energetic and enlightened Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency, for which the thanks of the learned Public will be due to him.

The Sindhī is by no means an easy language, it is on the contrary beset with more intricacies and difficulties than any of its Prākrit sisters. But on the other hand it amply repays to the philologist the labours he bestows on it; for the Sindhī has preserved a great many forms, for which we look in vain in the

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1) Published with the title:

Sindhī Literature. The Divān of Abd-ul-Latif, known by the name of: *Shāha jō Risālō*, 739 pages. Printed by F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, 1866.

In the quotations Sh. stands as an abbreviation for it.

cognate idioms. For the purpose of intercomparing the modern Ārian dialects the Sindhī is therefore invaluable. For this reason we have pointed out, in the form of *annotations*, the relation of the Sindhī with the Sanskrit-Prākṛit on the one hand and with the modern cognate idioms on the other hand, to give some impulse to a comparative study of the North-Indian Vernaculars, which as yet has been totally neglected.

The Sindhī Grammar of the late Capt. Stack is an accurate and meritorious work, but as all first attempts (for the Sindhī Grammar of Wathen does not deserve the name) incomplete and destitute of a Syntax. I sincerely wish, that the deficiencies of his work, from the emendation and enlargement of which he was prevented by an untimely death, may have been made up by the Grammar now offered to the Public.

The English reader will no doubt meet in this Grammar with many an expression, which he will consider as erroneous or ill-chosen. For all such and similar mistakes I must beg his pardon, which the kind reader surely will not withhold, when he is told, that the idiom, into which I endeavoured to clothe my thoughts, is not my mother-tongue.

Whilst this Grammar was passing through the press, I had gone to India for the purpose of translating the Sikh Granth. In order not to delay too long the printing of it, I could only see and correct a proof-sheet once. The unavoidable consequence was,

that owing to the letters of this Grammar being loaded with so many dots and distinguishing marks, a number of misprints has crept in, which the student is requested to correct first after the affixed list of misprints.

REUTLINGEN, 4<sup>th</sup> June, 1872.

E. TRUMPP.



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# INTRODUCTION.

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## THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE SINDHI TO THE SANSKRIT AND PRAKRIT.

The Sindhī is a pure Sanskritical language, more free from foreign elements than any other of the North Indian vernaculars. The old Prākrit grammarians may have had their good reason, to designate the Apabhraṇsha dialect, from which the modern Sindhī is immediately derived, as the lowest of all the Prākrit dialects; but if we compare now the Sindhī with its sister-tongues, we must assign to it, in a grammatical point of view, the first place among them. It is much more closely related to the old Prākrit, than the Marāṭhī, Hindī, Panjābī and Bangālī of our days, and it has preserved an exuberance of grammatical forms, for which all its sisters may well envy it. For, while all the modern vernaculars of India <sup>1)</sup> are already in a state of complete decomposition, the old venerable mother-tongue being hardly recognisable in her degenerate daughters, the Sindhī has, on the contrary, preserved most important fragments of it and erected for itself a grammatical structure, which surpasses in beauty of execution and internal harmony by far the loose and levelling construction of its sisters.

The Sindhī has remained steady in the first stage of decomposition after the old Prākrit, whereas all the

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1) In speaking of the modern vernaculars of India we exclude throughout the Drāvidian idioms of the South, which belong to quite a different stock of languages.

other cognate dialects have sunk some degrees deeper; we shall see in the course of our introductory remarks, that the rules, which the Prākṛit grammarian Kramadīshvara has laid down in reference to the Apabhraṃsha, are still recognisable in the present Sindhī, which by no means can be stated of the other dialects. The Sindhī has thus become an independant language, which, though sharing a common origin with its sister-tongues, is very materially differing from them.

The Sindhī, which is spoken within the boundaries of Sindh proper, is divided into three dialects, which grammatically differ very little from each other, but offer considerable discrepancies in point of pronunciation. The dialect of lower Sindh, comprising the Indus-Delta and the sea-coast, is called **लाड़ी** lārī, from **लाड़ु** lāṛu<sup>1)</sup>, by which lower Sindh is designated. The dialect, which is spoken north of Haiderābad, is called **सिराङ्की** sirāikī, from **सिरो** sirō, by which Upper Sindh is designated; the dialect in vogue in the Thar, or desert of Sindh, is called **थरेली** tharēli, from **थरु** tharu, the desert.

The dialect of Lār, though employed in most Sindhī compositions, is not the purest; the vowels are frequently contracted and the consonants too much softened down by assimilation. The northern or Sirāiki dialect has remained far more original and has preserved the purity of pronunciation with more tenaciousness, than the southern one. With reference to this superiority of the northern dialect to the southern the Sindhīs like to quote the proverb:

**लाड़ जो पढ़्यो सिरे जो ढगो**

lāra jō parhyō sirē jō ḍhaḡō.

The learned man of Lār is an ox in Upper Sindh.

---

1) **लाड़ु** is not a proper noun, but an appellation, signifying: „sloping ground;“ the same is the case with **सिरो** sirō, which signifies the upper country.



The dialect of the Thar is vigorous but uncouth and already intermingled with the Māṛvārī; it is spoken by the Shikārīs, Dheḍhs (ढेड़ carrier) and other out-cast tribes. As far as I know, there are no literary compositions extant in this dialect.

The object of these introductory remarks is to show the relative position, which the Sindhī holds to the Sanskrit and Prākṛit; and in order to elucidate this subject, we shall lay down the rules and principles, by which the present Sindhī vowel and consonantal system has been derived from the Sanskrit by the medium of the Prākṛit. Thus, we hope, a solid basis also will be gained for intercomparing the Sindhī with its other sister-tongues. By this process alone, which will enable us, to assign to the Ārian stock, what has been taken from it, though much altered now in shape and outward appearance by dint of contraction and assimilation, we shall on the other hand be able to trace out a certain residuum of vocables, which we must allot to an old aboriginal language, of which neither name nor extent is now known to us, but which, in all probability, was of the Tātār stock of languages and spread throughout the length and breadth of India before the irruption of the Ārian race, as all the other vernaculars contain a similar non-Ārian residuum of words, which have been already designated as "provincial" by the old Prākṛit grammarians.

The following investigation is destined for such as may be competent, by their previous studies, to penetrate more deeply into the real nature of the modern idioms of India, and for them, I trust, these outlines may prove useful and at the same time incentive, to follow up more deeply the intricate path, which I have pointed out.

## I. THE SINDHI VOWEL SYSTEM. 1)

## §. 1.

We consider first the single vowels, their change, substitution, contraction or elision in Sindhī.

## 1) ऋ (r) and its permutations.

The Sindhī, like the old Prākṛit, has cut off ऋ from its system of sounds; for it is either treated as a vowel, in which case it is changed to i, a etc., or as a consonant, in which latter case it coincides with र (r).

At the beginning of a word ऋ, if standing by itself, is changed to रि (ri), just as in Prākṛit, e. g. Sindhī रिछु riḥu, bear, Prāk. रिछ, Sansk. ऋक्ष.

But if ऋ be joined to a consonant, the following rules hold good:

a) r is usually dissolved into i, as: दिसणु diṣaṇu, to see, Sansk. दृश् (but Prāk. दकख), Hindī देखना; विछूं viḥū, scorpion, Prāk. विच्छुओ (or विच्छुओ), Sansk. कृश्चिक; किओ kiō, done, Prāk. किद, Sansk. कृत; गिरणु giṛhaṇu; to take, Sansk. गृह्ण, Prāk. गेरह.

b) r is dissolved into u, if the consonant, to which it is joined, happens to be a labial, as: बुढो būḍhō, old, Prākṛit on the other hand वड्ड, Sansk. वृड्; मुओ muō, dead, Prāk. मुदो or already मुओ (by elision of द), Sansk. मृत. In such instances, as सुणणु suṇaṇu, to

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1) In order to facilitate the intercomparison of the Sindhī with the Sanskrit and Prākṛit we have used in these introductory remarks a modified Sanskrit alphabet, the particulars of which see further on under the Sindhī alphabets. The romanized transcription, which we have added-every-where, is in accordance with the Standard Alphabet by Prof. Dr. Lepsius, 2<sup>d</sup> edition.

hear, Prāk. **सुण**, the original root-vowel (Sansk. **श्रु**) has been preserved.

c) In most instances though **r** is dissolved into **ar**, irrespective of the consonant to which it may be joined, as:

**मरण** maraṇu, to die, Prāk. **मर्**, Sansk. **मृ**.

**भरण** bharaṇu, to fill, Prāk. **भर्**, Sansk. **भृ**.

**धरण** dhaṛaṇu, to place, Prāk. **धर्**, Sansk. **धृ**.

**सरण** saraṇu, to move, Prāk. **सर**, Sansk. **सृ**.

In such like instances the Sindhī, as well as all the other cognate dialects, is quite in accordance with Prākṛit usage, the Sanskrit verbal noun being taken as the base of the infinitive in the modern idioms. In other instances though the Sindhī is not so liberal in dissolving **r**, as the Prākṛit; it has managed, on the contrary, in many cases to preserve **r** by changing it to **ir** or transposing the same, as: **मिर्दगुं** mirdangu (or: **मिर्धगुं** mirdhangu) a tabor, Prāk. **मुइंगो**, Sansk. **मृदङ्ग**; **विरखु** virkhu, taurus (planet), Sansk. **वृष**; **हिर्धो** hirdhō<sup>1)</sup>, heart, Prāk. **हिअअं**, Sansk. **हृदयम्**, but the more Prākṛitical form **हिअो** hīō, is also in use in Sindhī.

In a few cases **r** has been preserved by being changed to simple **r** (subscribed), in conjunction with a dental **t**, **d**, or a cerebral **ṭ**, **ḍ**; as: **जाट्रो** jāṭrō, son-in-law, Prāk. **जामाउओ**, Sansk. **जामातृक**; in this form **म** has been elided, which is rather of rare occurrence, and the dental has passed into a cerebral, the affix **क** being dropped altogether; similarly **माट्रे** māṭrē, and its derivatives, as: **माट्रेजो** māṭrējō, **माट्रेतो** māṭrētō etc., corresponding to the Prākṛit form **माउओ**, Sansk. **मातृक**.

1) The aspiration of **ध** is caused by the following **r**, which very frequently aspirates a preceding consonant, as we shall have often occasion to notice.



## 2) The Diphthongs ऐ ai and औ au.

Properly speaking there are no diphthongs in Sindhī, as little as in Prākṛit; ai is generally pronounced loosely as a-i, and au as a-u. The Sindhī, however, is somewhat tighter in its pronunciation and not quite so effeminate as the Prākṛit, so that it will depend more or less on the option of the speaker, if he will contract ai or au into a real diphthong, or pronounce them separately as two distinct vowels. From the manner of writing, no safe conclusion can be drawn, as a fixed system of orthography is still a desideratum. It may however be laid down as a general rule, that the Sindhī ignores diphthongs and pronounces them as two distinct vowels.

### a) The diphthong ai.

α) In such words, as are borrowed from the Arabic or Persian, the original diphthong is generally retained, and written and pronounced accordingly, as: सैरु sairu, journey; Arab. سَيْرٌ; पैदा paidā, created, Pers. پَيْدَا; likewise in such nouns, as have been taken from the Hindūstānī, as: पैसो paisō, a pice. On the rest it is quite optional, to write and pronounce for instance सैन saina or सइन sa-ina, hint; the Hindūs prefer the loose Prākṛit pronunciation (a-i, a-u), the Muhammedans more the Arabic or Persian method (ai, au).

β) But generally the diphthong ai is contracted into ē in Sindhī, which is always long, and never aniceps, as in Prākṛit; e. g. वेरु vēru, enmity, prāk. वइरं (Lassen quotes also a form वेरं), Sansk. वैरं; वेजु vēju, physician, Prāk. वेज्ज, Sansk. वैद्य; सेंधोलूणु sēndhōlūṇu, rocksalt (literally, Sindh-salt), from the Sansk. सैधव, Sindhī, and लवण salt (Prāk. लोण).

In a similar manner also अय ay, which in Sindhī is treated in the same way as ai, is frequently



contracted into ē, as: नेणु nēṇu, eye, Prāk. णञ्जणं, Sansk. नयनं; सेजा sējā, bed, Prāk. सेज्जा, Sansk. शय्या.

γ) The original diphthong ai may also be contracted to ī, as: धीर्जु dhīrju, firmness, Sansk. धैर्य, Prāk. धीर. This Sindhī form is so far a proof for the correctness of the Prākrit rule, as धीर्जु can only be derived from धैर्य, and not from धीर itself; similarly Hindī धीर्ज.

### b) The diphthong au.

The same, that has been remarked on the diphthong ai, may also be stated of the diphthong au; it may be optionally pronounced as a diphthong, but is more commonly separated into its component vowels.

α) This diphthong is generally preserved in words borrowed from the Arabic or Persian, as: दौर dauru, a period, arab. دَوْر; औरत aurata, woman, Arab. عَوْرَت; also in pure Sindhī words it is used and written, as: औखो aukhō, difficult; भौरु bhaūru, a large black bee, Sansk. भमर; लाँगु laṅgu, a clove, Sansk. लवङ्ग. In such pure Sindhī words though the diphthong may also, after the analogy of the Prākrit, be separated into a-u, as: वउड़णु va-uṛaṇu, to seek, or: वौड़णु vauṛaṇu; भउणणु bha-uṇaṇu, to wander about, or: भौणणु bhaṇaṇu.

At the end of a word no diphthong is admissible, and it must always be pronounced अउ a-u, for the sake of inflexion, as: सउ sa-u, hundred (Prāk. सअ) जउ ja-u, barley, Pers. جَو, Sansk. यव; चउ ca-u, say, imperative of चवणु, to say.

β) But very frequently this diphthong is contracted to ō, as: गोरो gōrō, fair, Sansk. गौर; जोभनु jōbhanu, time of youth, Prāk. जोव्वणं, Sansk. यौवनम्; मोड़ु mōṛu, a crest, Prāk. मउडं (Sansk. मुकुट); भोणो bhōṇō, or भउणो bha-uṇō, a vagabond. The same rule also is

occasionally applied to Arabic or Persian words, as: **कोम** kōma, a clan, or: **कौम** kauma, Arab. **قوم**.

γ) The diphthong au may also be contracted to ū, as: **सूरिहाई** sūrihāī, heroism, Prāk. **सोरिञ्चं** Sansk. **शौर्य**; **लुणू** lūṇu, salt, Prāk. **लीण**, Sansk. **लवणं** (अव being treated like au).

### §. 2.

#### 3) The vowels a, ā; i, ī; u, ū; ē; ō.

Having considered the diphthongs ai and au in their relative position to the Sanskrit and Prākrit, we submit now the common Sindhī vowels to a nearer examination.

##### a) The vowels a, ā.

The short vowel **अ** a, is more tenaciously kept fast in Sindhī, than in the Prākrit, and the Sindhī very frequently recurs directly again to the original Sanskrit, as: **पको** pakō, cooked, Sansk. **पक्क**, but Prāk. **पिक्क**; **अंगारु** angāru, coal, Sansk. **अङ्गार**, but Prāk. **इङ्गालो**; **सुपनो** supanō, dream, Sansk. **स्वप्न**, but Prāk. **सिबिण**; **वलि** vale, a creeper, Sansk. **वल्ली**, but Prāk. **वेल्ली**. But there is no lack of examples on the other hand, in which original a has been likewise shortened to i, as: **खिमा** khimā, patience, Prāk. **खमा**, Sansk. **क्षमा**; **मिज** miña, marrow, Sansk. **मज्जा**.

In this way a has been shortened to i in all those forms, which are already alleged by the Prākrit grammarian Kramadīshvara in the Apabhransha dialect (compare: Lassen, Instit. Linguae Prāk. p. 454) as: **जिञ्च-तिञ्च** jīa-tīa (Apabhransha: **जिध-तिध**, instead of **जध-तध**); **जिति-तिति** jite-tite, where-there (Apabhransha: **जेत्थु-तेत्थु**<sup>1)</sup>, from **यच-तच**); **किति** kite, where? (Apa-

1) e is in Prākrit before a double consonant = ě = ĩ.

bhransha: केत्थु, from an original form कत्थु, instead of क्वच, thence the common Sansk. form कुच). The Sindhī adverb इअ् ĩa or ईअ् ĩā, thus, corresponds to the Prāk. इअ, and is regularly derived from the Sansk. adverb इत्थम् (not from इति, which Lassen has already doubted) with the elision of h (ĩa = iha).

Short a is occasionally, but rarely, changed to u, as: राउरु rā-uru, tax, Sansk. राजकर (but not in the examples quoted by Lassen §. 173, 3).

Long ā is in Sindhī frequently preserved in such forms, where in Prākrit it has been already shortened (owing to the contraction or assimilation of the following compound consonant): as: बैरागी bairāgī, a religious ascetic, Prāk. बेरग, Sansk. बैराग्य; मारिख mārīkha, way, Prāk. मग्ग, Sansk. मार्ग; जाट्रा jātṛā, pilgrimage, Prāk. जत्ता, Sansk. यात्रा; वाघु, vāghu, tiger, Prāk. वग्घु, Sansk. व्याघ्र. Long ā has been shortened in कोडुरि kōḍare, spade, Sansk. कुदाल.

Long ā is weakened to ĩ in the following adverbs, after the analogy of the Prākrit, as: जडिहिं-तडिहिं jaḍehē-taḍehē, when-then; कडिहिं kaḍehē, when? which are derived from the Sansk. adverbs: यदा-तदा, कदा.

Long ā as a feminine termination of Prākrit nouns is in Sindhī occasionally permuted for ī or even ĩ (e), as: वाई vā-ī, speck, Prāk. वाआ, Sansk. वाच्; धुरि dhure, origin, Prāk. धुरा, Sansk. धुर. The only example of final आ of a masc. theme being changed to i is राइ rā-e, prince, Prāk. राआ, Sansk. राजा nom.

In a certain number of words, ending in the Sansk. crude state in तृ (but nom. sing. ता), final ā has been changed in Sindhī (as now and then already in Prākrit) to u, as: पिउ, father, Prāk. पिआ (by elision of त), Sansk. nom. पिता; भाउ bhāu, brother, Prāk. भाआ, Sansk. भ्राता; and by the same levelling process: माउ



māu, mother, Prāk. माआ, Sansk. माता; राउ rāu, prince (besides राइ); पंधु pandhu, journey, Sansk. पन्था m.

As regards the vowel changes in the midst of a word, the Sindhī adheres on the average to Prākṛit usage, as: पथरु patharu, bed, Prāk. पथर, Sansk. प्रस्तार, Hindī बिस्तर), different from the else identical word पथर stone, Prāk. पथर, Sansk. प्रस्तर (Hindī पथर); मया mayā, compassion, Sansk. माया (Hindī likewise मया); देवली dēvalī, temple (in Sindhī with the fem. termination ī), Prāk. देउल्ल, Sansk. देवालय (Hindī likewise देवल).

b) The vowels i, ī.

Short i is in Sindhī pronounced like short ě, when preceded or followed by ह h, and regularly so, when ending a word, as: इहड़ो ěharō, such a one, मिहिति mēhētē, a mosque; गालि gāle, word. Short i corresponds therefore often to the Prākṛit ए ē, which is considered short, when followed by a compound consonant, whereas ए ē is in Sindhī always long; e. g. Prāk. गेरह, Sindhī गिरह (गिरहण), to take; निद्र nindra, sleep, Prāk. रोह or रिह, Sansk. निद्रा; चिन्ह cīnhu, sign, Prāk. चेन्ध or चिन्ध, Sansk. चिह्न.

It is a curious phenomenon in Sindhī, that occasionally a short i is interpolated in a syllable, which the effeminate pronunciation finds too harsh for the ear. This is particularly the case, when a syllable closes with a double n or n followed by another consonant (especially a liquida). The consequence of this effeminate pronunciation is, that the n thus separated by the interpolation of i, becomes nasalized, as: संइन sāina, sign, hint, instead of सन्न, from संज्ञा; संइसार sāisāru, world, instead of संसार; मंइजल māijala, a day's journey, instead of मंजल (مَنْزَل), and is frequently no longer heard at all, especially

in the mouth of the Muhammedans, who write: مَزَل ma-izala, سَاسَر sa-isāru etc.

Lengthened is ĩ in की kī, what, Prākṛit already की, from the Sanskrit किम्; further in शीहु śīhu, lion, Prāk. सीह, Sansk. सिंह; but not in जिभ jibha, tongue, Prāk. जीहा, Sansk. जिह्वा.

Long ī is kept fast by the Sindhī in many instances, where in Prākṛit it has been shortened to ĩ, in consequence of the assimilation of consonants, as: तीर्थु tīrthu, a holy bathing-place, Prāk. तित्थ, Sansk. तीर्थ.

Long ī is rarely shortened to ĩ, and this only, when ending a noun, as: नारि nāre, a woman, Prāk. et Sansk. नारी.

Long ī passes into ē in those instances, which have been already marked out by the old Prākṛit grammarians, as Prākṛit केरिस, एरिस etc., Sansk. कीदृश, ईदृश etc. The corresponding Sindhī forms are: केहरो, kēharō, what? (by transposition of ह, instead of केरहो); केरु kēru, who, (by elision of ह, instead of केहु kēhu; in the Apabhraṇsha dialect r on the other hand has been dropped, as: केही). The Prākṛit form एरिस (Apabhraṇsha एही) has not been taken up by the Sindhī, but other forms have been created from the pronominal bases की, जो, तो, इहो, उहो, by adding to them the diminutive affix डो rō, as: किहडो kēharō, of what kind; जिहडो-तिहडो jēharō — tēharō, of which kind — of such a kind; इहडो ēharō, of this kind, उहडो uharō, of that kind.

c) The vowels u, ū.

On the whole the Sindhī has taken up those changes, which these vowels have been made subject to in Prākṛit;



but in some special cases it has remained more original, than the Prākṛit, as: **पुरुषु** purusu, man, Prāk. **पुरिसो**, Sansk. **पुरुष**; **मुखिरी**, mukhirī, a bud, Prāk. **मउलं**, Sansk. **मुकुलं**.

U is changed to a in: **गरो** ḡarō, heavy, Prāk. **गरुअ**, Sansk. **गुरु**; **डबलु** ḍābalu, weak (Prāk. still **दुबल**), Sansk. **दुर्बल**; or it may be dropped altogether, as: **परि** pare, on, upon, Prāk. **उवरि**, Sansk. **उपरि**.

U is changed to ō only in the following instances, as: **मोती** mōtī, pearl, Prāk. **मोत्त** (mōtta) Sansk. **मुक्त**; **पोथी** pōthī, book, Prāk. **पोत्थुओ**, Sansk. **पुस्तक**; **कोइरि** kōḍare, a spade, Sansk. **कुदाल**.

Long ū is preserved more tenaciously in Sindhī, than in Prākṛit, e. g. **नूरो** nūro, a hollow ring on the ankle, Prāk. **णेउरं** Sansk. **नूपुर**. — In such cases, where original u has been depressed to ō in Prākṛit, the original vowel generally reappears in Sindhī, as: **उखिरि** ukhirī, a mortar, Prāk. **ओकखलं**, Sansk. **उलखल**; **पुठि** puṭhe, power, Prāk. **पोदिठ**, Sansk. **पुष्टि**, which is, though identical in form, not to be confounded with **पुठि** puṭhe, the back, Sansk. **पृष्ट**, Hindī **पीठ**.

#### d) The vowels ē and ō.

In Sindhī, as well as in Prākṛit, ē and ō are no longer looked upon as Guṇa-vowels, but as simple sounds. In Sindhī ē and ō are always long, never aneeps, as in Prākṛit; for the short Prākṛitical ē short i is substituted in Sindhī, as: **हिकु** hiku, one, Prāk. **एक्क**; and for the short Prākṛitical ō short u, as stated already.

Both vowels keep their place very steadfastly and frequently reappear in such cases, where they have been

already shortened in Prākṛit, owing to the assimilation of consonants, as: प्रेम प्रेम, love, Prāk. पेम्म (pēm̐ma); जोभनु jōbhanu, time of youth, Prāk. जोव्वणं (jōvva-nam); जोगु jōgū, fit, Prāk. जोग्ग, Sansk. योग्य.

Quite exceptional is the shortening of ō to u in लुहरु luharu, blacksmith, instead of: लोहकार (Sansk. लोहकार), where ā has been likewise shortened to ă; and the change of ē to ī in पीजु pīju, draught, Sansk. पेय; खी khī, wellfare, Sansk. क्षेम; नीहु nīhu, love, Prāk. रोहो, Sansk. रोह; मीहु mīhu, rain, Prāk. मेहो, Sansk. मेघ.

When ending a noun ē and ō are frequently shortened to ě and ũ respectively, especially in poëtry; but these changes being peculiar to Sindhī, we shall consider them hereafter separately. The peculiarity of the Apabhransha dialect, as noted by the grammarian Kramadīshvara, is fully borne out by the modern Sindhī; it uses likewise in the locative singular ě (i) instead of ē, as परदेहि pa-raḍēhe, in a foreign country, घरि gharě, in a house etc. In the same way, as the Apabhransha, the Sindhī also changes to a great extent the Prākṛit termination ō to u, as: कमु kamu, business, Prāk. कम्मो etc. The same may also be said of the ablative sing. termination आदो (= ā — ō with elision of द) which is commonly shortened to ādu in the Apabhransha dialect, and in Sindhī further to ā-u: as घराउ gharā-u, from a house. This old Sindhī ablative termination is now-a-days generally contracted to अंउं āũ (ā being likewise shortened to ă, and to avoid the hiatus, both vowels being nasalized) but ā-u is still very frequently used in poëtry.

## §. 3.

**The elision, contraction and insertion of vowels.**

These three points, so important in the old Prākṛit, we may, as far as the Sindhī is concerned, sum up under the following brief remarks:

a) An elision of vowels takes far more rarely place in Sindhī, than in the Prākṛit, because the consonants do not so easily give way; there is however no lack of instances, in which the Sindhī accedes to Prākṛit usage, as: **दुआरो** duārō, temple (different from **दुआरु** door, Sansk. द्वार), Sansk. **देवालय**, where ē has been elided; **सिआरो** siārō, the cold season, Prāk. **सीआरो**, Sansk. **शीतकाल**; **कुंभरु** kumbharu, potter, Sansk. **कुंभकार**; **पखाल** pakhāla, a pair of leather-bags, Sansk. **पयःखल**; **रिणु** riṇu, the desert (the Rīṇ), Sansk. **इरिणं**; **धिअ** dhia, daughter (prākṛit already **धीआ**, see Lassen p. 172, note); **बि** bi, also, Prāk. **बि**, Sansk. **अपि**.

b) As regards the contraction of vowels, the Sindhī coincides more fully with the Prākṛit, though in some instances I have noticed a deviation from Prākṛit analogy, as: **चोथों** cōṭhō, the fourth, Prāk. **चउत्थ**, Sansk. **चतुर्थ**; **मोरु** moru, peacock, Prāk. **मोर**, Sansk. **मयुर**; **लूणु** lūṇu, salt, Prāk. **लोण**, Sansk. **लवण**; **सोनु** sōnu, gold, Sansk. **सुवर्ण**.

c) With reference to the insertion of vowels the Sindhī agrees on the whole with the Prākṛit.

a) An original compound consonant is separated by the insertion of a vowel, to render its pronunciation more easy for a Sindhī organ. The insertion of a respective vowel depends on the sequence of vowels or the varga of the consonant, which is to be separated from the preceding one, though this rule is by no means strictly adhered to.



**a** is inserted in cases like the following: सराह sa-rāha, praise, Prāk. सलाहा, Sansk. श्लाघा; सलोकु sa-lōku, a ślōka, Prāk. सिलोअ, Sansk. श्लोक.

**i** is inserted, as: इस्त्री istri, woman, Prāk. इत्थी, Sansk. स्त्री; वरिहु varēhu, year, Prāk. वरिसो, Sansk. वर्ष; मिलणु milaṇu, to be obtained, Prāk. मिलाण, Sansk. root म्लै.

**u** is inserted, as: सुपनो supanō, dream, Prāk. सि-विण, Sansk. स्वप्न; सुमरणु sumaraṇu, to remember, Prāk. सुमर्, Sansk. स्मर् (root स्म).

β) On the other hand the Sindhī very frequently has gone a step farther and dispensed with the insertion of a vowel by pushing the root-vowel between the compound consonant and dropping the final consonant, as: सेणु sēṇu, friend, Prāk. सणेह, Sansk. स्नेह; or more commonly it drops simply one of the compound consonants, as: नुहु nuhu, daughter-in-law, Prāk. सोणह, Sansk. सुषा; सघणु saghaṇu, to be able, Prāk. सकणोमि, Sansk. सक्रोमि.

#### §. 4.

#### Sandhi, Hiatus and Euphony.

The Sindhī, as well as the Prākrit, dispenses totally with the rules of Sandhī, and vowels may therefore meet, without being subject to the laws of euphony. To separate however in some measure concurring vowels, the Sindhī very liberally employs the use of Anusvāra, whereby a certain nasalizing pronunciation has been imparted to the language, which is in some measure disagreeable to our ear; e. g. आंऊं āũ, I; सुखांऊं su-khāũ, nom. plur. of सुखा, vows; स्वांङ्गु khāiṇu, to burn; गांऊं gāũ, cow etc. The Anusvāra is further inserted, to facilitate the lengthened pronunciation of a

vowel, as: **मीहु** mīhu, rain, Sansk. **मेघ**; this is particularly the case, when a noun ends in a long vowel, as **प्री** prī, friend, **भू** bhū, earth etc.

On the other hand there are also examples to be met with, where original Anusvāra has been dropped in Sindhī, as: **मासु** māsu, or **माहु** māhu, meat, Sansk. **मांस**.

## II. THE SINDHĪ CONSONANTAL SYSTEM.

### §. 5.

In comparing the Sindhī letters (see below the Sindhī alphabets) with the Prākṛit alphabet, we see at the first glance, that the Sindhī has retained the letters **श** ś, **ङ** ṅ, **ज** ṛ and **न** n, as single letters, which have disappeared already from the Prākṛit alphabet, except when preceding a consonant of their respective vargas.

**श** ś, is in Sindhī by no means a palatal sibilant, as in Sanskrit, but a simple dental sound, equally unknown in Sanskrit and Prākṛit, which has become naturalized in all the modern idioms (with the exception of the Gujārātī), and which corresponds to our common dental sh. It is derived from various sources:

a) from the Sanskrit palatal sibilant **श**, as: **शब्दु** śabdu, word, Sansk. **शब्द**; **शरीरु** śarīru, body (besides **सरीरु** sarīru), Sansk. **शरीर**; **शुक्रु** śukru, friday, Sansk. **शुक्र**.

b) from the Sanskrit dental sibilant **स** s, as: **शीहु** śīhu, lion, Sansk. **सिंह**; **शाहू** śāhū, rich (by the Musalmāns generally pronounced **साऊ** sā-ū) Sansk. **साधु**; the s of Persian words is also now and then changed to ś, as: **शीख** śikha, a spit, Pers. **سیخ**.

c) from the Sanskrit cerebral sibilant **ष** ś, as: **कशणु** kaṣaṇu, to pull, Sansk. **कृष्** (Hindī **कसना**); **किशणु** kiṣṇu,



Krishna, Sansk. कृष्ण; विशु viṣu, world (besides विसु) Sansk. विषय.

The letter ش of Arabic and Persian words is always rendered by श, as: शहर ṣaharu, town, Pers. شهر; शाहु ṣāhu, king, Pers. شاه.

This is a very remarkable deviation from the principles of the Prākṛit, where the letter श has been changed to स, and further to ह.

In Sindhī the use of the letter श is confined to a limited number of indigenous vocables (those, which have been borrowed from foreign sources, not being taken into account), but that it is still to be considered more or less exceptional, may be concluded from the circumstance, that the Prākṛit rules concerning its permutations (श = स = ह) are still in full force in Sindhī, as: सुणणु su-ṇaṇu, to hear, Prāk. सुणामि, Sansk. शृणोमि; फासी phāsī, or फाही phāhī, a noose, Sansk. पाश; देसु dēsu, country, Sansk. देश; डह ḍaha, ten, Prāk. दह, Sansk. दश.

The same law holds good with reference to the cerebral ष ṣ, which like श, passes into स or ह, as: नुहु nuhu, daughter-in-law, Sansk. सुषा; विसु viṣu, world, Sansk. विषय; वेसु vēsu, disguise, Sansk. वेष.

श and ष are in Sindhī also frequently changed to छ ḥ, as: किछड़ी kičharī, rise and pulse boiled together (Hindī खिचड़ी), Sansk. कृशरा; छंछरु ḥančharu, Saturday, Sansk. शनिश्चर; छ ḥa, or छह ḥaha, six, Prāk. छा, Sansk. षट्. This permutation seems in Sindhī to be so deeply rooted, that even the ش of Arabic and Persian words is occasionally changed to छ, as: छाल ḥāla (besides शाल), would to God, Arab. شاء الله; छाबसि ḥābase, bravo! Pers. شاباش; पाछाहु pāchāhu, king, Pers. پادشاه.

The cerebral ष is occasionally written in Sindhī, but only by Brāhmans, and even with them its use depends on their relative knowledge of Sanskrit. We may therefore as well leave out this letter from the consonantal system of the Sindhī, as its actual pronunciation is completely ignored. In Capt. Stack's Sindhī Dictionary some words are given with the cerebral ष, such as: विषई viṣaī, voluptuary, दुष्ट duṣṭu, bad, कष्ट kaṣṭu, wretchedness etc., but the letter itself as well as those words are only known to the Brāhmans.

The guttural ङ ṇ, as well as the palatal ज ṇ, keep their place in Sindhī as single letters, e. g. अङ्ग aṅṇu, body (Hindī अङ्ग or आङ्ग), Sansk. अङ्ग; मङ्गु maṅṇu, to ask (Hindī माङ्गना), Sansk. मार्गण (r. मृग्); मज्जु maṅṇu, to heed (Hindī मान्ना), Sansk. मानन. In the kindred dialects both these nasals are only used in conjunction with a letter of their varga, and never as single consonants (the Panjābī alone being excepted).

The cerebral ण ṇ has not supplanted the dental ज in Sindhī, as in Prākṛit, but both are sharply kept asunder; ण ṇ is also used as a single consonant, in the same way as ङ ṇ and ज ṇ, and is of very frequent occurrence, in which respect the Panjābī alone agrees with the Sindhī, the other dialects using ण ṇ only before letters of the cerebral class, with the exception of the Hindūstānī, which is destitute of a cerebral nasal.

### §. 6.

#### 1) Single consonants at the beginning of a word.

At the beginning of a word the following consonants occur in Sindhī:

- 1) Gutturals: क k, ख kh; ग g, घ gh; — ह h; — — ग ḡ.
- 2) Palatals: च ċ, छ ċh; ज j, झ jh; — य y; — श ś, ञ ṇ.
- 3) Cerebrals: ट ṭ, ठ ṭh; ड ḍ, ढ ḍh; — ढ ṛ; — — ड ḍ.
- 4) Dentals: त t, थ th; द d, ध dh; न n; र r; ल l; स s; —
- 5) Labials: प p, फ ph; ब b, भ bh; म m; व v; — — ब ḃ.

This scheme deviates from that of the Prākṛit in some essential points, which we have partly already noticed.

Peculiar to the Sindhī is the cerebral **इ** r, beginning a word, which is not found in any of the other dialects. It is, however, also in Sindhī confined to the two interjections **इ** rē and **इ** rī; the former is used in calling out to a man, the latter in calling out to a woman. There can be no doubt, that we have in both forms the Sansk. interjectional adverb **अरे** (which form is also used in Sindhī) which has been vindicated by Dr. Caldwell (Comparative Grammar of the Drāvidian languages, p. 440) to the Drāvidian idioms of the south, and the original signification of which is: o slave! The correctness of Dr. Caldwell's statement is borne out by the Sindhī, in which besides **इ** and **इ**, also **अइ** and **अइ** is used, corresponding to the Drāvidian *aḍā*.

All those consonants, as arrayed above, hold their place at the beginning of a word, when standing single; but when a noun happens to be compounded, then the first consonant of the second noun is no longer considered initial, and may therefore be elided, as: **सिआरो** *siārō*, the cold season, Prākṛit already **मीआरो**, Sansk. **शीत**—**काल**.

1) **क** k is not subject to aspiration, as in some examples of the Prākṛit, e. g. **खुज्ज**, Sansk. **कुज्ज**, Sindhī **कुबो** *kubō*, hump-backed; neither is k changed to **च** at the beginning of a word, but frequently at the end (being an affix) and in the case of the genitive affix **जो** even to the media **ज** j.

The k of Arabic-Persian words on the other hand is now and then aspirated or even changed to **خ** *χ*, as: **کھتَاب** *khutābu*, school, or **خُتَاب** *χutābu*, from the Arabic **کُتَاب**; **سُکھَان** *sukhānu*, a rudder, Arab. **سُكَّان**.



2) ग g is aspirated in the single instance of घरु gharu, a house, Prāk. घर (instead of गर्ह), Sansk. गृह.

3) त t is very frequently changed to the corresponding cerebral ट ṭ. The tendency of the dentals, to surrender their place to the corresponding cerebrals, has so much got the upper hand in Sindhī, that its consonantal system differs therein quite materially and significantly from the old Prākrit; e. g. त्रामो trāmō, copper, Prāk. तांब, Sansk. ताम्र (Hindī तांबा); त्रे trē, three, Prāk. तिस्सि, Sansk. त्रीणि (Hindī तीन); the same may also be stated of the aspirate थ th, as: ठाणु ṭhāṇu, stable, Prāk. थाण, Sansk. स्थान.

The cerebral ट (ठ) with its media ड (ढ) comprises the most non-Ārian elements of the language; nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the words, which commence with a cerebral, are taken from some aboriginal, non-Ārian idiom, which in recent times has been termed "Scythian"<sup>1)</sup>, but which we would prefer to call Tātār. This seems to be a very strong proof, that the cerebrals have been borrowed from some idiom anterior to the introduction of the Arian family of languages; the Sanskrit uses the cerebrals very sparingly, but in Prākrit, which is already considerably tinged with so-called "provincial" (i. e. non-Ārian) elements, they struggle already hard to supplant the dentals.

4) द d, as well as its tenuis त t, is very frequently changed to the corresponding cerebral ड ḍ, and, as even ḍ did not seem hard enough at the beginning of a word, it was changed in most cases to the peculiar Sindhī ड़ ḍ̣ (the pronunciation of which see under the Sindhī alphabets), as: ड़ोली ḍ̣olī, a kind of sedan chair, Prākrit already डोला, Sansk. दोला; ड़ुंडु ḍ̣aṇḍu, a stick, Prāk.

1) This term, though used by Dr. Caldwell and Mr. Ed. Norris, we find too vague; Tātār is more specific, as we understand by this term a certain family of languages.



डण्ड, Sansk. दण्ड; डिञ्जणु ḍianu, to give, Prāk. देमि, Sansk. root दा; डिसणु ḍisaṇu, to see, Prāk. दक्ख Sansk. दृष्. But if r be joined to the cerebral media, the simple cerebral (ड) must be used, as ड ḍ is already by its own nature a double cerebral, e. g. ड्राखा ḍrākha, grape, Sansk. द्राक्षा (Hindī दाख). The simple cerebral ड ḍ is very seldom to be met with at the beginning of a word, and must be carefully distinguished from इ ḍ, as: डिठो ḍiṭhō, obstinate, but डिठो ḍiṭhō, seen, participle past of डिसणु to see.

द d, is changed to its aspirate ध dh in the single instance of धिञ्ज dhia, daughter, after the precedent of the Prākrit धीदा or धीञ्जा.

5) Initial प is aspirated in some instances, as: फासी phāsī or फाही phāhī, a noose, Sansk. पाश (Hindī फांसी); now and then it passes also to the semi-vowel व (by the medium of ब b) as: वाङ्गो vāṅhō, a Hindū schoolmaster, Sansk. उपाध्याय (initial u having first been dropped).

6) The semi-vowel य y has become now very scarce in Sindhī at the beginning of a word, as: यभणु yabhaṇu, coire; यटो yaṭō, stout; यारंहं yārāhā, eleven. After the analogy of the Prākrit initial य is generally changed to ज, as: जो jō, who, Sansk. यो; जसु jasu, fame, Sansk. यश.

In words, borrowed from the Arabic or Persian, y is always preserved, as: यारु yāru, friend, Pers. یار etc.

The only instance, where initial य has been changed to ल l in Sindhī is लठि laṭhe, a walking-stick; the same is the case in Prākrit, लट्ठि, Sansk. यष्टि.

## §. 7.

## 2) Single consonants in the midst of a word.

According to a common Prākṛit rule the following consonants:

क k, ग g; च č, ज j; त t, द d; प p, ब b, when standing single in the midst of a word, may either be retained or elided. This rule we find corroborated by the Sindhī, but not without some essential restrictions, the consonants being on the whole more frequently retained than elided, as the effeminacy of pronunciation has not yet reached that degree of indistinctness in Sindhī, which so peculiarly characterizes the Prākṛit. We shall therefore find, that in many instances the Sindhī has followed the already beaten track, but has more frequently preserved the old harder form, or chosen its own way of elision and contraction. The semi-vowels are but rarely totally elided in Sindhī; they either keep their place or are dissolved into their corresponding vowels.

Examples of elision: सुई suī, needle, Prāk. सूई, Sansk. सूची. किञ्चो kiō, done, Prāk. किदो, Sansk. कृत; राउ rāu, prince, Prāk. राञ्जा, Sansk. राजा; चउमासो ča-umāsō, the rainy season, Sansk. चतुर्मास; सरउ sara-u, autumn, Prāk. सरदो, Sansk. शरद्; पिउ piu, father, Prāk. पिञ्जा, Sansk. पिता.

This process of elision is extended even to foreign words, as: नाखुओं nākhūō, a ship-master, Pers. نَاخِدَا.

But more frequently the consonants keep their place, as: सागरु sāgaru, the sea, Prāk. साञ्जरो, Sansk. सागर; नगरु nagaru, town, Prāk. णञ्जरो, Sansk. नगर; वचनु vačanu, promise, Prāk. वञ्जणं, Sansk. वचनं.

It is quite characteristical, that the Prākṛit does not elide the cerebrals, for which it shows already such a predilection, but, wherever possible, it changes

the dentals into cerebrals, to guard them thus against elision. This process we find in full operation in the modern dialects, which have sprung from the Prākṛit; the common dentals have become too weak for the mouth of the people, a circumstance, which receives a particular light from the manner, in which the modern Indians write and pronounce European words; every dental is without mercy changed by them into a cerebral, which proves at least so much, that the cerebrals are more familiar to them, than the dentals.

Let us now briefly glance over the exceptions, which have been noted down by the Prākṛit grammarians.

1) According to the rule, laid down at the head of this paragraph, the letters क k, ग g, च č, ज j are, when not elided, retained. The exceptions from this rule in Prākṛit are not borne out by the Sindhī, and seem therefore to have been more of a local character. The only exception, which is corroborated by the modern idioms, is the Prākṛit form बहिणी, sister, Sansk. भगिणी, which must be explained by an original form बघिणी from which बहिणी has sprung; Hindī बहिन् and Sindhī, by transposition of the aspiration, भेणु bhēṇu.

क k, may pass into its corresponding media ग, as: भगनु bhagatu, a worshipper, Sansk. भक्त; सगति saḡate, strength, Sansk. शक्ति. On the contrary there is a transition of ग to क (and by the influence of following r to kh) in खडु khaḍa, a pit, Prāk. गडु, Sansk. गर्त.

2) The cerebral ट ṭ and its aspirate ठ ṭh, frequently pass into their corresponding media, as: कंठी kaṇḍhī, a necklace (besides कंठी), Sansk. कण्ठीय. This is fully borne out by the modern dialects, especially the Sindhī, which goes already a step further in this downward course, and changes ड ḍ to ङ ṅ, and ढ ḍh to ढ ṛh; e. g. बडु baṛu, the Indian fig-tree, Sansk. वट; ट्रोङु ṭrōṇu, to break, Sansk. चोटन; पडु paṛu, to



read, Sansk. पढ़; पीढ़ी pīrīhī, throne, Sansk. पीठी; लुढ़ाणु lurhaṇu, to roll down, Sansk. लुढ़.

To this permutation also the original Sanskritical ड ḍ is subject in many instances, as: जुड़णु juraṇu, to be joined, Sansk. जुड़; पीड़णु pīraṇu, to press, Sansk. पीड़; जड़ु jaṛu, inanimate body, Sansk. जड़. In a similar manner also the Sansk. ढ ḍh may be changed to ढ ṛh, as: मूढु mūrhu, ignorant, Sansk. मूढ.

But by far the greatest number of words, in which r or ṛh is to be found, is of non-Ārian origin.

3) त very often passes into its media द, as: खांदि khānde, patience, Sansk. क्षान्ति. The Sansk. participial termination अन्त (अत्) is always changed in Sindhī to अंदो andō, as: हलंदो halandō, going, कंदो doing. त is even changed to an aspirated cerebral, but only in such cases, where the aspiration has been caused by an elided r, as: वढु vaṭhu, taking, Sansk. वृत्ति. त is preserved in many instances, where in Prākṛit it has passed into the media द, as रुति rute, season, Prāk. उदुऊ, Sansk. ऋतु. In words borrowed from the Arabic (or Persian) त is occasionally aspirated, as: हिम्मथ him-matha, Arab. هِمَّت; साअथ sāatha, hour, Arab. سَاعَت.

4) प only rarely passes into its media ब, as बि bi, also, Sansk. अपि; रज्जूतु rajbūtu, a Rajput, Sansk. राजपुत्र; Prāk. उबरि upon, but Sindhī परि.

On the other hand there is a transition of the media to the tenuis in the abstract affix प, पो, पणु etc. (Hindī बन्), from the Sansk. affix त्व, त्वन (v = b = p), as: डाहप ḍāhapa, wisdom.

Final प is now and then changed to u (p = b = v = u), as: ताउ tāu, heat, Sansk. ताप, Hindī ताव tāv.

5) The substitution of ल in lieu of ड has been preserved in the case of: तलाउ talāu, a tank, Prāk.



**तलाञ्चं**, Sansk. **तडाग**. In other examples however the course, taken by the Prākṛit, has again been abandoned, and a new one struck out; e. g. the Prākṛit **डालिम**, pomegranate, sprung from the Sanskrit **दाडिम** (by the substitution of **ल** for **ड**) becomes in Sindhī **डाढूं** ḍāṛhũ (Hindī **दाड़िम्**), the initial dental **द** being first changed to **ड** ḍ and then hardened to **ड** ḍ̄, and **ड** ḍ̄ passing into **ड़** ṛ with an additional aspiration (which is rather unusual).

The modern idioms deviate in this respect from the Prākṛit, that they change **ड** ḍ to **ड़** ṛ, instead of substituting **ल** for **ड**; but therein also lies a hint, how the substitution of **ल** for **ड** has been possible. The change must have been effected by the medium of **ड़** ṛ (not of **र**, as Lassen supposes), which approaches **ल** very closely in sound. This explains sufficiently such like cases as: **पीलो** pīlō, yellow, Sansk. **पीत**; the change must have passed through the following stages, as: **पीत** = **पीद** = **पीड** = **पीड़** = **पील**.

6) The substitution of **र** r for **द** in those numerals, which are compounded with **दश**, has been retained in Sindhī, as well as in the cognate dialects, e. g. Prāk. **एञ्जाराह**, Sindhī **यारंहं** yārāhā, eleven; Prāk. **वारह**, Sindhī **बारंहं** bārāhā, twelve; Prāk. **तेरह**, Sindhī **तेरंहं** tērāhā, thirteen; **द** however must be standing by itself, for Prāk. **चउदह**, Sindhī **चोड़ंहं** cōḍāhā, fourteen.

### §. 8.

#### 3) Single Aspirates in the midst of a word.

On the average the aspirates are in Sindhī more frequently preserved, than elided, though the Prākṛit laws, concerning their elision, are also in force.

a) The letters **ख** kh, **घ** gh, **थ** th, **ध** dh, **भ** bh may be elided in this wise, that only the spiritus **ह**

remains. This phenomenon is so far of great importance, as the Prākṛit seems to indicate thereby, that it considers the aspirates as compound consonants, like gh, bh etc., the base of which is dropped and the spiritus ह alone retained. The aversion of the Prākṛit against the aspirates seems to point to a Tātār under-ground current in the mouth of the common people, the Drāvidian languages of the south being destitute of aspirates. Against this tendency of clearing away the aspirates the modern idioms react far more strongly than the old Prākṛit, their pronunciation proving in this respect much tighter, than that of their immediate common mother-tongue.

Examples of elision: मुहुं mūhū, face, Prāk. मुहं. Sansk. मुख; but मुखु mukhu is also in use in Sindhī; मीहु mīhu, rain, Prāk. मेहो, Sansk. मेघ; in Sindhī also मेघु; सही sahī, friend, Prāk. सही, Sansk. सखि; कहणु kahaṇu, to say, Prāk. कह, Sansk. कथ्; लहणु lahaṇu, to obtain, Prāk. लह, Sansk. लभ्.

In some instances the Sindhī advances beyond the Prākṛit by dropping ह, which has been severed from its base, as; साऊ sāū, upright, Prāk. साहु, Sansk. साधु.

b) But more commonly the aspirates in question are retained, as: सुखु sukhu, pleasure, Prāk. सुखं; अधीरो adhīrō, hasty, Prāk. अधीरो; सुघड़ु sugharu, shrewd, Sansk. सुघट.

c) The aspirates छ ċh, ज् jh, ठ ṭh, ढ ḍh, फ ph are retained unaltered; e. g. इच्छा iċhā, wish, Sansk. इच्छा; अच्छो aċhō, white, Sansk. अच्छ; कंठी kanṭhī, a kind of necklace, Sansk. कण्ठीय; ढूँढणु ḍhūṇḍhaṇu, to seek, Sansk. ढूँढण; सफलु saphalu, fruitful, Sansk. सफल.

d) The aspirate ठ ṭh may also pass into its corresponding media, as: सुंढि sunḍhe, ginger, Sansk. शुण्ठी, Hindī सोंढ; कंढी kanḍhī, a kind of necklace (be-

sides कंठी); गंढि gaṇḍhe, a bundle, Prāk. गरुठि, Sansk. यन्धि.

The cases of a media passing into its corresponding tenuis are very rare, as: सुठो suṭhō, pure, Sansk. शुद्ध, Hindī again सुध्.

e) The aspirated dental थ th passes in some instances into its corresponding media ध, as: पंधु paṇḍhu, journey, Sansk. पन्था m. The aspirated dentals may also be exchanged for their corresponding cerebrals, as: बुढो buḍhō, old, Prāk. वड्ड, Sansk. वृद्ध; मूढु mūḍhu, a fool, Prāk. मुड्ड, Sansk. मुग्ध.

The transition of an aspirated dental to its corresponding non-aspirate is very rare, as मदु maḍu, liquor, Sansk. मधु (Hindī मद् and मधु).

### §. 9.

#### 4) Single nasals.

The dental न n, is now and then changed to the palatal ज ṇ, as: थञ्जु thaṇu, woman's milk, Sansk. स्तन, Hindī थन् (udder). न is changed to the cerebral ण ṇ in धेणु dhēṇu, a milk-cow, Sansk. धेनु. In the case of लिमु limu, a nimb-tree, न has been exchanged for ल, Sansk. निम्बु, Hindī नीम् and लीम्.

The palatal ज ṇ is in some instances substituted for ज्ञ jñ (= Sindhī ज j), as मिञ्जु miñu, marrow, Sansk. मज्जा; but besides मिञ्जु the form मिज्ज miḍa, is also in use. Similarly ज ṇ may supplant ण ṇ, as: पुजी puñī, virtuous, Prāk. पुण्ण, Sansk. पुण्य; सुजो suñō, empty, Prāk. सुरण, Sansk. शूरय. It only rarely happens, that a cerebral ṇ is changed to a dental one, as: पुनो (= punnō) accomplished, participle past of पुज्जण, Sansk. पूर्ण.

A single म m in the midst of a word is now and

then elided, as: **साईं** sãĩ, lord, Sansk. **स्वामी** (= **स्वामिन्**); but the form **सामी** sāmī has likewise been preserved.

**म** m is further elided in the affixes **मन्** (= **इमन्**) and **मय**, as: **अछाणि** ačhāṇe, whiteness, from **अछो** ačhō, white; **लोहांओं** lōhãō, made of iron; further in the affix **मत्**, as: **भर्येतु** bharyatu, a carrier of burden, from **भरी**, a load. These forms we shall explain further on in the formation of themes.

### §. 10.

#### 5) The semi-vowels **य y**, and **व v**.

1) In Prākṛit **य y** has lost its hold in the midst of a word; it is either dissolved into the vowel i, or changed to **ज j**, or dropped altogether. In Sindhī on the contrary **य** may keep its place in the midst of a word; it is even frequently inserted, to avoid a hiatus, as: **आयो** āyō, come, **भर्यो** bharyō, filled, though these forms may also be written and pronounced: **आइओ** ā-i-ō, bhar-i-ō, which is frequently done in poëtry, to gain a syllable. The cases, where **य** has been dropped altogether in Sindhī, are rare, as: **वाउ** vā-u, wind, Prāk. already **वाऊ**, Sansk. **वायु**; **य** is frequently contracted, as: **नेणु** nēṇu, eye, Prāk. **णञ्जणं**, Sansk. **नयनं**; at the end of a word the elision of **य** is more common, as: **विशु** viṣu, world, Sansk. **विषय**. After the precedent of the Prākṛit **य** is exchanged for **ज** in cases like the following: **सेज** sēja, bed, Prāk. **सेज्जा**, Sansk. **शय्या**; **पीजु** pīju, draught, Sansk. **पेयं** etc.

**य** as a sign of the passive verb is in Sindhī, as already in Prākṛit, always changed to **ज j**, a method, by which the Sindhī has gained a regular passive voice, whereas all the kindred dialects are compelled to make



up the passive by compositions; e. g. **डिसिजणु** ḍisijaṇu, to be seen, active **डिसणु** ḍisaṇu, to see, Hindī **देखा जाना** etc.

2) **व** v is, after the analogy of **य**, either preserved or dissolved into u; but if the laws of euphony require it, it is again reinstated between two vowels, and very rarely dropped altogether; e. g. **जीउ** jīu, life, formative **जीव** jīva (instead of **जीअ** jīa), Prāk. **जीअं**, Sansk. **जीव**; **देवी** dēvī, goddess; on the other hand **देउ** dēu, a demon, formative **देव** dēva; **पवणु** pavanu, wind, Prāk. **पउणु**, Sansk. **पवन**. It is also now and then totally elided; as: **जिअणु** jiaṇu, to live; **डिीहु** ḍīihu, day, Prāk. **दिअहो**, Sansk. **दिवस**, especially when compounded with another consonant, as we shall see hereafter. It may also be contracted, as: **पूणु** pūṇu, to fall, instead of **पवणु**; **चूणु** cūṇu, to say, instead of **चवणु**. In the prefix **अव** it may also be contracted to **औ** au, as: **औसारु** ausāru or **अवसारु** avasāru, want of rain; **औतारु** autāru or **अवतारु** avatāru, an Avatār.

A euphonic insertion of **व** takes place in the word **छांव** chāva shade, to keep the two vowels ā-a asunder; in Prākrit already, for similar reasons, **ह** has been inserted, **छाहा** (comp. Varar. II, 18), Sansk. **छाया**.

### §. 11.

6) The liquidæ **र** r and **ल** l; the sibilant **स** s and the spiritus **ह** h.

1) **र** r and **ल** l are not elided in Sindhī, but keep their respective places; **ल** is frequently exchanged for **र** in Sindhī, as: **केली** kēlō or **केरो** kērō, name of a flower; **बुर्बुली** burbulī, a nightingale, from the Persian **بُزْبُل**; **सिआरु** siāru, a jackal, Hindī **सिआल**, Sansk. **शृगाल**;

डुबिरो ḍubirō, weak, instead of: डुबिलो ḍubilō, which is also in use, Sansk. दुर्बल; सराह sarāha, praise, Prāk. सलाहा, Sansk. श्लाघा. The only example, in which र has been changed to ज = ञ is पुजण पुजाण, to be accomplished (Hindī likewise पूजना) from the Sansk. पूरण.

2) The sibilant स (be it original or a derivative from श and ष) either keeps its place or is changed to ह, as: देसु dēsu, country, more generally: डेहु ḍēhu, Sansk. देश; मासु māsu, flesh, or माहु māhu, Sansk. मांस.

In the case of हंजु hanju or हंहु hanjhu, a wild goose, original स has been exchanged for ज or श (in Hindī हंस or हांस), Sansk. हंस. Similarly हंज hanja or हंहु hanjha, tear, Sansk. अश्रु, Prāk. अंसु (initial h being in Sindhī of a euphonic nature in this case); in the same way the Sindhī demonstrative pronoun इहो ijhō seems to have sprung from एस = एष, and उहो ujhō from the remote demonstrative base u, and sō (= sa).

3) ह h remains unaltered in Sindhī; in some instances however it is dropped for euphony's sake, as: सरहो sarahō, joyful, Sansk. सहर्ष (= सहरसो = सह-रहो = सरहो) साज sā-ū or साहू sāhū, the same as: साधु or साधू honest.

Remark. The final consonants, their respective changes and permutations we may here as well pass over, as the modern Indian vernaculars have already so much receded from the old Prākrit, that partly quite new formations have been introduced, which preclude any nearer comparison with the Prākrit. The particular changes or elisions, to which the final consonants are subject in Sindhī, we shall supply in their proper places.

## §. 12.

## 7) Compound consonants.

For a thorough insight into the nature of the North Indian vernaculars this point is of the greatest importance; for thus only we can trace out the changes, which the Sanskrit has undergone in the mouth of the common people, if we follow up the laws, according to which the Sanskrit sounds have been decomposed into the Prākṛit and its modern daughters, or weakened at least to such a degree, that they are now scarcely recognisable. We can perceive a principle pervading this process of decomposition similar to that, by which out of the old Latin the modern Romanic tongues have been derived, and the mutual congruity is often surprising.

We meet here again with the same principle, which we have seen operating in the decomposition of the vowels and the single consonants. The effeminacy of pronunciation, which absorbs every hard and rough sound, and which consequently rather bears up with vowels, though they may form a displeasing hiatus, than with consonants, which are elided wherever possible, can in a far less degree endure compound consonants. All means are therefore employed, either to smooth them down or to assimilate them, in order to adjust them for a Prākṛit mouth, a consonant compounded of letters of different vargas being incompatible with Prākṛit rules of euphony. It is understood, that in such an idiom a conjunction of three letters is quite out of question; the utmost which the Prākṛit can endure, is the same letter doubled, as क्क kk, त्त tt etc.; र and ह alone cannot be doubled.

Another means, to do away with a compound consonant, is to dissolve the same into its component parts by the insertion of a vowel, a method, to which recourse is had very frequently in Prākṛit and the modern vernaculars.

But even such a doubled consonant is as yet thought too hard; we perceive therefore already a tendency, as well in the old Prākṛit as in its daughters, to clear away the doubling of a consonant by prolonging the preceding vowel, to restore thereby again the quantity of the syllable, as: **आगि** āge, fire, Prāk. **अग्गि**, Sansk. **अग्नि**, Hindī **आग्**; Hindī **भीत्** wall, Sindhī **भित्ति**, Sansk. **भित्ति**.

## §. 13.

**A) Assimilation of the first four consonants of the five vargas.**

These are the following:

**क** k, **ख** kh; **ग** g, **घ** gh.  
**च** ċ, **छ** ċh; **ज** ĵ, **झ** ĵh.  
**ट** ṭ, **ठ** ṭh; **ड** ḍ, **ढ** ḍh.  
**त** t, **थ** th; **द** d, **ध** dh.  
**प** p, **फ** ph; **ब** b, **भ** bh.

The ground-law of the Prākṛit is this: when two consonants form a compound, the former must give way to the latter, by being assimilated to the same; thereby originates the only conjunction of consonants, which is suffered in Prākṛit, the doubling of the same consonant. In the dental class this doubling of a consonant does not prevent it from passing over into the cerebral class; in the other vargas the transition of a so doubled consonant to another varga is rare, as the consonant gains more strength by being doubled. The only example of such a transition to another varga is **सर्वगु** sarvaṅgu, omniscient, Prāk. **सर्वज्ज**, Sansk. **सर्वज्ञ**, where the doubled palatal has been changed into a double guttural (**ग** = **ग्ग**), a transition, which is natural enough in a single consonant, but which is very seldom to be met with in a doubled consonant. **सघणु** saghaṇu, to be able, Prāk. **सक्कणोमि**, Sansk. **शक्नोमि**



(Hindī **सकना**), and perhaps a few others, which may have escaped my notice.

On the whole the Sindhī, as well as the kindred dialects, agrees with this ground-law of the Prākrit<sup>1</sup>), without making it an immutable rule of its proceedings: for it may also assimilate the following consonant to the preceding. In many instances the Sindhī is more original, than the Prākrit, by preserving such like conjunctions of consonants, as are usual in Sanskrit.

### Examples of assimilation.

**सुतो** sutō, asleep, Prāk. **सुत्तो**, Sansk. **सुप्त**; **उपनो** upanō, created, Prāk. **उप्पण**, Sansk. **उत्पन्न**; **भतु** bhatu, boiled rice, Prāk. **भत्त**, Sansk. **भक्त** (Hindī **भात्**, by prolonging the preceding vowel); **लधो** ladhō, received, Prāk. **लद्ध**, Sansk. **लब्ध**. But on the other hand: **कुबो** kubō, hump-backed, Prāk. **खुज्जो**, Sansk. **कुञ्ज**.

But an original compound consonant may also be preserved unaltered in Sindhī, as: **शब्दु** śabdu, word, Prāk. **सद्**, Sansk. **शब्द**; **मुक्तो**, mukto, free, Prāk. **मुत्त**, Sansk. **मुक्त**.

It depends however more or less on the option of the speaker, if he will pronounce a compound consonant as such, or separate the same by the insertion of a vowel, as: **शब्दु** śabdu, or **शबिदु** śabidu, the inserted i being pronounced so rapidly, that it is scarcely perceptible. The Musalmāns therefore, when writing with Arabic letters, never place the sign jazm (ـ) above a consonant, destitute of a vowel, but always add the kasr, which is nearly equal to jazm, it being scarcely heard at all in

1) It must be stated here, that according to the common method of writing the Sindhī, a double consonant is not expressed generally, but only in such instances, where two words, written else in the same way, are to be distinguished, as **اُن** una, by him, and **اُنْ** unna, wool.

pronunciation. The next vowel, thus inserted, is usually i (kasr), but a or u may also be employed, according to euphony or the sequence of vowels, as: भगत्तु bhaḡatu, a worshipper, Sansk. भक्त; सगति saḡate, power, Sansk. सक्ति (Hindī सकत् f.).

## §. 14.

## B) Assimilation of the nasals.

a) A nasal, preceding a consonant, generally keeps its place as: अंतु antu, end, Sansk. अन्त. A preceding nasal may be dropped altogether, if the preceding vowel happen to be a long one, as: मासु māsu, flesh, Sansk. मांसं; गाड़ो gāḍō, a cart, Sansk. गन्त्री (Hindī गाड़ी), the doubled consonant being cleared away in the latter instance by the prolongation of the preceding vowel.

The compound न्म nm is severed by the insertion of a vowel, as: जनमु janamu, birth, Sansk. जन्म.

b) In a compound consonant the following nasal is assimilated to the preceding consonant, as: आगि āḡe, fire, Prāk. अग्गि, Sansk. अग्नि; लगो laḡō, applied, Prāk. लग्ग, Sansk. लग्न; भगो bhaḡō, broken, Sansk. भग्न.

The compound consonant however may also remain unaltered, or be taken asunder by the insertion of a vowel, as: रत्तु ratnu or रतनु ratanu, jewel; सुज्ञाणु juḡānu, wise, Prāk. सुज्ज, Sansk. सुज्ञ; सुपनो supanō, dream, Sansk. स्वप्न.

The nasal may also be pushed forward, to escape being assimilated: as: नंगो nangō, naked, Prāk. नग्गो, Sansk. नग्न.

On the reverse a following nasal may also assimilate a preceding consonant, as: सइन sa-ina, hint, Sansk. संज्ञा; राणी rāṇī, queen, Sansk. राज्ञी. The nasal may also assimilate a preceding consonant in such a wise,

that it draws the same over at the same time to its own varga. The only example of such an assimilation (if it be not to be explained in some other way) is the reflexive pronoun पाण pāṇa, self, Prāk. अपाण, Sansk. आत्मा; in Hindī we have the form आप्, which has sprung from अप्प, instead of अत्त (= आत्मा); compare on this head: Lassen §. 67.

c) The nasals may assimilate a preceding or following semi-vowel, as: पुञ्जी puñī, virtuous, Prāk. पुण्ण, Sansk. पुण्य; सुञ्जो suñō, empty, Prāk. सुरण्ण, Sansk. शूण्य; उन्न unna, wool, Sansk. उर्ण; चउमासो ča-umāsō, the rainy season, Sansk. चतुर्मास.

On the other hand notice पूरो pūrō, full, Sansk. पूर्ण; चूरु čūru, pulverized, Sansk. चूर्ण, where the semi-vowel r has assimilated the nasal, r being stronger in sound, than n.

म mr in the Sanskrit आम्र āmra, is changed in Sindhī to mb, as: अंबु ambu, mangoe, Prāk. अम्ब (Hindī आम्र); but in the case of the Sindhī word ट्रामो trāmo, copper, Sansk. ताम्र, Prāk. तम्ब (Hindī तांबा or तामा) the semi-vowel r has been pushed forward to t = ṭ, as r may easily hold its place in conjunction with a dental or cerebral.

म्ब mb is assimilated to mm, as: निमु nimu (= nimmu) a lime-tree, Sansk. निम्ब; म्ल ml is taken asunder, after the analogy of the Prākṛit, as: मिलणु milaṇu, to be obtained, Prāk. मिलाण, Sansk. म्लै, Hindī likewise मिल्ना.

### §. 15.

#### C) Assimilation of the semi-vowels.

##### a) The semi-vowel य y.

α) If the semi-vowel य happen to be joined to a preceding consonant, it is assimilated to the same, as:

जोगु jōgu, fit, Prāk. जोग्ग, Sansk. योग्य, Hindī जोग्; वाघु vāghu, a tiger, Sansk. व्याघ्र; वइसु va-isu, a Vaisya, Sansk. वैश्य (Hindī बैस्). It may, however, also hold its place, as: वाक्य vākya, a sentence, Sansk. वाक्य, though this is very rarely the case.

β) य, when compounded with a preceding र, is elided, as: तुरी turī, a small trumpet, Prāk. तुरं, Sansk. तूर्य; धीर dhīra, firmness, Prāk. धीरं, Sansk. धैर्य; आरु āru, sense of honor, Sansk. आर्य, Hindī अरिज्. But य may also be preserved by being changed to ज, as: धीर्जु dhīrju, the same as: धीर; सूरिजु sūriju, the sun, Prāk. सूरु or सुज्जु, Sansk. सूर्य; अचुर्जु ačurju, wonderful, Prāk. अछरिञ्ज, Sansk. आश्चर्य.

γ) य joined to a preceding dental is either simply dropped, as: नितु nitu, always, Prāk. निच्च, Sansk. नित्य; आडितु āditu, the sun, Sansk. आदित्य, or it may also, though rarely, be preserved, as: मठ्यां maṭhyā, falsely, Prāk. मिच्छा, Sansk. मिथ्या. But the more usual way is that य, being first assimilated to a preceding dental, draws the same over to its own (i. e. palatal) class, so that त्य is changed to च्च, थ्य to च्छ, द्य to ज्ञ and ध्य to ञ् (for which double consonants, as remarked already, the simple bases are only written in Sindhī); e. g. विज्ञा vijā, science (ज्ञ = ज्ञ), Prāk. बिज्जा, Sansk. विद्या; अजु aju, to-day, Sansk. अद्य (Hindī आज्); खाजु khāju, food, Sansk. खाद्यं; मंजु manju, the midst, Prāk. मज्जु, Sansk. मध्य; बज्जु baḥḥanu, to be bound, Sansk. बध्य; वाज्जु vājho, a Hindū schoolmaster, Sansk. उपाध्याय; हचा hačā, murder, Sansk. हत्या.

δ) य joined to a preceding ह is changed to ञ् jh, as: गुज्जु gūjhō, concealed, Prāk. गुज्जुओ, Sansk. गुह्यक.

ε) य is assimilated to a preceding ल, but final ल, instead of being doubled in consequence thereof, is



aspirated, e. g. कल्ह kalha, yesterday, Prāk. कल्ल, Sansk. कल्यं (Hindī कल्); मुल्हु mulhu, price, Sansk. मूल्य; in the midst of a word य is simply assimilated to ल (the doubling not being expressed in Sindhī), as: पलगुं palangu, a bedstead, Sansk. पर्यङ्ग (r being exchanged for l); पलाणु palāṇu, a pack-saddle, Prāk. पल्लाण, Sansk. पर्याण.

b) The semi-vowel र r.

α) र is assimilated to a preceding or following consonant, as: अगु aḡu, the front, Prāk. अग्गो, Sansk. अग्र; गूजरी gūjarī, name of a Rāgiṇī, Sansk. गुर्जरी; गजणु ḡajāṇu, to thunder, Sansk. गर्जन (but Hindī गरजना); कमु kamu (= kammu), business, Prāk. कम्मो, Sansk. कर्मन् (Hindī काम्); मुंढी mundhī, head, Sansk. मुद्घन्; सपु sapu, snake, Sansk. सर्प; सिघो sighō, quick, Sansk. शीघ्र (Hindī शीघ्र); चकी čakī, a mill, Sansk. चक्र; निभागु nibhāḡu, misfortune, Sansk. निर्भाग.

On the other hand र, preceding or following a consonant, may just as easily hold its place, without being assimilated, as: चर्चो čarčō, silly talk, Sansk. चर्चा; प्री pri, friend, Sansk. प्रिय; पभु parbhu, a festival, Sansk. पर्व (व = ब, and ब aspirated by the influence of र); गर्बु garbu, pride, Sansk. गर्व; शुक्रu šukru, Friday, Sansk. शुक्र; सुर्गु surgu, heaven, Sansk. स्वर्ग; धर्मु dharmu, religion, Prāk. धम्म, Sansk. धर्म.

Very frequently such a compound is again dissolved into its constituent parts by the insertion of a vowel, as: पिरी pirī, friend, or प्री pri; पिर्भिहति piribhāte, break of day, Sansk. प्रभात; or r is transposed for euphony's sake, as: पर्तापु partāpu, splendour, Sansk. प्रताप; पर्तु partu, leaf (of a book), Sansk. पत्र; ड्रिघो ḍrighō, long, Prāk. दिग्घ, Sansk. दीर्घ; किर्ति kirtu, trade, किर्तु kirtu,

action, Sansk. कृति and कृत; ट्रकु ṭraku, a spinning wheel, Sansk. तर्कु.

It very rarely happens, that r is totally elided in a compound, as: वाघु vāghu, tiger, Sansk. व्याघ्र; राति rāte, night, Sansk. रात्रि (Prāk. रत्री by ejection of ā); भाउ bhāu, brother, Sansk. भ्राता. The ejection of r in these and such like examples is caused by the preceding long vowel, which precludes the possibility of assimilating the compound consonant, or by the consonant, with which r forms a conjunction, being initial. In such cases, as रत्री, the Prākrit has preferred to drop the long vowel, in order to make room for assimilation.

β) When compounded with a preceding dental, r is in most cases assimilated to the same in Prākrit, though it may also keep its place; in Sindhī on the other hand r is, when following a dental, mostly preserved, and the assimilation takes place only in the dialect of Lār (Lower Sindh), whereas in the dialect of the Upper country (Sirō) the original compound is preserved, the dental only being commonly changed to a cerebral (or even to an aspirated cerebral, by the influence of r); e. g. पुट्टु puṭṭu, son, Prāk. पुत्त, Sansk. पुत्र (in Lār: पुट्टु puṭṭu, according to the analogy of the Prākrit); मिट्टु miṭṭu, friend, Prāk. मित्र, Sansk. मित्र (in Lār: मिट्टु miṭṭu); चंडु čaṇḍu, the moon, Prāk. चन्द, Sansk. चन्द्र; खेट्टु khēṭṭu, a field, Sansk. क्षेत्र; मंटु maṇṭu (or with transition to the media) मंहु maṇḍu, an incantation, Sansk. मन्त्र; त्रे ṭrē, three, Sansk. त्रि; डड्डु ḍaḍḍhu, or डड्डु ḍaḍḍhu, a cutaneous disease, Sansk. दद्रु; द्रापणु ḍhrāpaṇu, to be satiated, Sansk. तर्पण (by transition of the tenuis into the media). In those adverbs, which are compounded with the adverbial affix च, च is, after the precedent

of the Prākṛit, changed in Sindhī to थ, as: किथे kithē, where; जिथे jithē, in which place; तिथे tithe, in that place etc.

R, when preceding a dental, may likewise be assimilated to the same, as: कतणु katanu, to spin, Sansk. कर्त्तन; कतर katara, scissors, Sansk. कर्त्तरी; वटि vaṭe, a wig, Sansk. वर्त्तिका; खडु khaḍa, a pit, Prāk. गड्डो, Sansk. गर्त. On the other hand the compound may also be retained unaltered, as: अर्धांगु ardhāngu, palsey, Sansk. अर्धाङ्ग; अर्थु arthu, object, Sansk. अर्थ; तीर्थु tīrthu, a holy bathing-place, Sansk. तीर्थ; or the compound may again be dissolved by the insertion of a vowel, as: मूरति mūrati, image, Sansk. मूर्ति; कीरति kīrati, glory, Sansk. कीर्ति, Prāk. किर्त्ति; तीरथु tīrathu = तीर्थु.

γ) र्व rv is either assimilated, as: सभु sabhu, all, Sansk. सर्व, Hindī सब् (the aspiration of b being caused in Sindhī by the influence of elided r); or the compound may be retained unaltered, as, सर्वसगति sarvasagati, omnipotent; or the compound may be dissolved again by the insertion of a vowel, as: पूरबु pūrabu, the east, Sansk. पूर्व.

δ) In the compound श्र śr the semi-vowel r may either be assimilated, as, सुओ सुओ, heard, Prāk. सुदो (= सुतो), Sansk. श्रुत; ससु sasū, mother-in-law, Sansk. श्वश्रू; or, the compound may be retained, as: श्री śrī, prosperity; or more commonly, the compound is dissolved by the insertion of a vowel, as सिराधु sirādhū, funeral obsequies, Sansk. श्राद्ध (Hindī श्राद्ध). The Sanskrit अश्रु, tear, Prāk. already अंसु (instead of आसु) has become in Hindī आसूं; the Sindhī form is हंज hanja or हंज् hanjha (with initial euphonic h), s being changed in this instance to ज or ङ्; Panjābī likewise anjhu.

The same holds good with reference to the compound



स sr, as: सहसु sahasu, thousand, Prāk. सहस्र, Sansk. सहस्र.

The compound शै rś and र्षै rṣ are assimilated in Sindhī as well as in Prākṛit, as: वसणु to rain, Sansk. वर्ष; पासो pāsō, side, Sansk. पार्श्व (Hindī पाम्); सिसो sisī, head and neck, Sansk. शीर्ष (Hindī सीम्); or they are preserved (of course with transition of श and ष to स), as: दर्सेनु darsanu, interview, Sansk. दर्शन; तर्सेणु tarsanu, to wait, Sansk. तर्षण; the compound र्षै rṣ may also be dissolved into रस, and this again into रह, as: सरहो sarahō, happy, Sansk. सहर्ष (compare §. 11, end).

c) The semi-vowel ल l.

α) ल forming a compound with another consonant at the beginning of a word, is severed from the same by the insertion of a vowel, as: सराह sarāha, praise, Prāk. सलाहा, Sansk. श्लाघा (r = l in Sindhī); किलेसु kilēsu, fatigue, Sansk. क्लेश (Hindī कलेम्); सलोकु sa-lōku, a Slōka, Sansk. श्लोक.

β) In the midst of a word ल is assimilated to any consonant, save य, र and व, as: बकरु bakaru, vegetables, Prāk. वक्कल, Sansk. वल्कल; or it is severed again from the compound by the insertion of a vowel, as: लुक, hot wind, Prāk. उक्का, Sansk. उल्का, the initial vowel u being thrown back to serve in place of an inserted vowel.

d) The semi-vowel व v.

α) व, joined to a preceding consonant at the beginning of a word, is either dissolved into u, as: सुर्गु surḡu, heaven, Sansk. स्वर्ग; दुआरु duāru, door, Prāk. दुआरो, Sansk. द्वार; सुआउ suāu, taste, Sansk. स्वाद; or it is totally elided (i. e. assimilated to the preceding consonant) as: जलणु jalaṇu, to burn, Sansk. ज्वलन; सर्गु sarḡu (besides सुर्गु), heaven, Sansk. स्वर्ग; साई sāi,



lord, or **सामी** sāmī, Prāk. **सामि**, Sansk. **स्वामिन्**; **सहुरो** sahurō, father-in-law, Sansk. **श्वशुर**; **ससु** sasū, mother-in-law, Sansk. **श्वश्रु**. **व** v may also be severed from the compound by the insertion of a vowel (a or u), as: **सवाडु** savāḍu, taste, flavour (besides **मुआड**), Sansk. **स्वाद**; **दुवारु** duvāru, door (besides **दुआरु**). **व** very rarely assimilates a preceding consonant, as: **ब** ba, two, Sansk. **द्व** (= vva = bba = b̄).

β) **व** v being joined to a preceding consonant in the midst of a word, is assimilated to the same, as: **पको** pakō (= pakkō) cooked, Prāk. **पिक्क**, Sansk. **पक्क**; **सतु** satu, strength, Prāk. **सत्त**, Sansk. **सत्त्व**.

In the abstract affix **त्व**, **त्वन**, the dental on the other hand is assimilated to the semi-vowel **व**, which latter is first changed to the labial **ब**, and then to the corresponding tenuis **प**, so that we have in Sindhī the forms **प** pa, **पो** pō, **पणु** paṇu or **पणो** paṇō, as: **बान्हप** bānhapa, **बान्हपो** bānhapō etc., slavery, from **बान्हो** bānhō, a slave.

The regular form of assimilation however is also in use, but only in a few examples; **त्व** is in this way assimilated to **त्त** tt = **ट्ट** ṭṭ, and the double consonant again cleared away by the prolongation of the preceding vowel, as: **छोकिराटु** čhōkirātu, time of youth, from **छोकरु** čhōkaru, a boy.

The semi-vowel may also be dissolved into u, as: **परमेसुरु** paramēsuru, supreme lord = God, Prāk. already **परमेसुर**, Sansk. **परमेश्वर**; or it may be retained, as: **दानेस्वरी** dānēsvarī, liberal, besides: **दानेसुरी** dānēsurī.

## §. 16.

### D) Assimilation of the sibilants.

#### a) The palatal sibilant **श** ś.

α) **श** ś, when preceded by **च** č and **छ** čh, is assimilated to them, as: **अचुर्जु** ačurju, wonderful, Prāk.

**अच्छरिअ**, Sansk. **आश्चर्य** (long ā being shortened in Prākṛit and Sindhī, and in compensation thereof the following consonant doubled, to restore again the quantity of the syllable); **शनिचरु** śaničaru, Saturday, Sansk. **शनैश्चर** (Hindī **सनीचर्**).

β) The compound **च्च** čč (which however is rendered in Sindhī, as all double consonants, by its simple base) arising from the assimilation of **च्च**, is, after the analogy of the Prākṛit, frequently aspirated in Sindhī, on account of the inherent tendency of the sibilant towards aspiration (**स = ह**), as: **विच्छू** vičhū, scorpion, Prāk. **निञ्छुओ**, Sansk. **वृश्चिक**; **पछुताउ**, pačhutāu, repentance, Sansk. **पश्चात्ताप**, final **प** being changed (by **b = v**) in Sindhī to u.

γ) **श** followed by **म**, assimilates the same, as: **रसी** rasī (= rassī), a rope, Prāk. **रासि**, Sansk. **रश्मि**, but not necessarily; for: **कश्मीरु** kaśmīru, Kashmīr.

b) The cerebral sibilant **ष** ṣ.

α) The compound **ष्क** ṣk (of **षख** I have hitherto not met any instances) is assimilated in Sindhī to **क** (= **क्क**), and not to **कख** kkh, as in Prākṛit; e. g. **डुकालु** ḍukālu, famine, Sansk. **दुष्काल**; **निकमी** nikamī, useless, Sansk. **निष्कर्म**; **सुको** sukō, dry, Sansk. **शुष्क** (Hindī, as in Prākṛit, **सूका**).

β) The compounds **ष्ट** ṣṭ and **ष्ठ** ṣṭh, are assimilated in Sindhī to **त्थ**, as: **डिठो** ḍiṭhō, seen, Prāk. **दिट्ठ**, Sansk. **दृष्ट**; **गोटु** gōṭhu, a village, Prāk. **गोट्टी**, Sansk. **गोष्ठी**; **निठरु** niṭharu, obstinate, Prāk. **निट्ठर**, Sansk. **निष्ठुर**; **मिठो** miṭhō, sweet, Sansk. **मिष्ट**.

The compound is also retained unaltered, as: **डुष्टु** ḍuṣṭu, bad; but this is only done by Brāhmans, who understand Sanskrit; the common people ignore it completely.

The cerebral **ढ**, which has sprung from **ध** or **ड** by assimilation, may also pass into its corresponding media **ढ** dh, and this again to **ढ़** rh, e. g. **कोढ़** kōṛhu, leprosy, Sansk. **कुष्ठ** (the preceding vowel u having been lengthened in Sindhī to ō, to clear away the double consonant tṭh or ḍḍh).

γ) The compounds **ष्प** ṣp, **ष्फ** ṣph are assimilated to **फ** in Sindhī, as: **बाफ** bāpha, steam, Prāk. **वप्फो**, Sansk. **वाष्प** (Hindī **बाफ़**, and even with aspiration of **ब** : **भाफ़**).

In compound words **ष्प** is simply assimilated to **प** p (= pp) as: **निपुट्रो** nipuṭrō, without a son, Sansk. **निष्पुत्र**.

δ) In the compounds **ष्म** ṣm and **ष्ण** ṣn, **ष** is in Prākṛit exchanged for h and placed after **म** and **ण** respectively; in Sindhī the original compound may be preserved, as: **विष्णु** viṣṇu, Prāk. **विणहु**; **विष्णवहू** viṣṇavahū, a worshipper of Viṣṇu; by the Musalmāns however words of this kind are simply written **وِشْنُ**, **وِشْنَوَهُو**, Hindūstānī likewise **وِشْنُ**, as cerebral ṣ is ignored by the common people.

ε) The compound **ष्य** ṣy (and **ष्व** ṣv) is in Prākṛit assimilated to **स्स** ss, but in Sindhī to **ख** kh (= kkh) as: **सिखु** sikhu, a disciple = Sikh, Sansk. **शिष्य**.

c) The dental-sibilant **स** s.

α) The compound **स्क** sk is assimilated in Prākṛit to **ख** kh, in Sindhī however to **क** k, as: **कंधु** kandhu, shoulder, Prāk. **खंधो** (खंदो), Sansk. **स्कन्द** (Hindī **कंध**).

β) The compounds **स्त** st and **स्थ** sth are assimilated to **थ** (= tth) and **त्स** ts to **छ** čh (= ččh), as: **थजु** thañu, woman's milk, Sansk. **स्तन**; **थिञ्जो** thiñjō, become, Sansk. **स्थित**; **थंभु** thambhu, post (Prākṛit on the other hand



खम्भो), Sansk. **स्तम्भ**; वथु vathu, thing, Sansk. **वस्तु**; हथु hathu, hand, Prāk. **हथ्यो**, Sansk. **हस्त** (Hindī हाथ); थाणो thanō, place, Sansk. **स्थान**; अथ atha, is, Prāk. **अत्थि**, Sansk. **अस्ति**; वछि vačhe, a buffalo calf, Prāk. **वच्छो**, Sansk. **वत्स**.

The compound **स्त** st however may also, instead of being assimilated, be dissolved into its constituent parts by the insertion of a vowel, and when the compound happens to be initial, by prefixing a vowel, as: **अस्तुति** astute, praise, Prāk. **थुई**, Sansk. **स्तुति**; **इस्तिरी** istirī, woman, Sansk. **स्त्री**.

γ) **स्प** sp is assimilated to **प** (= pp), **स्फ** sph to **फ** (= pph), **प्स** ps to **प** (= pp) respectively as: **फुटणु** phuṭaṇu, to be broken, Sansk. **स्फुट**; **फुड्ती** phuṭtī, activity, Sansk. **स्फूर्ति**; **लपी** lapī, a dish of coarse wheaten flour, Sansk. **लप्सिका**; but **प्स** may also remain unassimilated, as: **लप्सी**.

In compound words **स्प** sp may be preserved, as: **विस्पति**, vispate, Thursday, Sansk. **बृहस्पति**; or the compound, especially at the beginning of a word, may be dissolved into its constituent parts, as: **पारसु** pārasu, the philosopher's stone, Sansk. **स्पर्श** (मणि), Hindī likewise **पारस्**.

δ) The compound **स्न** sn, when beginning a word, is either dissolved into its constituent parts by the insertion of a vowel, as: **सनानु** sanānu, bathing, Sansk. **स्नान**; **सनेहो** sanēhō, a message of love, Sansk. **स्नेह**; or the preceding **स** is cast off altogether, as: **नीहु** nīhu, love, Sansk. **स्नेह** (Hindī नेह), Prāk. also **णेहो**; **नुहु** nuhu, daughter-in-law, Prāk. **णोणह**, Sansk. **सुषा**.

ε) The compound **स्म** sm is assimilated to **स** s (= ss) as: **विसाई** visāī, stupor, Sansk. **विस्मय**; or dissolved again by the insertion of a vowel, as: **सुमरणु** sumaraṇu, to remember, Sansk. **स्मृ**; **विसामणु** visāmaṇu, to be



stunned, Sansk. विस्मि (विस्मय, Prāk. विम्हञ्जो); or s is changed to h and placed after म (similarly to ष्म), as Prākrit म्ह = स्म, in the pronominal forms तुम्हे, अस्मे (cf. Lassen p. 331, 4; p. 329, 5), In Sindhī the म of the conjunct म्ह is also changed to v, as तव्हीं tavhī, you, instead of तुम्हीं tumhī.

६) The compound स्य sy is assimilated to स s (= ss) and thence farther to ह h, as: मुंहिं mūhī, तुंहिं tūhī etc., which must have sprung from an original form मस्य, तुस्य etc., Prāk. already मह, तुह (thence also the other Prākrit forms मज्झ, तुज्झ = मद्द, तुद्द = मस्य, तुस्य); तांहिं tāhē, of that (nom. sing. सो sō) Prāk. तस्स, Sansk. तस्य.

d) The compound क्ष kṣ.

This compound letter is assimilated in Sindhī:

α) To ख kh (= kkh), as: अक्षि akhe, eye, Sansk. अक्षि; खीरु khīru, milk, Sansk. क्षीर; खारो khārō, brackish, Sansk. क्षार; खेतु khetu, field, Sansk. क्षेत्र; खिमा khimā, patience, Sansk. क्षमा; खी khī, wellfare, Sansk. क्षेम; रखणु rakhaṇu, to keep, Sansk. रक्षण; खांदि khande, patience, Sansk. क्षान्ति.

All these instances are against Prākrit usage, according to which क्ष ought to have been assimilated to छ ḥh, though ख is also admissible in Prākrit, and prove distinctly, that the Sindhī has followed its own course, independently of the Prākrit.

β) क्ष is also assimilated to छ ḥh, after the precedent of the Prākrit, as: रिछु riḥhu, a bear, Sansk. चक्षु; छुरी ḥhurī, a knife, Sansk. क्षुरी; छिनणु ḥhinaṇu, to pluck, Sansk. क्षिण; लछणु laḥhaṇu, sign, Sansk. लक्षण but लखणु lakhaṇu is also in use in Sindhī.

According to Prākrit rule every consonant (the nasal n excepted), which is joined to क्ष, must be dropped;

but the Sindhī so far deviates from the Prākṛit, that it separates any such consonant by the insertion of a vowel, as: Prāk. लच्छी, but Sindhī लछिमी laçhimī, the wife of Viṣṇu, Hindī likewise लछमी, Sansk. लक्ष्मी. On the other hand the Sindhī assimilates the nasal in the compound क्षण kṣṇ to ख (kh = kṣ), whereas the Prākṛit changes the same to एह, as: Sindhī तिखो tikhō (= tikkhō), quick, Prāk. तिएह, Sansk. तीक्ष्ण.

A change of ख kh (= kṣ) to the spiritus ह h is found in Hindī, after the analogy of the Prākṛit, as: Hindī दाहिना right (opposed to left), instead of the more common दक्खिणा, but not in Sindhī, which simply clears away the doubling of the letter in Prākṛit by the prolongation of the preceding vowel, as: डाखिणो ḍā-khiṇō, right, southerm.

### §. 17.

#### F) The spiritus ह h.

The spiritus ह cannot be assimilated to any other consonant. If therefore ह be joined to any other consonant, the compound is again separated into its component parts in the following way:

a) In the compounds ह hn, ह hm, ह is put after the nasal, a euphonic transposition, which is already common in Prākṛit, as: बाहि bāhe, fire (instead of बांहि bāhe), Prāk. वएही, Sansk. वहि; चिन्ह cīnhu, mark, Sansk. चिह्न; the hardened Prāk. form चिन्ध or चेन्ध is not used in Sindhī.

The compound म्ह (instead of ह hm) is in Sindhī, on account of the preponderance of the labial, already exchanged for म् mbh, as: बांभण bāmbhaṇu, a Brāhman, Prāk. वम्हण, Sansk. ब्राह्मण.

b) ह्य hy is assimilated to र्ज jh (by transposition: hy = yh = jh), as: गुर्जो gūjhō, concealed, Prāk. गुज्जाञ्जो, Sansk. गुह्यक.

c) ह hv is assimilated to भ in Sindhī (hv = vh = bh), whereas in Prākṛit the following semi-vowel is simply elided, as: ज़िभ jibha, tongue, Prāk. जीहा, Sansk. जिह्वा, (Hindī जीभ).

§. 18.

**E) Assimilation of three conjunct consonants.**

In Sindhī, as well as in Prākṛit, a compound, consisting of three consonants, can only then be tolerated, if the first consonant happen to be a nasal: as: चंद्रु čandru, moon, मंत्रु mantru, incantation.

As regards the assimilation of three conjunct consonants the preceding rules come into operation. If no assimilation takes place, the one or the other of the consonants thus joined together, is severed from the rest by the insertion of a vowel, as: शास्त्रिरी śastirī, a Shāstrī, learned in the Shāstras (a usual title of a Brāhman), from the Sansk. शास्त्र. In reference to the assimilation itself the following rules are to be observed.

a) If one of the consonants happen to be a semi-vowel, it is dropped, and the assimilation of the remaining two consonants is effected according to the usual method, as: मराठी marāṭhī, a Marāṭhī man (or. adj.), Sansk. महाराष्ट्र; अग्योँ agyō', the foremost, Sansk. अग्य; पासो pāsō, side, Prāk. पास, Sansk. पार्श्व.

The semi-vowel य alone, when preceded by a dental, forms an exception to this rule, this compound being changed to the corresponding palatal (see §. 15, γ), as: संजो sanjhō, evening, Prāk. संज्झा, Sansk. सन्ध्य.

b) When of three conjunct consonants the two former or the two latter can be assimilated, preference is given to the stronger assimilation, as: मछु mačhu, fish, Prāk. मच्छो, Sansk. मत्स्य; in this instance त्स ts is assimilated to छ (čch), the assimilation of it being stronger than that of स्य to स्स.

## §. 19.

## G) Elision of a double consonant.

The doubling of a consonant renders the same so much stronger, that even a long vowel, preceding it, must give way and is weakened to its corresponding short one. On the other hand a double consonant, as noticed already, may again be rendered simple; but in this case the preceding vowel, to make up for the quantity of the syllable, must be prolonged, as: राति *rāte*, night, Prāk. रत्ती, Sansk. रात्रि; कमु *kamu* (= *kam-mu*), business, Prāk. कम्मो, Hindī on the other hand काम्.

It is quite against the genius of the language, to elide totally a double consonant; notwithstanding this some few examples of this kind are to be met with in Sindhī, as: दुआरि *ḍuāre*, illness, दुआरी, adj. *ḍuārī*, ill, Prāk. दुबल, Sansk. दुर्बल; मिओ *miō*, friend (corroborated already by the Prākrit, which however preserves also the original from मित्रो). In these and such like examples the process cannot have been such, that a double consonant is elided at once, but it must first have been reduced to its simple base by the prolongation of the preceding vowel, as: मीतो *mitō*, instead, of मित्रो; from this base has sprung again, according to the usual laws of elision, the form मीओ *mīō*, in which, against the ordinary process, long *ī* has been shortened to *i*, मिओ.

In the forms दुआरि and दुआरी, original double *b* must have been changed to *vv* (both letters, *b* and *v*, being already identical in Prākrit) previous to its elision; but it is quite an extraordinary phenomenon, that the following vowel has been lengthened instead of the preceding one.



Far more easily may one of the compound consonants be elided, when preceded by a long vowel, which renders the assimilation impossible, especially if one of the compound consonants be a semi-vowel, as: **वाघु** vāghu, a tiger, Sansk. **व्याघ्र**; **राणी** rāṇī, queen, Sansk. **राज्ञी**. Thus even two semi-vowels may disappear, as: **पासो** pāsō, side, Sansk. **पार्श्व**.

## §. 20.

**H) A double consonant at the beginning of a word.**

A compound consonant at the beginning of a word is subject to the same laws of assimilation, as in the midst (or end) of a word. But as a double consonant would not be utterable at the beginning of a word, one of the assimilated, i. e. doubled consonants is simply cast off, so that only the simple base of the consonant remains, as: **जलणु** jalaṇu, to burn, instead of: **ज्जलणु** jjalaṇu, Sansk. **ज्वलन**; **वाघु** vāghu, tiger, instead, of **व्वाघु** vvāghu; **कधुं** kandhu, shoulder, instead of **क्कधुं** kkandhu. But if a word be compounded, the common laws of assimilation are applied (to the second), as: **इबलु** ḍubalu, weak, Prāk. **दुब्बल**.

Those compounds, which are not susceptible of assimilation, are dissolved into their component parts by the insertion of a vowel, as: **किलेसु** kilēsu, weariness, Prāk. **किलेस**, Sansk. **क्लेश**; **सुमरणु** sumaraṇu, to remember, Prāk. **सुमर्**, Sansk. **स्मर्** (स्मृ); or the first letter of the compound is cast off, which is particularly the case, if this happen to be a sibilant, as: **नीहु** nīhu, love, Prāk. **सणेह** saṇēha, Sansk. **स्नेह**; but if the sibilant be followed by a semi-vowel, the latter, as the weaker, is dropped, as: **साहु** sāhu, breath, Sansk.

श्वास; सालो sālō, wife's brother, Prāk. सालो sālō, Sansk. श्याल.

च tr and द्र dr, which in Sindhī are commonly changed to the corresponding cerebrals, keep their place as well at the beginning as in the midst (or end) of a word, as: त्रे trē, three; द्राख drākha, grape, but Hindī दाख्, Sansk. द्राक्षा.

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# THE SINDHI ALPHABET.

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## §. 1.

Up to the present time various alphabets have been in use in Sindh, the Muhammadan portion of the community using the Arabic characters, loaded with many dots, to express the sounds peculiar to the Sindhī, and the Hindū population employing different alphabets of their own, which vary very much, according to the locality, in which they are used, though all of them are originally derived from an old Sanskrit alphabet. These latter alphabets, which are known in Sindh by the name of the Banyā characters, are utterly unfit for literary purposes, as they have become greatly mutilated in the course of time and are very deficient in the vowel and consonant system, so that the Hindū merchants themselves, after a lapse of time, are hardly able to reproduce with accuracy what they have entered in their ledgers. No alphabet suits the Sindhī better, than the Sanskrit alphabet, the Sindhī being a genuine daughter of Sanskrit and Prākṛit. But appropriate as the Sanskrit characters are to the Sindhī sounds, they will under the present state of society in Sindh be hardly in their right place, religious prejudices preventing the great majority of the population from using them in their writings. Sindh has been the first Indian country, which has succumbed to the fury of the Moslim invaders, and Hinduism and the culture of Sanskrit literature has been

so completely swept away from its borders, that it is now, as has been stated, "a country without castes and Brahmins."

The Muhammadans of Sindh, as soon as they tried to employ their native idiom for literary purposes, detected, that the Arabic system, which had been forced upon them as a necessary consequence of the Islām, was deficient in many sounds, and they endeavoured to make up for this deficiency by dotting the nearest corresponding Arabic letters. The manner, in which they have done this, has not been very satisfactory. They were not led by any system and therefore the emendation, they attempted at, stopped half-way.

In the guttural class the Arabic base ك (k) was indiscriminately used to express the sounds k, kh; g, gh, ġ; the aspiration (kh, gh) was left unnoticed, and for the media g not even the corresponding Persian letter (گ) was supplied; the guttural ħ was expressed by the compound كخ (nk).

In the palatal class the aspirate čh was happily distinguished by an additional dot (= چچ), and ĵh marked likewise چچ; also the peculiar Sindhī ĵ (dy) was not forgotten and marked by چچ; the palatal ħ (ny) was again expressed by the compound چخ, so that in this class all sounds were provided with distinguishing marks.

In the cerebral class, which is completely wanting in the Arabic system, the bases of the dentals were retained and the dots distributed in such a way, as to distinguish them from the corresponding dentals, viz.: ت = t; ث = th; د = d, دھ = dh, ڈ = ḍ, a method, which is not without ingenuity; but the cerebral r and the cerebral n were again completely forgotten (i. e. they were expressed by the corresponding dentals , r and ن n) and left to the knowledge of the reader.

The dental class did not offer many difficulties; only the aspirates had to be provided with diacritical



marks, which was done in the following way: ت = th, ڈ = dh.

The same was the case with the labial class, where the aspirates only were to be pointed out by peculiar marks; but here their skill seems to have left them. In order to express ph, refuge was taken to the peculiar Arabic and Persian letter ف (f), which was provided with two additional dots = ق, bh having been expressed already by پ; the peculiar Sindhī b was dexterously rendered by ب.

The Sindhīs had in this undertaking apparently the Sanskrit alphabet before their eyes, where the aspirates are written and treated as one sound. Accordingly they tried to express the aspiration of a letter by additional dots, which overloaded the few Arabic bases with diacritical signs.

The necessity further, to provide marks for the cerebral class, compelled them, to distribute afresh the dots for the dental aspirates, so that the eye finds only with difficulty a resting-place in the confuse mass and position of diacritical marks, as: ع = ṭ, ت = t; ث = th; ث = th.

This attempt to adapt the Arabic characters to the sounds of a Prākṛit language is very interesting, though the method applied has followed a wrong track and has not been extended to all the sounds of the language. The way, in which this has been done in Hindūstānī, is far more correct, in fact, the only course, which can be taken in adapting the Arabic letters to an Indian language. The Arabic system knows no aspirates, and consequently the aspiration must be expressed by an additional ه h, if the original character of the Arabic alphabet is to be preserved in any way; else a quodlibet will be made out of it, which may be designated by any name but Arabic.

It was therefore soon found, when European scholars began to pay attention to the Sindhī, that the

common Sindhī characters would not do for scientific purposes. New characters were in consequence composed by a Bombay civilian and unfortunately introduced into the government schools of Sindh, without being first submitted to the examination of competent scholars.

This new system, instead of striking at the root of the previous confusion, merely endeavoured to make up some deficiencies of the old, while retaining all its errors, so that it cannot even boast of the compactness of the old system.

The alterations and emendations were the following:

In the guttural class, where the old system was most deficient, as we have seen, the Persian letter گ g has been justly taken in, and from the Hindūstānī, the aspirate گھ gh, of which we fully approve. We should now reasonably expect to find the compound گھ kh corresponding to گھ gh; but to our utter surprise we find the old error repeated, and 'kh' again rendered by the simple base ک k. So it has happened, that all the prints published in this character are disfigured by the letter ک, which is now used throughout as the simple base for k, whereas it is well known, that ک is only used at the beginning of a word, when connected with a following letter and in the midst of a word only, when unconnected with the preceding and connected with the following letter, and that it is in no way differing, as regards its pronunciation, from گ; as a final letter the shape of ک has never been seen before.

The guttural n, which in the old system was consequently rendered by نک (nk), has been expressed in the new system by نڱ, which is quite inappropriate; for the base is not 'g', but 'n', pronounced with the guttural organ, and in the Arabic consonantal system it can only be rendered by a compound letter (نگ ng). The peculiar Sindhī ġ is marked گ; we have only to point out the inapplicability of two dots beneath گ, and the frequent confusions, to which it will give rise.

In the palatal class we meet with the same inconsequence; the aspirate čh has been taken over from the old system (چ), whereas for ĵh the Hindūstānī compound چھ has been borrowed. In the other letters of this class only the dots have been differently distributed; ĵ (in the old system marked چ) has been expressed by چ, and the palatal ŋ by چ, which is less to the point than the old چ, which was as correct as it could be rendered.

In the cerebral class only the dots have been differently arranged as: ṭ = ٹ (old system ٹ), ṭh = ٹھ (old system ٹھ); ḍ = ڊ (old system the same), ḍh = ڊھ (old system the same), ḍ̄ = ڊ̄ (old system ڊ̄); the cerebral ṛ, which had not been marked at all in the old system, has been borrowed from the Hindūstānī (ر), and the cerebral 'ṇ' is marked by the antiquated method of placing a ٲ above it (ٲ), which is highly inconvenient in writing, and has therefore been justly discarded in Hindūstānī, where formerly the cerebrals used to be marked by the same letter.

In the dental class the old system has been retained unaltered.

In the labial class the base ف was retained for ph, with additional dots (= ف; old system ف); bh was rendered by ب, as in the old system.

We fully allow, that the old Sindhī system of writing did not answer its purposes, quite abstracted from its deficiency; but instead of emendating the old system by a different distribution of dots and inserting a few Hindūstānī letters, we consider it far more advisable, to adopt the whole Hindūstānī consonantal system, and to mark those sounds, which are peculiar to the Sindhī, by convenient dots.

The Sindhī language is restricted to the comparatively small province of Sindh; we cannot therefore see any reason, why the Hindūstānī alphabet, which

is known throughout the length and breadth of India, and which is a compact system in itself, should not be preferred to such a motley composition?

The number of the Indian alphabets should not be augmented, but rather, wherever possible, be restricted, as they only serve as barriers to mutual intercourse. If therefore the old system of writing proves unfit for literary purposes, we consider it for the best, to substitute one universally known, instead of emendating imperfectly a local alphabet, which has no chance to spread beyond its narrow borders.

As under the present circumstances it is not likely, that the Hindū portion of the community will adopt the Hindūstānī alphabet, owing to religious scruples on their side, we have chosen for them the Hindī characters, with some slight deviations from the system employed by Capt. Stack, which were imperatively necessary, and which will be noticed further on. We may say the same of the Hindī alphabet, what has been remarked on the Hindūstānī; it is well known throughout India, and the common vehicle of literature amongst the whole Hindū population. An emendation of the old Banyā characters would have been far more useless, than that of the Arabic system current amongst the Moslims.



§. 2.

I. The Sindhī consonantal system. <sup>1)</sup>

	SINDHI.						ARABIC LETTERS.
Gutturals:	ک; گھ क; ख k; kh	ग; घ g; gh	ङ ṇ	ह h	...	ग g̃	ع ح خ غ ق . ; ħ ʁ γ q
Palatals:	च; छ č; čh	ज; झ j; jh	ञ ṇ	य y	...	श ṣ	ज j̃
Cerebrals:	त; ठ t; th	ड; ढ ḍ; ḍh	ण ṇ	इ; ढ r; ṛh	...	...	...
Linguals:	. . . . .						ض ظ ص ط t s ḍ z
Dentals:	त; थ t; th	द; ध d; dh	न n	र; ल r; l	स s	...	ث ذ (Pers.) . z (ž)
Labials:	प; फ p; ph	ब; भ b; bh	म m	व v	...	ब b̃	ف f

We subjoin here the common alphabetical order of the Arabic-Sindhī Alphabet:

1) In the Romanized transcription we have followed the Standard Alphabet, by Prof Lepsius (2<sup>d</sup> edition).

Un-connected.	Final.	Med.	Initial.	Name.	Pronunciation.
ا	ا	ا	ا	اَلِف	ʾ
ب	ب	ب	ب	بِي	b
:	ب	ب	ب	بَه	b̄
پ	پ	پ	پ	پِي	p
ت	ت	ت	ت	تِي	t
ث	ث	ث	ث	ثَه	t̄
ث	ث	ث	ث	ثِي	s
ج	ج	ج	ج	جِيَم	j̄
ج	ج	ج	ج	جَه	j̄
چ	چ	چ	چ	چِي	č
ح	ح	ح	ح	حِي	h̄
خ	خ	خ	خ	خِي	χ
د	د	د	د	دَال	d
ڌ	ڌ	ڌ	ڌ	ڌَه	d̄
ڌ	ڌ	ڌ	ڌ	ڌِي	d̄
ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏَال	ḍ
ر	ر	ر	ر	رِي	r
ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙَه	r̄
ز	ز	ز	ز	زِي	z
ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙِي	z̄

Un-connected.	Final.	Med.	Initial.	Name.	Pronunciation.
س	س	س	س	سِين	s
ش	ش	ش	ش	شِين	š
ص	ص	ص	ص	صَاد	ṣ
ض	ض	ض	ض	ضَاد	z
ط	ط	ط	ط	طَوِي	t
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظَوِي	ḍ
ع	ع	ع	ع	عَيْن	ʿ
غ	غ	غ	غ	غَيْن	ɣ
ف	ف	ف	ف	فِي	f
ق	ق	ق	ق	قَاف	q
ک	ک, ک	ک	ک	کَاف	k
گ	گ	گ	گ	گَاف	g
گھ	گھ	گھ	گھ	گَاف	g̃
ل	ل	ل	ل	لَام	l
م	م	م, م	م	مِيم	m
ن	ن	ن	ن	نُون	n
ن	ن	ن	ن	نَه	ṇ
و	و	و	و	وَاو	v
ه	ه, ه	ه, ه	ه	هِي	h
ي	ي	ي	ي	يِي	y

The (purely) Arabic letters are also used as numeral values, in recording (by brief sentences, in which the sum of all the letters must be added together) historical events.

ا	1	ح	8	س	60	ت	400
ب	2	ط	9	ع	70	ث	500
ج	3	ي	10	ف	80	خ	600
د	4	ك	20	ص	90	ذ	700
ه	5	ل	30	ق	100	ض	800
و	6	م	40	ر	200	ظ	900
ز	7	ن	50	ش	300	غ	1000

This method of computation is called abjad, from the first four letters, which are pronounced as a group. The following technical groups are:

هَوَزَ، حَاطِي، كَلَمَن، سَعَقَص، قَرَشَت، ثَكَاذ، ضَطَاغ.

The Arabs have borrowed this whole system from the Hebrews and have therefore also followed the order of the Hebrew alphabet; the first nine letters represent the units 1—9; the nine following the tens, the nine following the hundreds and the last غ a thousand.

The order of the Hebrew alphabet goes only as far as ت (400); from thence the Arabs have gone their own way, by using those letters, which are peculiar to their own language.



## 1) The Gutturals.

The gutturals k, g are pronounced in the common manner; their aspirates, kh, gh, as all other aspirates, form, according to the Sanskrit system, one sound, and must therefore be pronounced by a strong breathing of the respective simple base. Peculiar to the Sindhī is the guttural ñ, which is throughout used as an independent sound (like the english ng in "sing"), and never precedes the letters of its own varga or class, in which case Anusvāra or simple n is employed (see Introduction §. 5). In the Hindī alphabet it is expressed by ङ, it being an original Sanskrit sound, but the Arabic system, which knows only one dental n (ن), offers great difficulties in this as in other respects. In Hindūstānī an independent guttural ñ is not to be met with; we have therefore been compelled to circumscribe it by the compound ङ्ग ng, which comes nearest to it, following therein the track of the old Sindhī alphabet. But one difficulty still will remain, that the guttural simple ñ can thus not be distinguished from the guttural ñ preceding a letter of its own varga, as: اَنُ (अनु) aṇu, body, and اَنُ (अंगु, or more properly: अङ्गु) aṅgu (aṅgu) a limb. In the alphabet, now in use, an attempt has been made, as has been adverted to, to obviate this difficulty (viz.: ڱ = ñ), but we cannot agree, that the problem has been solved satisfactorily, a false base having been chosen for the guttural nasal. Practically the difficulty will be easily surmounted by any careful student, as there are only a few nouns in the language, in which simple guttural ñ is found.

We subjoin here an alphabetical list of all those words, in which the simple (unconnected) guttural nasal is to be found:

اَنُ m. aṇu, body; اَنَارُو m. añārō, Tuesday. اَنَارِي f. añārī, a disease of the gums etc. اَنَارِيُو m. añāryō,

a bruise in the sole of the foot; اَنگَرُ n. añaru, coal; اَنگُرُ m. añuru, a finger's breadth. اَنگِرِ f. añure, a finger; toe; اَنگَنُ m. añanu, courtyard; اَنگُوْتَهو m. añūthō, the thumb; اَنگُوْتَهِي f. añūṭhī, a thumb-ring. بَهَانگُو m. bhāñō, share, and its derivatives, as: بَهَانگَائِيو adj. bhāñāitō, in shares; بَهَانگِيرُو m. bhāñērō, a sharer. پَهِينگَنُو m. phēñanō, the orbicular excrement of camels (پَهِينگِنِي f. phēñinī, the orbicular excrement of sheep etc.). جَانگُورُو m. jāñūrō, the wild Beru fruit; جَانگُورِي f. jāñūrī, the wild Beru tree; چَنگُو adj. čanō, good, and its derivatives. دَهِنگَائِي m. dhiñāī, a manufacturer of saltpetre; دَانگُورَنُ v. a. ḍāñōraṇu, to flog; دُونگُتُو adj. ḍuñiṭō, stout; دُونگِرِي f. ḍuñirī, a stick to beat clothes with (in washing); دُهِنگِنُو m. ḍhuñiṇō, name of a fish. رَنگُ m. raṇu, colour; رَنگَنُ v. a. raṇaṇu, to dye, and its derivatives; رَنگُو m. rañō, a carpenter's chalk-string. سَانگَاهُ f. sāñāha, or: سَانگَهَ f. sāñaha, care, and its derivatives (as: سَانگَاهِيو adj. sāñāhitō, careful, سَانگَاهُو adj. sāñāhū, ditto); سَانگَاهَنُ v. n. sāñāhaṇu, to be careful. سَنگُ m. saṇu, connexion by marriage, and its derivatives; سِنگُ m. siṇu, born, and its derivatives; سِنگَارِي f. siñārī, name of a fish (or: سِيگَارِي siñārī); سَنگَرُ m. saṇaru, the seed-pod of the thorn-tree; سَنگَنُ v. a. saṇaṇu, to point out; سِينگُ f. sīña, bow. گَانگُو m. gāñō, or گَانگِي f. gāñī, name of a fruit and shrub (*Grewia betuloeffolia*). لَنگُ m. laṇu, lameness (لَنگُو adj. lañō, lame); لِنگُ m. liṇu, limb; لِنگُ f. liña,

a trip in carrying; لِنِکُو m. linō, time, turn (besides: لِنِکَا f. linā, ditto). مَنکَ f. maṇa, a betrothed girl; مُنکَ m. muṇu, a grain of mung; مَنگَرُ m. maṇaru, fire; مُنکِرُو m. munirō, a mallet (used by washermen); مَنگَنُ v. a. maṇaṇu, to ask, to beg, and its derivatives; مُونگُو adj. mōṇo, having the colour of mung; نِنگَنُو adj. & adv. ninunō, entirely, wholly. وَاَنگَنُ m. vāṇaṇu, the egg-plant, and its derivatives; هِنکَ f. hiṇu, Assafoetida; هِنکِرُو m. hiṇirō, name of a fruit of an aquatic plant.

Another letter peculiar to the Sindhī is گ, ग, ḡ; it is not found in Hindī or Hindūstānī, nor in any of the cognate dialects, and we have therefore been compelled to provide it with a mark of its own. After the precedent of the Paṣtō we have added a hook below the under parallel line, which marks off this letter strongly enough, without giving rise to any confusion or misconception. The pronunciation of ḡ is quite peculiar; it is that of the letter g uttered with a certain stress in prolonging and somewhat strengthening the contact of the closed organ, as if one tried to double the sound in the beginning of a word, as gga. The pronunciation is so far quite in accordance with the origin of this and the other three letters, peculiar to the Sindhī, though they are now treated to all intents and purposes as simple letters; e. g. اَگُ āgu, the front, Prāk. अग, Sansk. अग्र (compare Introduction §. 15, b); لَگُو laḡō, applied, Prāk. लग, Sansk. लग्न (see Introduction §. 14); بَهَگُو bhaḡō, broken, Prāk. भग, Sansk. भग्न. In other instances, where an original doubling of g cannot be proved etymologically, the use of this harsh ḡ must be explained by the influence of the following letters, as: گَوَٹھُ gōṭhu, a village, Prāk. गोट्ट, Sansk. गोष्ठ; in this, as in similar cases, the weight of the double ṭṭh, which

in Sindhī has been reduced to its simple base by the prolongation of the preceding vowel, seems to have been thrown forward on g. Such an influence is especially exercised by a following r, as: گَرُو̄ garō, heavy, Prāk. गरुञ्ज, Sansk. गुरु.

Both letters, g and ḡ, must be carefully distinguished in pronunciation, as the signification of a word varies considerably according to the use of one or the other letter, as: گَرُو̄ garō, mangy, but گَرُو̄ garō, heavy etc.

## 2) The palatals.

The palatals ज j and च č, and their respective aspirates ज्ञ jh, and च्ञ čh, are pronounced in the common Indian way as simple sounds, and are grammatically treated as such, though they are, according to their present pronunciation, compound sounds. Originally they cannot have been pronounced, as they are at present, for else the grammatical rules of Pāṇini would be incomprehensible. In our days ज is pronounced as english j, and च as english ch, that is to say, as dž and tš respectively; how these sounds, if they are to be treated as simple ones, should be aspirated or doubled by any human organ, is past our conception. The old pronunciation of these letters<sup>1)</sup> must have gone through great variations, till they have become the compound sounds of the modern Indian idioms.<sup>2)</sup> In the Roman transcription they have therefore not been marked by the palatal stroke (—), but by the same sign, with

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1) See Standard alphabet, p. 93.

2) The pronunciation of the Marāṭhī च and ज as ts and dz respectively before the vowels a, ā, u, ū, ai, ō, does not fall under this head, as this is owing to Drāvidian influences and only occurs in words of non-Arian origin.



which the sibilant sh (= š) is provided, to point out their modern pronunciation.

The Sindhī has preserved the palatal nasal **न** (ञ) as an independent sound, which never precedes the letters of its own varga, for which purpose anusvāra (and in Hindūstānī writing simple **ن**) is used. The Hindūstānī being destitute of a palatal nasal, we had to provide a new character. Following the analogy of the old Sindhī alphabet we chose for it the compound **ञ**, which comes nearest to it, for the palatal **न** of the Sindhī is properly a compound sound, and is pronounced ny. The proper circumscription by **ني** would not do for this reason, that the palatal **न** is still considered by the Sindhī as a simple sound and rendered in Sanskrit writing by **ञ**; it ought therefore to be pointed out, as near as possible, as such, for which purpose the compound **ञ** answers much better, than **ني**, which latter would give rise to many misconceptions. In the Romanized transcription it has simply been furnished with the palatal line = **ń**.

The sign chosen for it in the alphabet at present in use viz.: **ج**, is not to the purpose, as the base is not **ج**, but the nasal **ن**, with a subsounding y.

The sibilant **ش**, **श** š, which we have inserted in our scheme in the palatal row, is no longer a palatal sound at all, but a pure dental sh = š. The original pronunciation of **श** is more than doubtful; now-a-days it is in no way differing from our common sh, and might therefore be as well classed under the dentals. The Arabic-Persian **ش** is always rendered in Sanskrit writing by **श**; but it is also found in pure Sindhī words, as: **شِينُہ** šīhu, lion etc. compare; Introduction §. 5.

Peculiar to the Sindhī is **ج**, **ज़**, **ḡ**. It is now treated as a simple sound, but it has in most cases, as etymology proves, sprung from a double **ज्ज** (= **ज्ज**), and is still pro-

nounced as a compound sound = dy; e. g.: أَج āju (= adyu), to-day, Prāk. अज्ज, Sansk. अद्य (on the assimilating process see Introd. §. 15.); وَجَا vijā, science, Prāk. विज्ञा, Sansk. विद्या; وَج vēju, physician, Prāk. वेज्ज, Sansk. वैद्य. In other nouns though an original doubling of ج cannot be traced etymologically, as: جَت jatū, a Jat, Hindī जट; and ج is in such instances frequently exchanged for ج, as: جَاتِرِي jātrī, or: جَاتِرِي jātrī, a pilgrim, Sansk. यात्री).

### 3) The Cerebrals.

The cerebrals ت t and ڈ d, and their respective aspirates, تھ th and ڈھ dh are common to all the North-Indian vernaculars; they are pronounced by turning the tip of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth whilst sounding the dental bases, t, d, etc. respectively.

The Sindhī has likewise preserved an independent cerebral ن, ण, ṇ, which is not bound to the letters of its own varga as: وَن vanu, a tree (Sansk. वन) تَهَنُ thanu, the teat of an animal, Hindī यन्, Sansk. स्तन. It is pronounced very hard and resembles much the compound nr (in Paṣtō it is therefore very frequently rendered by nr).

In Sindhī it exchanges therefore occasionally its place with the cerebral र, as: مَانْهُون mānhū, man, or: مَارْهُون mārḥū. The cerebral ڈ d, which in Prākrit already frequently supplants the dental d, has in Sindhī given birth to two other cerebral sounds, viz.: ڈ, ड d̄, and ڙ, ڙ r̄, and this again aspirated, ڙھ, ڙھ rh.

ڈ, ड d̄ is pronounced in a similar way as g; the cerebral ڙ (ڙ) is uttered with a certain stress in prolonging and somewhat strengthening the contact of the closed organ, as if a double d̄ was to be pronounced.

Originally it is, as  $\bar{g}$ , a double  $\bar{d}$ , as may be still proved in most cases by etymology; e. g.:  $\text{وَدَو}$   $\text{vaḍō}$ , great, Prāk.  $\text{वडु}$ , Sansk.  $\text{वड्}$ ;  $\text{چَوَدَهون}$   $\text{cōḍahō}$ , the fourteenth, Prāk.  $\text{चोदहो}$ . But the Sindhī, which is very fond of hard cerebral sounds, often employs this letter  $\bar{d}$ , where no original doubling of the cerebral has taken place, especially at the beginning of words, where the full stress of the voice can be laid upon it, as:  $\text{ڊولي}$   $\text{ḍōlī}$ , a kind of sedan chair, Prāk.  $\text{डोला}$ , Sansk.  $\text{दोला}$  (compare Introd. §. 6. 4). The simple cerebral  $\text{ḍ}$  has been thus nearly totally supplanted at the beginning of a noun by  $\bar{d}$ , and  $\bar{d}$  is only found in a few nouns, to distinguish them from others written else quite alike, as:  $\text{ڊٿهون}$   $\text{ḍiṭhō}$ , obstinate, but  $\text{ڊٿهون}$   $\text{ḍiṭhō}$ , seen.

It has therefore been a great mistake of Capt. Stack, that he has not distinguished  $\text{ḍ}$   $\bar{d}$  from  $\text{ḍ}$   $\bar{d}$ , and marked both sounds by the same diacritical dot (=  $\text{ḍ}$ ), though he has been aware of their different pronunciation. A Sindhī will never confound  $\text{ḍ}$   $\bar{d}$  with  $\text{ḍ}$   $\bar{d}$ ; they are in his mouth thoroughly distinct from each other and have been differently marked already in the old Sindhī alphabet (viz.:  $\bar{d}$  =  $\text{ڊ}$ , and  $\bar{d}$  =  $\text{ڊ}$ ). We were therefore compelled in this respect to deviate from Capt. Stack's Sanskrit alphabet, retaining for the simple cerebral  $\bar{d}$  the original Sanskrit letter  $\text{ḍ}$ , and marking the sound of  $\bar{d}$  by a line beneath  $\text{ḍ}$  (=  $\text{ḍ}$ ), the dot beneath  $\text{ḍ}$  being reserved for some other sound, which we shall presently notice.

The cerebral  $\text{ḍ}$ ,  $\text{ḍ}$   $\bar{r}$ , and its aspirate  $\text{ḍ}$ ,  $\text{ḍ}$   $\bar{r}$ h have sprung from the cerebral  $\text{ḍ}$   $\bar{d}$  and  $\text{ḍ}$   $\bar{d}$ h respectively (see Introduction §. 7, 2), as:  $\text{گُر}$   $\text{gūru}$ , molasses, Sansk.  $\text{गुड}$ ;  $\text{ڊرٻهتا}$   $\text{ḍriḥatā}$  ( $\text{द्रिढता}$ ) firmness, Sansk.  $\text{दृढता}$ . We have noticed already (l. c.), that by far the greatest number of words, in which  $\bar{r}$  or  $\bar{r}$ h is to be found, is



taken from some aboriginal tongue, which is now lost, and which must have had a great predilection for cerebral sounds (as the Drāvidian idioms of the south) and to the influence of which the preponderance of the cerebrals in the north Indian vernaculars must be ascribed.

The two peculiar letters **ट** (ṭr) and **ड** (ḍr), which Capt. Stack in his *Sindhī Grammar* has advocated for the Sindhī under the cerebral class, are found, on nearer investigation to be compound sounds (see *Introduction*, §. 15.) and may therefore be safely discarded from the alphabet, as they ought to be written **ट्र** ṭr and **ड्र** ḍr respectively, as: **पुट्र** putru, son, Prāk. **पुत्त**, Sansk. **पुत्र**; **द्राख** drākha, grape, Sansk. **द्राक्षा**. A subscribed r is also found in some nouns with the aspirate **ढ** ḍh, as: **द्रापणु** dhrāpaṇu, to be satiated, and its derivatives, as: **द्राइणु** dhrāiṇu, to satiate; **द्राउ** dhrāu, satiety, all of which are sprung from the Sansk. root **तृप्** (तर्पण); **डदु** ḍadhu (also written: **डदु** ḍadhu), a cutaneous disease, Sansk. **दद्रु**, Hindī **दाद** (compare *Introduction* §. 15. b. β).

We have not inserted the cerebral **ष** in the Sindhī alphabet, though in Capt. Stack's *Sindhī Dictionary* a few words are written with **ष**. This letter is completely ignored by the common people and left unnoticed in the old Sindhī alphabet; only a Brāhman now and then uses it, to show his knowledge of Sanskrit (compare *Introduction* §. 5).

#### 4) The dentals.

The dental row offers nothing particular; **र** r, which is considered a cerebral in Sanskrit, has become a pure dental in the modern idioms.

#### 5) The labials.

It is to be noted, that **फ** ph, is to be pronounced as the aspirate of **प**, **प** p, and never as f, which is of Arabic or Persian origin, wherever found.



Peculiar to the Sindhī is the letter ب, ب̄ b̄; it is pronounced in the same way as ḡ and d̄, being originally a double b, as: بَ ba, two, Sansk. व (= vva = bba; see Introduction §. 15. d. α); کُبُو kubo, hump-backed (see Introd. §. 13); دَابَلُ dābalu, weak, Prāk. दुबल, Sansk. दुर्बल. In other nouns however an original doubling of b cannot be traced out, and the language seems to use ب b and ب̄ b̄ quite arbitrarily, as: بَابُو bābō, father, but, بَابُو bābō, father's brother, both nouns being derived from the Turkish بَابَا father.

The nasal of this class is m; but when preceding a letter of its own varga it is supplanted by simple n (or anusvāra), as in all the other rows; e. g.: اَنْبُ (अंबु) ambu, a mango; كُنْبَهَارُ (कुम्भार) kumbhāru, a potter.

### §. 3.

#### On the purely Arabic letters.

The Sindhī, as well as the Hindūstānī, has, in consequence of the forced introduction of the Islām, been considerably mixed up with Arabic elements, and though the vulgar pay no attention to the particular pronunciation of the genuine Arabic sounds, the original Arabic orthography has been generally adhered to.

Under the guttural class we find the letters: ح, ع, خ, ق, غ, the Roman transcription of which we have conformed to the Standard alphabet, though these letters are somewhat differently pronounced in Sindhī. ع, which is in Arabic treated as a consonant, is generally ignored and only its accompanying vowel articulated, as: عَقْلُ ʾaqlu, intelligence, is sounded: akulu. In the midst of a word ع is either passed unnoticed (i. e. only the respective vowel is uttered) as: نِعَمَتِ niamata (properly:

niṣamata) or ع with its accompanying vowel is pronounced as a long syllable, as: نَعْلَبَنْدُ a ferrier, is sounded like: nālbandu (properly: naḷbandu) and by ignorant people also written accordingly; or the ع with its respective vowel is dropped altogether; as: طَعَامُ food (ṭazāmu) is commonly pronounced: tāmu. The same is the case at the end of a word, where ع with its vowel is contracted by the vulgar to a long syllable, as: جَعَجَ receipt-account (ḡamaḡa) is pronounced like ḡamā, and mostly written accordingly; only the Mullās, who pretend to a knowledge of Arabic, affect the deep guttural articulation of the Arabic. In Sanskrit writing ع is therefore simply rendered according to its accompanying vowel, and not distinguished by any particular mark or dot.

The deep Arabic ح ḥ is treated in the same way and pronounced as simple h, as: حَالُ ḥālu, state, is sounded: hālu. The Arabic and Persian خ ḫ is commonly pronounced by the vulgar (especially the Hindūs, who are quite unable to articulate ḫ) as kh, as: شَيْخَ šīḫa, a spit, is sounded: šikha (Pers. سِيخ).

The Arabic or Persian غ ḡ is pronounced in Sindhī as simple g, and very frequently exchanged for گ in writing, as: بَاغُ bāḡu, garden, is sounded as: bāgu; غَمُ ḡamu, grief, as: gamu etc.

The deep guttural ق q of the Arabic is articulated in Sindhī like simple k, as: قَوْمُ qōma, a tribe, clan (Arabic قَوْم), is pronounced like: kōma; قَوْلُ qaulu, word, like: kaulu etc. The Hindūs ignore all these foreign letters in their writings and render them by the nearest Sanskrit consonants, as has been adverted to.

The lingual letters, which are peculiar to the Arabic, are not distinguished in Sindhī pronunciation from the

corresponding dentals; ط t is sounded like common t, and ص s like z; ظ ḍ and ض ẓ likewise as z. The Hindūs on the other hand pronounce ظ and ض like j, and render these letters promiscuously according to their actual pronunciation, which is frequently done by the Musalmāns likewise, especially the unlearned.

The Arabic letters, which figure under the dental row, viz.: ث ṯ, ذ ḏ, and ز ẓ (the two latter of which are also common to the Persian) are pronounced in Sindh (and India generally) as follows: ث like s, ذ and ز like z, whereas the Hindūs pronounce these two latter consonants like j and render them also accordingly by ज, which is not unfrequently done by the Moslims also.

The Arabic and Persian ف f is sounded by the Muhammadans as f, but by the Hindūs as ph, and rendered in their writings by फ.

## §. 4.

## II. The Sindhī vowel system.

We next subjoin a tabular survey of the Sindhī vowel system.

## 1) Simple vowels:

ا,	آ	إِ	اِي	أُ	اُو
अ,	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ
a,	ā	i (e)	ī	u	ū
		اِي	اُو		
		ए	ओ		
		ē	ō		

## 2) Diphthongs:

اِي	اُو
ऐ	औ
ai	au

## 3) Nasalized vowels.

अं	आं	इं	ईं	उं	ऊं
ā	ā̃	ī	ī̃	ū,	ū̃
		ऐं	औं		
		ē̃	ō̃		
		अ‍ॅ	अ‍ँ		
		aĩ	aũ		

1) Simple vowels.<sup>1)</sup> The Sindhī uses all the vowels, common to the Sanskrit and Prākṛit; but it is to be noted, that i, when preceded or followed by h, or when closing a word, has the sound of short e (see Introduction §. 2. b). Ē and ō are in Sindhī, as already in Prākṛit, simple (and not Guṇa) vowels (see Introduction §. 2. d), and consequently always long (and not aniceps, as in Prākṛit).

As the Arabic is destitute of the sounds ē and ō, a great difficulty arises in Sindhī as well as in Hindūstānī, how to distinguish ī from ē, and ū from ō. The Indian grammarians have therefore invented the term of يَآئِي مَجْهُول yā-e majhūl, or the unknown ي for the sound ē, and وَاو مَجْهُول vave majhūl, or the unknown , for the sound ō; but at the same time no practical measures were taken, to mark off ē and ō by any diacritical sign, and the reader was left to help himself,

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1) As we shall further on employ only the Hindūstānī characters, we cannot enter here more minutely on the Sanskrit vowel system, and we refer therefore the student for nearer information to any Sanskrit grammar. We shall only make use of the Sanskrit characters in the course of this grammar, as occasion may call for.



as best he could. But as the distinction of ī from ē and ū from ō is somewhat difficult for a beginner, especially a European, and for the right understanding of the language very important, we have contrived to distinguish ē from ī by a perpendicular line, as: کِی kē, some, کِی kī, somewhat; and ō from ū by placing the sign ˆ above و, as: تَوں tō, from-on; تُوں tū, thou. In prints, destined for the use of natives, these distinctions may be dispensed with as more or less superfluous; but in prints, intended for the use of Europeans I have no doubt they will prove very serviceable and clear away many a stumbling block.

In Arabic writing the short vowels a, i, u are not expressed in the body of the consonants, but by mere marks, placed above or beneath the consonant, after which they are to be sounded; if the consonant happen to be an aspirate, the vowel mark is placed on the accessory ه. The mark for a is ˘, and is called فَتْحَة fathīah (in Persian زَنْر zabar); the mark for i is ˙, and is called كَسْرَة kasrah (in Persian زِير zīr, pronounced in India: zēr); the mark for u is ˘, and is called ضَمَّة zammah (in Persian پِيش pīš, pronounced in India: pēš) e. g. فَنَ fana, فِی finī, فُو funu. But if a noun commence with a short vowel, ا (alif) must serve as base for the these vowels, the vowels themselves being considered only as auxiliary signs for the consonants, as: اَنَا ana, اِنِ ini, اُو unu. In Arabic initial ا is in these cases always provided with hamzah, as: اَنَّ, اِنَّ, اُوْ, but in Hindūstānī it is dispensed with, to which practice we shall also adhere in Sindhī.

The three long vowels: ā, ī, ū are expressed in the body of the consonants by the letters ا, ي, و, with the addition of the respective vowel points; in this case

ا, ي, و are called سَاكِن sākīn, or quiescent, because they are not moved by a vowel of their own; e. g.: هَارِي hārī, a peasant; مَارُو mārū, a beater; مُرْتِي mūrī, capital (in trade) چِکَاٹ čikāṭu, creaking. The same holds good with reference to the vowels ē and ō, which are not (originally) distinguished in writing from ī and ū, as: چِهَرُو čhērō, whetting.<sup>1</sup>)

Long a, when initial, is expressed by ا and the sign ~ placed above it, as: اَدَرُ ādaru, courtesy. This sign is called مَدَّة maddah, i. e. extension, and is properly an alif placed above horizontally. Long i and u, when initial, must be preceded by alif, to support the respective vowel point, as ي and و themselves are quiescent; e. g.: اِيَهو īhō, this very person; اُوَهو ūhō, that very person. The same is the case with ē and ō, as: اِيْدُو ēdō, so large, اُوْدُو ōdō, near.

ي and و when quiescent, should be provided with the sign jazm (ـَ), to indicate thereby, that they are not moved by a vowel of their own, as: اُوَهو, اِيَهو, پِيرُ pīru; but this practice is generally neglected in Hindūstānī, as superfluous. If on the other hand ي and و be moved by a vowel put above or beneath them, they are no longer quiescent, but regular consonants, as: يَارُ yāru, friend; نِيَانُ niyānu, a tank; وَنُ vaṇu, tree; نِوَايِي nivāi, want of wind; وَوِ vāva, formative of وَاءِ vāu, wind.

1) In some Arabic nouns final ي (generally without dots) is used with the power of alif, as: عِيسَى ʿisā, Jesus; ذِكْرِي ḍikrī remembrance. Note also the antiquated writing صَلَوَاتُ zālāt, prayer, تَوْرَاتِ taurāt, the Thōrah (pentateuch), which is falsely pronounced in India: taurēt.

## 2) The diphthongs ai and au.

The diphthongs ai and au are expressed in Arabic by a preceding fatḥah and a following quiescent ي or و, which should be provided in this case with jazm, to prevent mistakes, as: **أَيْتُرُ** aiṭru, spinning wheel; **بَيْرَآگِي** bairāgī, an ascetic; **أَوْثَهُو** auṭhō, impure; **چَوْدَهَارِي** čau-dhārī, round about. At the end of a noun no diphthong is admissible in Sindhī; compare Introduction, §. 1, 2.

## 3) The nasalized vowels or Anusvāra.

We have noticed already, that the simple dental n (ن) is now used in Sindhī before the letters of any varga indiscriminately, which in Sanskrit writing is commonly expressed not by the dental न, but by the sign called Anusvāra (ँ) e. g.: **कङ्गालु** (कंगालु) kangālu (properly: kaṅgālu) poor; **गंजो** (गंजो) gaṅjō, scald-headed; **नन्डो** (नन्डो) naṇḍhō, small; **रन्डु** (रन्डु) raṇḍu, path; **बाम्भ** (बाम्भ) bāmbha, hag.

But besides this full nasal the Sindhī also uses the proper Anusvāra, which only communicates to the respective vowel a nasalizing touch, very extensively, and as both, full n and the nasalizing touch, which is communicated to a vowel, are expressed in Sanskrit writing by Anusvāra, and in Hindūstānī by the dental n (ن), some confusion necessarily arises from this practice, to obviate which the following remarks should be carefully attended to.

α) Anusvāra (or ن) preceding another consonant must always be pronounced as a full nasal, if the vowel of the syllable be short, as: **पंधु**, **पिन्डु** paṇḍhu, journey; but if Anusvāra precede 'h' in a short syllable, it is always to be pronounced as such, i. e. only a slight nasalizing touch is thereby communicated to the vowel,



as: **जंहि**, جَنْهِي jāhē; **मुंह**, مُمْهُ mūhu, mouth; in a few words, where full n precedes h, it must be rendered in Sanskrit writing by **न**, not by Anusvāra, as: **चिन्ह** ċinhu, a sign; **थन्हाण** thanhaṇu, to compress. In Hindūstānī writing no such distinction can be made, as there is only one (ن) at hand, which must serve as full nasal or Anusvāra, as the case may be; nothing is therefore left to the student, but to commit these few words to memory. We must repeat here, what has been remarked already, that the use of the Arabic characters offers great difficulties when applied to a Prākṛit language of India.

b) Anusvāra preceding a consonant in a long syllable is to be pronounced as a full nasal, as: **बांठि**, بَانْثِي bānṭhe, ravenousness; **पींघ**, پینگھ pīngha, a swing; **कूंध**, کُوندھ kūndhu, a young man; **वेंदो**, وِندو vēndō, going; **लोंबड**, لُونْبَرُ lōmbaru, a male fox. But if the long vowels, provided with Anusvāra, be followed by h, s or v, they are to be pronounced with a nasalizing touch only, as: **थांहर**, تَهَانْهَر thāhara, steadiness; **मांस**, مَانْس māsu, meat, **थांवर**, تَهَانْوَر thāvaru, Friday; **मीहु**, مِيْهُ mīhu, rain; **मेंहि**, مِيْهِي mēhe, buffalo etc. Where full n precedes h in a long syllable, it must be rendered by **न** (in Hindūstānī writing a further distinction is impossible), as: **बान्ही**, بَانْهِي bānhī, a slave-girl, but: **बांह**, بَانْه bāha, arm.

c) At the end of a word Anusvāra always retains its proper nasalizing touch, be the final vowel short or long, as: **प्री**, پْرِی prī, friend; **भूं**, بْهُون bhū, earth; **मुंहि** mūhē (Formative of the I. pronoun sing.); also in compound words, as: **भूंभूं**, بْهُون بْهُون bhū bhū, buzzing. This rule is based on the fact, that in Sindhī every



word must needs end in a vowel (which however may be nasalized).

d) Anusvāra, placed between two vowels, be they short or long, always retains its proper nasalizing sound, as: **अइं**, اَيْنِ āī, and; **माइणु**, مَانِئُنْ māiṇu, to measure; **आंऊं**, اَئُونْ āũ, I; **किंअं**, كِئَانُونْ kiāũ, it has been done by them (compare: Introduction §. 4).

The same holds good with reference to Anusvāra, following a diphthong (see: Introduction §. 1, 2), as: **रांशो**, رَاؤْشَوْ raūšō, merriment (= rāušō); **मैठ**, مَيْئِثَهْ māiṭha, madder (= māiṭha).

In the Romanized transcription, which we shall add throughout this grammar, the two different sounds of Anusvāra are rendered in this way, that the sound of full n is always expressed by n, whereas the nasalizing touch, which is communicated to a vowel by Anusvāra, is marked by the sign  $\sim$  placed above it, as: **अंतु**, اَنْتُ = antu; but **आंऊं**, اَئُونْ = āũ.

We have already adverted to the great difficulties, under which the Hindūstānī labours to mark the original sound of Anusvāra, as it has only one n (and this the dental n) at its disposal. The difficulty is already great in Hindūstānī, and still greater in Sindhī, which is so much addicted to the use of nasalized vowels. In addition to what has been stated already, we beg to turn the attention of the student, as far as the Hindūstānī characters are concerned, to the following points:

Final **न** has always the sound of Anusvāra proper (see under c) and need therefore not perplex the student, as: **मारहून** mārhū, man; **ज़ालून** zālū, women; **आं** iā, from this place, **तिआं** tiā, from that place.

Anusvāra, separating two short or long vowels (see under d) is rendered by **न**, and can be recognized as

such by its position; in this case, to obviate all misconceptions, we have furnished the second vowel with hamzah, to point out thereby, that the following vowel is not to be read together with the preceding, but that ن closes the first syllable, as: اِنِّى (اِنْـِى) ī-a, thus; تِنِّى (تِنْـِى) tī-a, in that manner; كَنْو (كَـَنْو) gāũ, cow. If the second vowel chance to be a long one, ى (without dots) provided with hamzah must precede the same, to serve as basis for the vowel point (see further on under: Hamzah), as: سَانِّى سَانِّى (ساـِنْـِى) sâi lord; هِنِّو (هِـِنْـِو) hīo, mind; چِئَانِّو čīāũ, it has been said by them.

In such like instances, as exhibited under *a* and *b*, the Hindūstānī alphabet offers no means of distinguishing the full nasal from Anusvāra proper, as: بَانِّى bānhī, a slave-girl, بَانِّه bāha, arm, and these difficulties can only be overcome by practice. In the old Sindhī alphabet and in that now in use no notice whatever is taken of these and such like intricacies.

### §. 5.

#### On the other orthographic signs.

1) The sign ˉ (مَدَّة maddah, prolongation) is placed on initial alif, to render it long, as: اَآثَرُ ātharu, pack-saddle. In the midst and at the end of a word maddah is not placed on alif, if the preceding consonant be moved by fatḥah, in which case alif is called سَاكِن sākīn, or quiescent, as: رَاَجَا rā-jā, prince; مَالَا mā-lā, garland; but if the preceding consonant is provided with jazm (i. e. not moved by a vowel), alif must have the sign of maddah, as commencing a syllable, e. g.: قُرَّانُ qur-ānu, Qorān, not qu-rānu.

2) The sign ˆ (جَزْم jazm, abscission), placed above

a consonant denotes, that the consonant thus marked is not moved by a vowel, as: **وِيلَهُ** vel-hō, idle; **مَرْدُ** mar-du, man; **سَرُ** sar-gu, heaven. In old Sindhī writings the use of jazm is hardly to be met with, as they preferred to provide such a mute letter with kasrah, the sound of which was hardly heard in pronunciation, as: **مَرِيْدُ** mari-du, instead of **مَرْدُ** mar-du, and served quite the purposes of jazm. We cannot adopt this system, as in many cases it will give rise to confusion and misconceptions.

3) The sign **تَشْدِيد** (tašdīd) corroboration, placed above a consonant denotes, that the letter in question is to be doubled. In the old Sindhī writings the tašdīd is hardly ever to be met with, as they were in the habit to express even an originally double letter by its simple base, e. g.: **كَم** kamu, business, instead of **كَمَم** kammu. It is now used only in such instances, where the doubling of a consonant is rendered necessary in order to distinguish two in other respects identical words, as: **أُن** una, by him, and **أُنَّ** unna, wool.

4) The sign **هَمْزَة** (hamzah, i. e. punction) is used in the midst and at the end of words as a vicarious base for ا; when two vowels, short or long, meet in a word, the second vowel must be supported by the base **ي**, furnished with hamzah, e. g.: **پِي** piu, father; **جِي** jue, the den of an animal; **هِنَارَ** hīara, now; **جُنِي** jūa, louse; **قَائِم** qā-imu, standing; **بِهَائِر** bhāura, brothers; **جِيِي** jī-u, life; **كُو** kuō, rat; **گَهَائُو** ghā-ū, wounding; **اِيِي** a-ī, a goal etc.

A final short vowel, preceded by ā, ū, ō is usually supported by the sign hamzah alone, as: **بِهَاء** bhā-u, brother;

pō-e, after; هُوَ hū-e, sound. But if و, be radical in a word, hamzah with its accompanying vowel is placed upon و, as: فَاوْ nāu, fame, Formative فَاوْ nāva; گَاوْ gāu, cow; مَارْهُوْ mārhūa, Formative of: مَارْهُوْ mārhū, man.

In the Formative Singular of such nouns, which end in ī, hamzah is dropped for brevity's sake, as: هَنْدِي handī, a pot, Formative: هَنْدِي handia (instead of هَنْدِي); but in nouns like سَائِي sālī, lord, hamzah must be retained in the Formative, to prevent mistakes, as: سَائِي sālīa.

*Note.* The sign ~ (وَصْلٌ vaṣl, conjunction) only occurs in Arabic phrases and constructions; it joins two words, the latter of which begins with alif, the accompanying vowel of which is dropped and the final vowel of the preceding word drawn over or rather joined to the following; e. g.: عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ abdu-lmaliki (instead of: عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ); قَالَ آسَمَعُ qāla-smaʿ (instead of: قَالَ إِسْمَعُ); بِسْمِ اللَّهِ bismi-llāhi.

The use of the so-called Tanvīn (i. e. اَ, اِ, اِ, pronounced in Arabic 'un', 'an', 'in') in Sindhī is to be disproved of, as the Tanvīn is only a fanciful invention of the Arabian grammarians, and by no means fit to express the Sindhī nasalized short (and least the long) vowels.



## SECTION I.

## THE FORMATION OF THEMES IN SINDHI.

## Chapter I.

## The termination of Sindhi nouns.

## §. 6.

In the formation of themes the relative position, which the Sindhī holds to the Sanskrit-Prākṛit on the one side, and to its modern sister-tongues on the other side, is most clearly delineated.

The peculiarity of the Sindhī, and at the same time the great advantage, which it possesses over the kindred idioms consists therein, that every noun, substantive, adjective, pronoun, participle and infinitive ends in a vowel. By this vocalic termination the Sindhī has preserved a flexibility, and at the same time a sonorousness, of which the other modern vernaculars are completely destitute.

After what has been remarked on the nature of the diphthongs in Sindhī (see Introduction §. 1), it may be easily gathered, that no Sindhī noun can end in a diphthong. A Sindhī noun may therefore end in a, i (e), u; ā, ī, ū, ō; no noun ever ends in ē, and those, which seem to do so, are not in the Nominative, but in the inflected case. A final vowel may also be nasalized, as: مارھون mārḥū, man, چوٿھون čōthō, the fourth; پرين prī, friend, which is especially the case, if a word terminate in a long vowel, but this constitutes, after what we have said on the nature of Anusvāra, no exception to the general rule.

In the formation of themes the Sindhī has in the main followed the course pointed out by the Prākṛit, but it has created many new formations, independent and irrespective of the Prākṛit. The levelling process

of the modern idioms has already gained the ascendancy, and terminations, which the Prākṛit, though seized already by the same tendency, has as yet kept asunder, have been thrown together into one class in Sindhī.

The Sindhī has lost the neuter, which has been already discarded in the Apabhraṃsha dialect of the Prākṛit, the immediate predecessor of the modern Sindhī. This, as it seems, has been the first step, to break the fetters of the old compact mother-tongue, and to initiate the levelling process of the present idiom.

Inasmuch as the Sindhī requires a vocalic termination for every noun, the distinction of the gender is not so perplexing as in the other dialects, which offer great difficulties in this point to the student. The terminations, which have been already fixed for the Prākṛit, have been mostly retained in the Sindhī, with the exception of neuter nouns, which have been, for the most part, transferred to the masculine terminations, less to the feminine.

## I. The termination u.

### 1) Masculine themes in u.

By far the greatest number of nouns end in Sindhī in **u**, and are, with a few exceptions, masculine. This short final **u** corresponds to the Prākṛit termination **ओ** *ō*, which, according to the testimony of the old Prākṛit grammarians, has been already shortened to **u** in the Apabhraṃsha dialect.<sup>1)</sup> To this class belong in Sindhī:

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1) In Marāṭhī final **अ** (= Sindhī **u**) has on the whole become already quiescent; the same is the case in Bangālī, except when final **a** is preceded by a double consonant, in which case it is heard. In Panjābī, Hindī and Hindustānī final **a** has quite disappeared; for nouns like *piu*, father, *māũ*, mother etc. are in Panjābī exceptional cases.

a) such nouns, as end in Prākṛit in ō (= Sanskrit final अ), as: **نَرُ** naru, a man, Prāk. **णरो**, Sansk. **नर**; **گھَرُ** gharu, house, Prāk. **घरो** (Sansk. **गृह**); **کَمُ** kamu, business, Prāk. **कम्मो**, Sansk. **कर्मन्**. To this class belongs also a number of adjectives (though the majority of them has retained the termination ō), as: **تَلُ** talu, hidden; **اَجَرُ** ajaru, imperishable; **اَچیتُ** ačetu, careless. Most of the adjectives, borrowed from the Arabic or Persian, assume this termination, as: **تَمَامُ** tamāmu, whole; **غَرِيبُ** yarību, poor etc.

b) such nouns, as end originally in u, as: **ءِ** vāu, wind (Sansk. **वायु** n.; **مَدُ** madu, liquor, Sansk. **मधु**) n.

c) such nouns, as end in Sanskrit in tā (crude form tr), Prāk. ā (by elision of t), or which add in Prākṛit the termination āro, as: **پِیُ** piu, father, Sansk. **पिता**, Prāk. **पिअ**; **بھَاءُ** bhāu, brother, Sansk. **भ्राता**, Prāk. already **भादु** (in Sindhī again with elision of d); **بھَتَارُ** bhatāru, husband, Prāk. **भत्तारो**, Sansk. **भर्ता** (see Varar. V, 31).

## 2) Feminine themes in u.

These are, comparatively speaking, few in number; to this class belong such nouns, as end in Sanskrit in u, and are feminine as: **تھُ** f. thing, Sansk. **वस्तु**; **دھینُ** dhēnu, a milk-cow, Sansk. **धेनु**; or such, as have shortened ū to u, as: **سَسُ** sasū, mother-in-law, Sansk. **श्वश्रू**; **وِجُ** vijū, lightening, Prāk. **विज्जू**, Sansk. **विद्युत्**.

In a few themes original ā has been shortened to u, the Sindhī following herein the levelling process no-



ticed under 1, *c* irrespective of gender, as: **ماء** māu, mother, Prāk. **माआ**, Sansk. **माता**; **دھئی** dhiu, daughter, Prāk. already **धीदा** and **धीआ**, Sansk. **दुहिता** (see Varar. IV, 33; Lassen p. 172, note); **نھى** nūhu, daughter-in-law (Sansk. **सुषा**); quite exceptional is **بھين** bhēnu, sister, Prāk. **बहिणी** (Hindūst. **بہن**), Sansk. **भगिणी**. A number of nouns ending in u, which are feminine, we shall enumerate when treating of the gender of nouns; their origin is in many cases unknown.

## II. The termination o.

Besides the nouns ending in u, those ending in ō are the most numerous in Sindhī; they are all without exception masculine. The old Prākrit termination **ओ** (ō) has been split in Sindhī into two classes, in one of which ō has been shortened to u and in the other of which it has been retained unaltered.

A strict rule seems not to have been attended to in settling these two terminations, but usage alone seems to have decided for the one or the other; in many instances both terminations are promiscuously used. It is worthy of notice, that many nouns, which end in Sindhī in ō, have retained the corresponding termination ā (masc.) in Hindī and Hindūstānī and to a great extent also in Marāṭhī, Bangālī and Panjābī, and similarly those nouns, which terminate in Sindhī in u, have dropped the corresponding vocalic termination (i. e. **अ**, a) in the dialects quoted.

Examples: **تارو** tarō, the sole of a shoe (Sansk. **तल** n.) **گلو** galō, the throat (Sansk. **गल** m.), whereas on the other hand **گالو** galu, cheek, corresponds to the Sansk. **गल** m., **لړکو** lūrḱō or **لړکى** lūrḱu, a tear; **سونارو** sōnārō,



goldsmith (Sansk. **सुवर्णकार**); on the other hand **لُہَارُ** luhāru, blacksmith (Sansk. **लोहकार**).

In some instances the language has made use of these two different terminations to derive words of somewhat different meanings from one and the same base, as: **چُورُو** čūrō, powder, filings, and **چُورُ** čūru, adj. powdered (both from the Sansk. **चूर्ण**); **مَتھُو** mathō, the head, and **مَتھُ** māthu, the top (both from the Sansk. **मस्त** n.).

We may however lay down some rules, by which the Sindhī seems to have been guided in retaining the original Prākrit termination ō:

1) Adjectives, derived directly from the Sanskrit-Prākrit, have on the whole retained the ending ō, as: **چَنگُو** čaṇō, good (Sansk. **चङ्ग**); **مِٹھُو** miṭhō, sweet (Sansk. **मिष्ट**); **کھَارُو** khārō, bitter (but **کھَارُ** khāru, s. m. potash, both being derived from the Sansk. **क्षार**); **رُکھُو** rukhō, hard (Sansk. **रुक्ष**). In many nouns though both terminations are allowed as: **اَدھَرُو** adharō or: **اَدھَرُ** adharu, helpless; **نِدھَرُو** nidharō or: **نِدھَرُ** nidharu, wretched; **اَبھَرُو** abharō or: **اَبھَرُ** abharu, poor.

Adjectives derived by secondary affixes from other themes generally retain the termination ō, as: **جَاتِکُو** jāṭikō, relating to a Jaṭ (**جَٹ**); **وَانِکُو** vāṇikō, belonging to a Vāṇyō (**وَانیو**); **رَسِیلُو** rasīlō, juicy (from **رَس**); **کھَانْدِیَرُو** khāṇḍirō, patient (from **کھَانْدِ**). Excepted are the affixes **وَان** (Prāk. **वन्तो**, Sansk. **वत्**), as: **دِیَاوَانُ** dayāvānu, compassionate; **آل** (**आलु**), as: **دِیَالُ** dayālu, the same as **دھَنَارُ** dhanāru, herdsman, whereas the affix **ārō** generally forms adjectives, as: **سَکھَارُو** saghārō, strong (from **سَکھ**).

2) Verbal nouns, which are derived from the root of verbs by lengthening the root-vowel, take the termination *ō*, as:

گهاتو ghātō, decrease, from گهتن to decrease.

چارهو čārḥō, increase, from چرهن to rise.

The termination *u* however is also in use, especially with such themes, in which the root-vowel is not lengthened, as:

مرکي marku, boasting, from مرکن to boast.

جهت jhaṭu, snatching, from جهتن to snatch.

3) Nouns of agency, which are derived from verbal roots by prolonging the root-vowel (if it be short) take likewise the termination *ō*, as:

واڏهو vāḍhō, carpenter, from وڏهن to cut.

توبو tōbō, diver, from تبن to dive.

چيرو čirō, sawyer, from چيرن to split.

4) Some nouns of foreign origin change (original) final *ā* or *ah* to *ō* in Sindhī, as: بابو bābō, father, Hindūst. (turkish) بابا; دروازو darvāzō, door, Pers. دروازه.

5) All participles present and past end in *ō*, as: هلندو halandō, going; هليو haliō, gone; ماريندو mārindō, beating, ماريو māryō, beaten.

6) It is seldom the case, that an original final *ā* (fem.) has been changed to *ō*, and rendered thereby masculine, as: تارو tārō, star (Sansk. तारा fem.); Hindī likewise तारा masc. (Paṣṭō: ستوري stōrai m.); in Marāṭhī it is both masc. and fem.

*Note.* If we turn to the cognate dialects, we find, that the Gujārātī comes nearest to the Sindhī in this respect; for nearly all the nouns, which end in Sindhī in *ō* and *u*, have retained

the termination *ō*. As the Gujārātī has preserved the neuter, it forms a regular neuter ending in **उं** *ũ* from masc. themes in *ō*, as: **कुतरं** a dog (in general), but **कुतरो** a male dog. This neuter termination we consider identical with the Sindhī vocalic termination *u*, with the only difference, that Anusvāra, as the sign of the neuter, has been added.

In Marāṭhī, Hindī and Panjābī, final *ō* of the Sindhī and Gujārātī has been changed to *ā*. The Panjābī and Hindī (Hindūstānī) have lost the neuter, but the Marāṭhī, which has preserved it, forms from the masc. termination *ā* a regular neuter ending in **ँ** (**एं**), which is in its origin nothing else but another masc. termination with the addition of final Anusvāra, just as in Gujārātī (compare on this point: Lassen, Instit. linguae Prāk. p. 429, 14); e. g.: **केलें** n. a plantain, Hindī: **केला** m., **करणें**, inf. (properly a neuter verbal noun, as in Sanskrit), Sindhī **करण** **करण** *karaṇu* (m.), Hindī **करना** *karna* (m.), Gujārātī: **करणुं** (n.), as in Marāṭhī.

In Bangalī the termination *ā* (= *ō* of the Sindhī) is only to be met with in a few nouns, as: *gādhā*, ass, *ghōṛā*, horse etc. (nouns like: *pitā*, *kartā*, do not come properly under this head, as they are Sansk. Nominatives); as a masc. termination of adjectives *ā* is unknown in Bangalī.

### III. The termination *ū* (masc. and fem.).

Nouns ending in *ū* correspond generally to the Sanskrit-Prākrit termination *u*, which in Prākrit is lengthened in the Nom. Sing. to *ū*; those nouns, which end already in Sanskrit *ū*, retain this termination unaltered in Sindhī. Some feminine nouns, ending in *ū*, shorten their final *ū* again to *u*, adding at the same time one of the feminine terminations *i* (e) or *a*; e. g.: **سائو** *sāū*, upright (Prāk. **साउ**, Nom. Sing. **साऊ**, Sansk. **साधु**), Hindī **साधू** or **साधु**; **تارو** *tārū* m. palate, Sansk. **तालु** n. (Hindī **तालू**); **بھو** *bhū* f. earth (or: **بھئی** *bhuē*), Sansk. **भू**; **جوں** *jū* f. louse (or: **جئی** *jūa*), Sansk. **यूक** (with eli-



sion of final k in Sindhī); آبرو ābirū, honor (or آبرو ābirūe) Pers.

Under this head fall many appellatives and adjectives, ending in ū, āū and ākū, corresponding to the Sansk. affixes uka (उक) and āku (आकु), as: تارو tārū, a swimmer (= tāruka), رهاكو rahākū or: رهاو rahāū, inhabitant, کھٹاؤ khaṭāū, profitable (from کھٹ f. profit).

In some nouns ending in ū, a more complicated contraction has taken place, as: مارھون mārhū, man, Prāk. माणुसो, Sansk. मानुष (ṇ of the Prākrit interchanging with ṛ, and स being exchanged for h); دارھون dārhū, pome-granate, Sanskrit दाडिम, Hindūstānī کچھون kačhū, tortoise, Sansk. कच्छप (p = b = v = ū); وچھون vičhū, scorpion, Prāk. विच्छुओ, Sansk. वृश्चिक.

#### IV. The termination ā.

Nouns ending in ā correspond generally to the Sanskrit-Prākrit termination ā (आ) and are all feminine, as: چنتا čintā, anxiety, Sansk. चिन्ता; हाचा hačā, murder, Sansk. हत्या; जात्रा jātrā, pilgrimage, Sansk. यात्रा; क्खिमा khimā, patience, Prāk. खमा, Sansk. क्षमा.

There exists a small number of masc. nouns, now ending in ā, which must not be confounded with the preceding fem. nouns, as they are of quite a different origin; they are derived from Sansk. themes ending (in their crude forms) in an (अन्) and र् (ऋ), and in the Nom. Sing. in ā, as: राजा rājā, prince; आत्मा ātmā, soul; कर्ता kartā, the agent (in grammar). There are also a few foreign words, ending in ā, as: آشنا āšnā, an acquaintance, Pers. آشنا.



A few adjectives end likewise in ā (or ă) as: دَاتَا dātā, liberal; تَالَا tālā, exhausted etc.

### V. The termination ă.

The vocalic ending ă is shortened from the preceding fem. termination ā, just as u has been shortened from ō. To this class belong in Sindhī:

1) such nouns, as end in Sanskrit and Prākṛit in ā, as: جِبْهَ jibha, tongue, Prāk. जीहा, Sansk. जिह्वा; نُهَ nūha (besides: نُنْهَ) daughter-in-law, Sansk. सुषा; دِهِي dhia (besides: دِهِي) daughter, Prāk. धीदा or धीआ; سَا-إِنَا sa-ina, sign, Sansk. सञ्ज्ञा; مِیْنَا miña, marrow, Sansk. मज्जा. Further a great quantity of nouns, the formation of which is peculiar to the Sindhī, and which may be derived from every verbal root. This formation corresponds exactly to the Sanskrit affix अइ (ā), which is added to the verbal root, to form fem. nouns, as Sanskrit: भिदा, breaking, from भिद् etc. In Sindhī the derivation of such nouns from verbs is quite general, and the language acquires thereby a great facility to form verbal nouns, as: چَوْکْهَ čōkha, investigation, Infin. چَوْکْهَنُ (root: چَوْکْهَ); گُوْدَا guḍa, pounding, Inf. گُوْدُنُ (root: گُوْدُ). The Sindhī always falls back on the Prākṛit, especially in such nouns, as differ already from the Sanskrit, by dropping either a final consonant in Prākṛit or affixing a new vocalic ending, as: آسِيسَ āsīsa, blessing, Prāk. आसिस, Sansk. आशिस.

2) The feminines of such adjectives, as end in the masc. in u, as: کُبْهَ kubha, fem. of کُبْهُ kubhu, unfortunate; سُجَّانَ sujāna, fem. of سُجَّانُ, well-knowing.

Only a very small number of adjectives ends originally in ă, which remain unchanged in gender, num-

ber and case, as: جَال jāla, or جَار jāra, abundant; جَام jāma, much, many.

3) Many nouns fluctuate, as regards their termination, between a or i (e), as both short vowels form the common fem. terminations in Sindhī, e. g.: نَار nāra or نَار nāre, woman; آَر āra or آَر āre, affection; چَہَن čhana or چَہَن čhane, a pond; رِیر rīra or رِیر rīre, quarrel. From the adjectives, ending in u, the feminine may be formed in final a or i (e), as: آتَوَر atōra, or: آتَوَر atōre, what cannot be weighed, masc. چَرِیت; آتَوَر čaryata or چَرِیت čaryate, mad, masc. چَرِیت.

This accounts easily enough for the phenomenon, that such nouns, as end in Prākṛit in ī, have adopted in Sindhī the termination ā (simply exchanging one fem. termination for another), as: بَہِین bhēṇa (besides: بَہِین), sister, Prāk. बहिणी Sansk. भगिनी; دھُر dhure, origin, Prāk. धुरा, Sansk. धुर. But, though the respective fem. terminations are often exchanged, the original gender is commonly strictly adhered to in Sindhī, and the case is very rare, that an original masc. noun has been changed to a feminine, as: بَپَہ bāpha, fem. steam, Sansk. वाष्प masc. (in Hindī it has become likewise a fem.).

*Note.* As regards the cognate dialects, the Bangālī has throughout preserved the original fem. termination ā; the Marāṭhī too has remained more faithful to the Prākṛit, but it has already in many cases shortened ā to a, and then dropped it altogether (in pronunciation at least) as: जीभ jībh, tongue, वाट vāṭ, way etc. In the other dialects long final ā has either been preserved, or it has been thrown off altogether (after having first been changed to ā).

As in Sindhī every noun must needs end in a vowel, such fem. nouns, as are borrowed from the Hindūstānī, frequently adopt the fem. termination 'a' in Sindhī, as: Hindūst. زَمِين (f.)

earth, Sindhī زَمِينَ zamīna; Hindūst. مِلْك (f.) property, Sindhī مِلْك milka. In a few nouns the gender has been changed, as: Hindūst. كِتَاب kitāb (fem.), Sindhī كِتَاب kitābu, masc.

## VI. The termination ī. (masc. et fem.)

Themes in ī are in Sindhī of both genders; they are either masculine or feminine.

### 1) Masc. themes ending in ī.

The termination ī in masc. nouns corresponds:

a) To the Sansk. affix ī (= in), as: دَهْرَمِي dharmī, religious (Sansk. धर्मिन्), Nom. Sing. धर्मी; سَوَامِي svāmī, lord (Sansk. स्वामिन्); هَاتْهِي hāthī, elephant (Sansk. हस्तिन्).

b) To the Sansk. affix ika (इक = क), by eliding k and lengthening i to ī; e. g.: هَارِي hārī, a peasant, Sansk. हालिक); اَوْتْهِي ōthī, a camel-rider (from اُتْه camel); تْهِيكِرِي thēkirī, a seller of earthen ware (from تْهِيكِر earthen ware).

c) To the Sansk. adjectival affix य y, by changing य to ī, as: پَرِي prī, friend, Sansk. प्रिय; اَبْهَآگِي abhāgī, unfortunate, Sansk. अभाग्य.

d) To the Sansk. affix ईय īya, by eliding य, as: هِنْدِي Hindī, Indian; سِنْدْهِي Sindhī, relating to Sindh. With this class coincide all the Persian and Arabic adjectives, formed by the so-called يَاءِ نِسْبَت or y of relation, as: فَآرْسِي fārsī, Persian; عَرَبِي arabī, Arabic; زَاخْمِي zaxmī, wounded.

e) To Sanskrit masc. crudes, ending in i, which ge-







from masculine themes. In Sindhī this termination is used to derive feminines from masc. bases ending in *ō* and *u*, as: **بھَلِي** bhalī, fem. good, from the masc. base **بھَلَو** gōlī, a slave-girl, from **گولَو** a slave; **بَانْبھَنِي** bāmbhañī, the daughter or wife of a **بَانْبھَنُ** or Brāhman.

c) The fem. termination *ī* is frequently applied to express littleness, smallness, neatness, as: **کَاتِي** kātī, a small knife, from **کَاتُ** kātu, a large knife; **مَاتِي** māṭī, a small jar, from **مَاتَو** mātō, a large jar etc.

d) The fem. affix *ī*, which corresponds to the Sansk. abstract affix **यं**, derives abstract nouns from adjectives and substantives, as: **چُورِي** cōrī, theft, from **چُورُ** cōru, a thief; **بھَلِي** bhalī, goodness, from **بھَلَو** bhalō, good; **دُوسْتِي** dōstī, friendship, from **دُوسْتُ** dōstu, friend.

### VII. The termination *i* (ë) fem. (m.)

The ending 'i', which, with a few exceptions, denotes fem. nouns, corresponds to the Sanskrit-Prākṛit termination *ī*; in others again it has been shortened from *ī*, in the same way, as final *a* from *ā*; e. g.: **بُدھِي** būdhe, intelligence, Sansk. **बुद्धि**; **مَتِي** mātē, opinion, Sansk. **मति**; **نَارِي** nārē, woman, Sansk. **नारी**.

The termination *i* (e) is generally used to derive feminines from adjectives and substantives ending in *u*, as: **اَچِيتِي** acēṭē, thoughtless, masc. **اَچِيتُ** sa-dhare, stout, masc. **سَدھَرُ** gādāhe, a jenny-ass, from **گَدھُ** a jack-ass; **پَرِيتِي** parīṭē, a washerwoman, from **پَرِيتُ** a washerman.

In some few nouns the original gender has been changed, as: **اَگِي** āgē, fire (fem.), Prāk. **अग्नि** (m.),

Sansk. **आग्नि** m.; **دِهہ** dēhe (fem.), body, Sansk. **देह** (m. and n.); in the cognate dialects both are alike fem.

It is further to be observed, that in Sindhī final i (e) very frequently interchanges with final ă, both vowels constituting the regular fem. terminations, e. g.:

**آر** āre or **آر** āra, fondness; **گوڑ** gōre or **گوڑ** gōra, thunder etc. Among these we must also reckon forms like **دھر** dhure, origin, Prāk. **धुरा**, short final a having been exchanged for i (e).

In Sindhī, as well as in the cognate dialects, some few masc. nouns have retained the original Sansk. termination ĩ, as: **ہر** hare, Vishnu, **وَرَسَپَتِ** viraspate, the planet Jupiter (Thursday) **پئی** pa-e, lord, husband (= **पति**); in others again ĩ has been shortened from ī, as: **کِہر** kēhare, lion, Sansk. **केशरिन्**, Hindī **केहर्** and **केहरी**; **سہائی** sahāe or **سہائی** sahāī, a helper.

To some nouns of foreign origin the termination i has also been added, as: **خُدا** xudāe, God (Pers. **خُدا**); **سیتھ** sēthe, a Hindī wholesale merchant (Hindūst. **سیٹھ**); **خِیر** xīre, nom. prop. of a Pīr and fabulous prophet.

Some adjectives, mostly such, as have been borrowed from a foreign source, take also the termination ĩ (m. and fem.), as: **خُش** xuše, joyful (Pers. **خُوش**); **شاد** šāde, delighted (Pers. **شاد**); **چورس** čaurase, four-square, Sansk. **चतुरस्र**.

## Chapter II.

### Primary themes.

#### §. 7.

With reference to the formation of themes the Sindhī conforms on the whole to the system of the Prākṛit, inasmuch as Prākṛit themes are directly received into the Sindhī with such modifications, as are peculiar to the Sindhī; but besides this the Sindhī has set up new formations of themes, whereby the inherited stock of vocables, be they of Ārian or non-Ārian origin, is peculiarly remodelled. As regards the themes taken directly from the Prākṛit, we must refer to the Sindhī system of sounds in our Introduction, which alone can give the necessary clue as to the origin or derivation of a theme from the Prākṛit; in the following we shall only treat of those themes, which have been formed either by modifying the old inherited stock, or by new rules altogether, irrespective of the Prākṛit. Nouns of Arabic or Persian origin we shall exclude from our present investigation, as they have nothing in common with the genuine Sindhī forms, but are intruders, without which the Sindhī may well exist; they partake so far of the general laws of the formation of themes, that a vocalic termination is affixed to them, according to their respective gender, to render them susceptible of inflexion.

We shall divide the Sindhī formation of themes after the precedent of the Sanskrit into two classes, viz: that of primary and secondary themes, that is, such themes, as are directly derived from verbal roots, and such, as are derived from primary nouns, by means of affixes.

## §. 8.

## I. Formation of abstract nouns.

## 1) Themes in ă, ĭ (ĕ); u, ō (ī fem.)

a) Themes in ă are formed from the simple root of the verb (which in Sindhī, as well as in Sanskrit, is always monosyllabical, derivative verbs excepted) by dropping the Infinitive (verbal) affix अनु. In this way an abstract noun may be formed from every Infinitive of the language, exhibiting the abstract idea of the verb.

The affix ă corresponds to the Sansk. affix आ, which is added to the root of the verb (as: Sansk. पूजा, worship, from पूज् to worship) to form abstract nouns; in Sindhī final ā has been shortened to ă; see §. 6, V. e. g.:

جَاگَ jāga, wakefulness, Inf. جَاگَنُ to be awake.

مَرَّهَ marha, pardon, Inf. مَرَّهَنُ to pardon.

پِرَہَ pīra, pressure, Inf. پِرَّہَنُ to press.

سَگَہَ sagha, strength, Inf. سَگَہَنُ to be strong.

In some roots 'a' is prolonged to ā and 'u' to ō, as:

جَہَاتَ jhāṭa, snatching, Inf. جَہَاتَنُ to snatch.

بَہُولَ bhōla, error, Inf. بَہُولَنُ to err.

b) Themes in i (e) are formed in the same way as the preceding (i being only a variation of ă), with this difference, that the root-vowel must always be prolonged (viz: a = ā; u = ō; i = ē), e. g.:

گَہَاتَ ghāṭe, decrease, Inf. گَہَاتَنُ to decrease.

گَہُومَ ghōme, vagrancy, Inf. گَہُومَنُ to wander about.

وِرَّہَ vēṛhe, quarrel, Inf. وِرَّہَنُ to quarrel.

c) The termination 'u' corresponds to the Sansk. affix अ, which derives abstract nouns from verbal roots, with



or without prolonging the root-vowel; the same is the case in Sindhī, where the root-vowel either remains unchanged, or is prolonged. E. g.:

مَرَكُ marku, boast, Inf. مَرَكُنُ to boast.

لَاهُ lāhu, descent, Inf. لَهَنُ to descent.

بِهَرُ bhōru, crumb, Inf. بَهَرَنُ to crumble.

پَهَرُ phēru, turn, Inf. پَهَرَنُ to turn (v. n.).

d) Themes in ō are identical with those in u, both terminations interchanging very frequently (see §. 6, I. II.).

گَهَاتُ ghaṭō, deficiency, Inf. گَهَتَنُ to decrease.

چَاهُ čārhō, increase, Inf. چَهَنُ to rise.

جَهَگَرُ jhagirō, quarrel, Inf. جَهَگَرَنُ to quarrel.

دَکھَارُ dēkhārō, showing, Inf. دَکھَارَنُ to show.

The masc. termination ō is occasionally exchanged for the fem. termination ī, with some slight alteration of meaning, as:

چَاهِي čārhi, ascent, Inf. چَهَنُ to ascend.

دَکھَارِي dēkhārī, showing.

## 2) Themes in aṇu, aṇō, anī, aṇe.

a) Themes in aṇu coincide in Sindhī with the form of the Infinitive, which, according to the testimony of the old Prākṛit grammarians, has already been the case in the Apabhraṇsha dialect, the Infinitive of which terminated in अणं (compare: Lassen, Instit. ling. Prāk. p. 469, 5).

The old Sanskrit Infinitive in तुम् (the Latin supinum) has been lost in the modern vernaculars (the Gujārātī Infinitive, which ends in वुं, is properly a neuter Gerundive, and the Bangālī infinitive, which ends in tē, is a past participle, used as a verbal noun) and

in its place the verbal noun in **अनं** is substituted, which in Marāṭhī has remained neuter (**एँ** ē), but which in Sindhī and the other dialects has been classed under the masculine termination. The affix **anu** is added directly to the verbal root in Sindhī, and forms abstract nouns, corresponding to our Gerunds; as:

دِسَنُ dīsaṇu, seeing, root: دِسَ dīsa.

هَلَنُ halaṇu, going, root: هَلَ hala.

مَرَنُ maraṇu, dying, root: مَرَّ marra.

The naked verbal root, as pointed out, is in Sindhī nowhere to be met with, but always ends in the Imperative, where alone its crude form comes to light, in a vowel, which is either u (in intrans. verbs) or i (e) (in transitive verbs). According to the final vowel of the Imperative the junction vowel of the Infinitive or verbal noun varies in Sirō, as: مَارِنُ māriṇu (to beat), لِيَتِنُ lēṭaṇu, to recline, but in Lār no regard is had to this circumstance, and all Infinitives (irrespective of their transitive or intransitive signification) terminate in **anu**.

b) Themes in **anō** (which is originally only a variation of **anu**) express in Sindhī more a lasting action, occupation or state; e. g.:

دِئَنُو وَتَهَنُو dīanō vaṭhaṇō, giving and taking (debt and credit), besides: دِئَنُ وَتَهَنُ, which is also in use.

بِهَرِنُو bhariṇō (or bharaṇō) embroidering (literally: filling up).

مَنِئَنُو māniṇō (or maṇaṇō) betrothal (literally: asking [for a bride]).

*Note.* It is remarkable, that all the other dialects, with the exception of the Bangālī and Gujārātī, have retained this termination of the Infinitive, as: Marāṭhī **करणें** (ē being originally identical with **ō**, see Lassen §. 144, 2), Hindī (Hindūst.) **करना**, Panjābī: **karnā**.

c) More frequently than the termination *añō*, the feminine ending *añī* is used in *Sindhī*, serving at the same time to express smallness, neatness etc. of a state or action:

چَوَنِی *čavanī*, saying, Inf. چَوَنُ to say.

هَلَنِی *halanī*, going, gait (comely), Inf. هَلَنُ to go.

بَهَرَنِی *bharinī*, embroidery, Inf. بَهَرَنُ to fill.

وَدَهَنِی *vaḍhanī*, carpentering, Inf. وَدَهَنُ to cut.

Occasionally the termination *añī* is shortened to *añi* (*añě*), as:

گِهَنِی *gehane*, swallowing (besides: گِهَنِی), Inf. گِهَنُ to swallow.

The affix *añī* (or *iñī*) joined to roots of causal verbs, signifies: expense for, wages for, as:

کِهَنَانِی *khanānī*, expense for carrying or lifting up (porterage), Inf. کِهَنَانُ to cause to carry.

چَارَنِی *čārānī*, expense for grazing cattle, Inf. چَارَنُ to cause to graze.

دُهَارَنِی *dhuāriñī*, expense for washing, Inf. دُهَارَنُ to cause to wash.

### 3) Themes in *ti*.

This affix corresponds to the Sansk. affix **ति**, by which abstract nouns are derived from verbal roots, besides those, which are taken over directly from the Sanskrit. The junction vowel in *Sindhī* is *ä*, as:

کِهَپَتِ *khapate*, expense, Inf. کِهَپَنُ to spend.

وَنَتِ *vanate*, pleasure, Inf. وَنَنُ to please (act.).

آوَتِ جَاوَتِ *āvate jāvate*, income, expense (literally: coming, going); as Infinitives they are not used in *Sindhī*, but in *Hindī*.

چَهْدَتِ čhaḍate, remission, Inf. چَهْدَنُ to remit.  
 هَلَتِ halate, behaviour, Inf. هَلَنُ to go.

#### 4) Themes in aṭu, āṭū (ā—ū), āṭī (fem.).

These affixes correspond to the Sansk. Uṇādi-affixes अतु, आतु which Bopp has justly referred to the Infinitive affix तु = तुम्. This is borne out by their signification, which in Sindhī nearly coincides with that of the Infinitive, as:

گهيرَتُ ghēraṭu, surrounding, Inf. گهيرَنُ to surround.  
 چيمڪاڻُ čhimkāṭu, jingling, Inf. چيمڪَنُ to jingle.

بھنيڪاڻُ bhunīkāṭu } humming, Inf. بھنيڪَنُ to hum.  
 بھنيڪاءُ bhunīkā-u }

(by elision of ṭ.)

پھيراتي پھيرَاتي phērāṭī, giddiness, Inf. پھيرَنُ to cause to turn.

*Note.* A feminine may thus be derived nearly from all masc. bases.

#### 5) Themes in aṭru (or: iṭru).

The Sindhī affix aṭru (or iṭru) corresponds to the Sansk. affix इत्र, and denotes an instrument, where-with any thing is done or executed. In Lār this affix is assimilated to aṭu (= aṭṭu) whereas in Sirō the original compound is preserved (only with transition of t into ṭ); the root-vowel is lengthened in some themes; e. g.:

واچترُ vājaṭru, a musical instrument, Inf. وچَنُ to sound.  
 وهترُ vahiṭru, a beast of burden, Inf. وهَنُ to labour.

#### 6) Themes in ikō.

This affix corresponds to the Sansk. affix अक (the junction vowel 'a' having been changed to i in Sindhī),



which in Sanskrit forms nouns of agency, but in Sindhī also abstract nouns; as:

دَارِكُو dārikō, quarrelling, Inf. دَرَنُ dāṛan to quarrel.

پِٹِڪُو piṭikō, beating the forehead, Inf. پِٹَنُ piṭan to strike one's head in grief.

### §. 9.

## II. Formation of appellatives and attributives.

### 7) Themes in ō.

This affix corresponds to the Sansk. affix **अक** (final **क** being commonly elided in Sindhī), and forms attributives from verbal roots, which imply habitual action or possession. The root-vowel, if it be short, must be prolonged, as in Sanskrit; e. g.:

وَادھُو vādhō, carpenter, Inf. وَدھَنُ vādhan to cut.

چِرُو čirō, sawyer, Inf. چِرَنُ čiran to split.

تَوَبُو tōbō, diver, Inf. تَبَنُ taban to dive.

گھوَرُو ghōrō, seeker, Inf. گھوَرَنُ ghōran to seek.

In some few instances the full Sansk. affix has been preserved, as:

گائِڪُو gāiku, singer, Inf. گائِنُ gāin to sing.

### 8) Themes in ū.

This affix corresponds to the Sansk. affix **उक** (final **क** being elided in Sindhī and u lengthened) and forms verbal adjectives or attributives, implying a habitual or characteristical action or state. The root-vowel, if short, is commonly prolonged before the accession of this affix; as:

وَادھُو vādhū, increasing, Inf. وَدھَنُ vādhan to increase.

تَارُو tārū, a swimmer, Inf. تَرَنُ taran to swim.

وِڙھُو vērhū, a quarrelsome person, Inf. وَڙھَنُ vērhan to quarrel.

پھوڙو phōrū, a robber, Inf. پھرنُ to rob.

گھومو ghōmū, a vagabond, Inf. گھمنُ to stroll about.

Without prolongation of the root-vowel:

رھو rahū, inhabitant, Inf. رھنُ to stay.

سھو sahū, patient, Inf. سھنُ to bear.

#### 9) Themes in āku, ākū, āū.

This affix denotes the same idea of a habitual state or action, as the preceding. It corresponds to the Sansk. affix **आकु** which is added to the verbal root either unaltered, or with final 'u' lengthened, or with elision of **क** = ā-ū. In some instances the root-vowel is prolonged. E. g.:

رھاکو rahākū,   
 رھآو rahā-ū, } inhabitant, Inf. رھنُ to stay.

پياکو piāku, drinker, Inf. پينُ to drink.

ورچآو virčāū, wearisome, Inf. ورچنُ to be wearied.

ويکآو vėkāū, for sale, Inf. وکنُ to be sold.

پيتآو pēṭāū, ill-wishing, Inf. پتنُ to curse.

#### 10) Themes in andō (and īndō).

This affix corresponds to the Sansk. affix **अन्**, Prāk. **अन्तो** (in Sindhī with change of the tenuis into the media), and forms in Sindhī, like as in Sanskrit and Prākrit, present participles. According to the final vowel of the Imperative the participle ends in andō (Imperative u) or īndō (imperative i); some participles are formed irregularly.

لاڱندو laḡandō, applying, Imper. لاڱ, Inf. لاڱنُ to apply.

ڏسندو ḍisandō, seeing, Imper. ڏس, Inf. ڏسنُ to see.

بھيليندو bhēlindō, trampling, Imper. بھيل, Inf. بھيلنُ to trample.

تهيندو thindō (irreg.), Imper. تهيئ, Inf. تهنُ to become.

*Note.* We advert to the fact, that all the other dialects have dropped the nasal in the Prāk. affix **अनो**; the Panjābī has preserved it in a few forms, as: hundā, being, jāndā, going, but in the regular present participle the affix is always dā, with change of the tenuis into the media, just as in Sindhī. In Gujārātī the present participle ends in tō, as: **लखतो** lakhtō, writing; in Hindī (Hindūst.) in tā, as: likhtā, hōtā, being etc. Hinduī tu, as: **लिखतु** likh-tu, writing. The Marāṭhī has formed two present participial affixes from the Sanskrit affix **अत्**; one in tā, corresponding to the Hindī form, as: **लिहिता**, writing, with which affix the terminations of the substantive verb **अस्मि** coalesce into the forms tō, tōs etc.; the other in at or īt. The Bangālī has discontinued the use of the present participle (with the exception of a few Sanskrit participles ending in at) and only employs the same in conjunction with the substantive verb āchī, as: dēkhitēchi, I am seeing; but dēkhitē is by no means to be confounded with the Infinitive, as it is commonly represented in Bangālī grammars, it is the Locative form of dēkhit, and signifies literally: I am in seeing (the Locative of the present participle is similarly used in Sindhī and Hindī).

### 11) Themes in āru, ārū, ārō.

These affixes correspond to the Sansk. affix **आरु**, and form in Sindhī verbal nouns, which imply a habitual action or occupation; their number is not very considerable; as:

گھورارو ghōrārō, } a pedlar, Inf. گھورنُ to seek.  
گھورارو ghōrārū, }

پوجارو pūjārō, a worshipper, Inf. پوجنُ to worship.

پینکارو pīnārō, a cotton carder, Inf. پینجنُ to card cotton.

پینارُ pēnāru, a beggar, Inf. پیننُ to beg.

## 12) Themes in ibō.

This affix corresponds to the Sansk. affix **तय**, incredible as this may appear. In Sindhī **त** has been elided and vv (= **य**) hardened to b (= bb). It forms now in Sindhī present participles passive, though its original use and signification has still been preserved in the formation of the future passive; as:

بُوسَاتِيبُو būsātībō, being choked, Inf. بُوسَاتِنُ to choke.

ڌَرُوهِبُو ḍrōhibō, being cheated, Inf. ڌَرُوهُنُ to cheat.

جَهَلِيبُو jhalibō, being seized, Inf. جَهَلَنُ to seize.

## 13) Themes in iṇō.

We have in Sindhī two themes in iṇō, which are quite of different origin and signification.

a) The affix iṇō, added to such verbs, as end in the Imperative in u, corresponds to the Sanskrit affix **अन**, which forms attributives and appellatives; in Sindhī the affix ana has been changed to iṇō; e. g.:

هَلِيبُو haliṇō, going, Imper. هَلُ.

مُرِكِيبُو murkiṇō, laughing, Imper. مُرُکُ.

چِهَرِيبُو čhiriṇō, shying, Imper. چِهَرُکُ.

بُهَرِيبُو bhuriṇō, crumbling, Imper. بُهَرُ.

پِنِيبُو piniṇō, begging, Imper. پِنُ.

Some of these attributives are also used substantively, and as such they are also susceptible of the fem. termination, as:

چِهَنِيبُو čhinkiṇō, rattle, i. e. that which rattles.

پِهَرِيبُو phiriṇō, spooling-wheel, i. e. that which turns round.

دِهَوَنُو dhāvane, a pair of bellows, i. e. that which blows (the fire).

b) The other affix iṇō or aṇō corresponds to the



Sanskrit affix **अनीय**, by which the future passive participle is formed in Sanskrit. Thus in Sindhī a Gerundive may be derived from every transitive verb by means of this affix, as:

मारिणो marinō, one who is to be beaten, Inf. मारिणु to beat.

दिणो dīanō, what is to be given, Inf. दिणु to give.

धुणो dhuanō, what is to be washed, Inf. धुणु to wash.

राथणो raṭhanō, what is to be taken, Inf. राथणु to take.

In the same way a gerundive is derived from causal verbs, as:

वारिणो varāinō, what ought to be returned, Inf. वारिणु to return (act).

धुवारिणो dhuvarinō, what ought to be caused to wash, Inf. धुवारिणु to cause to wash.

*Note.* In Hindī and Hindūstānī the Gerundive coincides with the Infinitive, with this difference, that the Gerundive is properly a masc. substantive, and therefore only a Gerund; very rarely the Infinitive is employed as a Gerundive proper (i. e. future passive participle), agreeing with its governing noun in gender, as in Sindhī. The Panjābī on the other hand quite agrees with the Sindhī in this respect, using the Infinitive as a regular Gerundive, agreeing with the governing noun in gender, number and case, like an adjective. The Marāṭhī forms the Gerundive by the affix **आवा** (आवी, आवें), which corresponds to the Sansk. affix **तव्य**, Prāk. **तव्व**; in Marāṭhī **त** has been elided and in its place 'a' lengthened, as: **करावा** faciendus, **मोडावा** dirumpendus. In a similar way the Gerundive is formed in Gujārātī by the affix **अवो** (= **तव्व**) as: **लखवो** scribendus. In Bangālī occurs no proper formation of a Gerundive, but the Infinitive (in distinction from the verbal noun) is generally employed to express the idea of a Gerund, like in Hindī, as: amākē jāitē hai, mihi eundum est; but many original Gerundive forms are borrowed directly from the Sanskrit, as: kar-tavya etc., the affix anīya is also in use.

## 14) Themes in iō or yō.

The affix iō or yō is used to derive perfect participles; it corresponds to the Sanskrit affix त्, Prākṛit already द्, and frequently altogether elided, for which reason y or i is inserted in Sindhī, to prevent the hiatus.

The perfect participle of transitive verbs always implies a passive signification, whereas that of intransitive verbs only expresses the idea of the Præterite.

In many instances the Sindhī has preserved the original Sanskrit-Prākṛit forms of the perfect participles, modified according to the laws of elision and assimilation current in Sindhī.

پَسِيو pasyō (or پَسِيَو pasīō) seen, Inf. پَسَنُ to see.

جَهَلِيو jhalyō (or: جَهَلِيَو jhaliō) seized, Inf. جَهَلَنُ to seize.

مَوْتِيو mōṭyō (or: مَوْتِيَو mōṭiō), returned, Inf. مَوْتَنُ to return.

دِثِيو dīṭhō, seen; Sansk. दृष्ट, Prāk. दिट्ठो; Inf. دِسنُ to see.

اُتو utō, said; Sansk. उक्त, Prāk. उक्त्तो; Inf. اُتنُ to say.

*Note.* In reference to the formation of the perfect participles (the perfect participle active in वत् has completely disappeared from the grammar of the modern vernaculars) a great variation is to be noticed in the cognate dialects. The Panjābī, Gujārātī, Hindī and Hindūstānī quite agree in this point with the Sindhī, as Panjābī: ghallīā, sent, Inf. ghallṇā; Gujārātī: lakhyō, written; Hindī (Hindūst.): likhā (without insertion of euphonic i or y in the place of elided t or d), Inf. likhnā.

The Marāṭhī differs considerably in this respect from the idioms mentioned; it forms the perfect participle by affixing ला to the root of the verb (with the junction vowel a or i, according to the intransitive or transitive signification of a verb). The first traces of this affix must be sought already in Prākṛit; the

Sansk. **त** has been changed in Prākṛit to the corresponding media **द**, and this again to **ड** (ḍ); see Lassen: *Institut. linguae Prāk.*, p. 363. We have seen already (Intro. §. 6, 4) that **ड** is frequently changed to **ड़** ṛ in the modern idioms, and this is again exchanged for **ल**; as: **चालला** gone, Inf. **चालणें**; **मोडिला** broken, Inf. **मोडलें**.

The Bangālī coincides in this point quite with the Hindī, as: *dēkhā*, seen (without insertion of euphonic *i* or *y*).

## Chapter III.

### Secondary themes.

#### §. 10.

Under this head we shall class all those themes, which are derived from other nouns by means of an affix. We shall pass again all those forms, which have been taken directly from the Sanskrit-Prākṛit, and only treat of those formations, which are peculiar to the Sindhī.

#### I. Formation of abstract nouns.

Abstract nouns may be derived either from substantives or adjectives, the affixes which the Sindhī uses for this purpose, agree all, more or less, with the primitive Sanskrit-Prākṛit affixes.

##### 1) Themes in *ī*. (f.)

By the affix *ī* a very numerous class of abstract nouns is formed, which, after the analogy of the Persian, may be derived from any noun. The final vowel is always dropped before this affix, but in other respects the noun undergoes no change whatever.

The affix *ī* corresponds to the Sanskrit affix **यं** (n.); in Sindhī as well as in the other dialects the feminine

form ī, which is already current in Sanskrit, has alone been retained; e. g.:

چُورِي cōrī, theft, from چُور cōru, thief.

مَندِي mandī, wickedness, from مَندو mandō, wicked.

کَمِي kamī, deficiency, from کَم kame, deficient.

## 2) Themes in āī. (f.)

The affix āī is only a variation of the preceding affix; final u (= ō) and ō are not dropped, as before the preceding affix, but changed to ā (as in the other dialects) to keep their place; e. g.:

نِرمَلَائِي nirmalāī, purity, from نِرمَل nirmalu, pure.

کُورَائِي kūrāī, falsity, from کُورُو kūrō, false.

Both forms are therefore frequently used indifferently, as:

بَهَلِي bhalī, goodness, or: بَهَلَائِي bhalāī, from بَهَلُو bhalō, good.

## 3) Themes in tā and tāī. (f.)

The affix tā forms in Sindhī a very numerous class of abstract nouns from attributives and adjectives; the final vowel is always dropped and the union-vowel i inserted (except when the noun ends in i). The affix tā corresponds to the Sanskrit affix ता, which is used for the same purpose in Sanskrit. Besides the affix tā, the emphatic form with ī (tā-ī) is also in use; e. g.:

گَهَتِئَا ghaṭita,	}	want, from گَهَتِ ghaṭe, deficient.
گَهَتِئَائِي ghaṭitāī,		

جُؤِگِئَا jōgītā, fitness, from جُؤِگُ jōgu, fit.

## 4) Themes in te; tī. (f.)

The affix te, which is else only used with primary formations, is in Sindhī also (though very rarely) found with secondary formations; the affix tī, which is



also occasionally to be met with, is only a variation of te (i having been lengthened to ī); as:

سَوَاتِ sāvate, straightness, from سَوْتُون sāō, straight.

گَهَتِتی ghaṭitī, deficiency, from گَهَتِ ghaṭe, deficient.

*Note.* The affix tī is also used in Hindūstānī, as: کَمِتی deficiency, from کَم.

### 5) Themes in āṇe or āiṇe. (f.)

These affixes form a numerous class of abstract nouns from adjectives implying colour or some other inherent quality. They correspond to the Sanskrit affix **इमन्**, which forms abstract masc. nouns. In Prākṛit the termination **अन्** may already be lengthened to **आण** (cf. Var. V, 47); in Sindhī **म** (m) has been elided, which is rather uncommon, and a feminine termination substituted for the masculine; the i of iman has been dropped = āṇe, whereas in the form āiṇe i has been inserted after ā, to render the 'a' more prominent. E. g.:

اَچَہانِ ačhāṇe, whiteness, from اَچَہو ačhō, white.

وِکِرانِ vēkirāṇe, breadth, from وِکِرُو vēkirō, broad.

وَدانِ vaḍāṇe, greatness, from وَدُو vaḍō, great.

The affix āṇe (āiṇe) is very often exchanged for the affix āī (see 2.), and with many nouns both affixes are promiscuously used, as: کَارانِ or کَارائی blackness.

*Note.* In Hindī and Hindūstānī the affix ma (= **इमन्**) is rarely used, and no longer as a masculine; e. g.: garimā, f., importance. In Gujurātī the affix āṇ is used (as neuter) e. g.: **जंडाण** depth, from **जंडो** deep; the Marāṭhī and Bangālī have preserved the original Sansk. termination mā (as masc.). In Pan-jābī, as in Gujārātī, the form āṇ (m.) is used, as: učāṇ, m., height, from učā, high.

### 6) Themes in pō, pā, pāī, pī; paṇu, paṇō; taṇu; āṭu.

These affixes form a very numerous class of abstract nouns from substantives and adjectives. We can see in

this instance, how the Sindhī has managed to derive from one and the same Sanskrit affix a whole series of abstract affixes, which at the first glance seem to have nothing in common.

The affixes *pō*, *pa*, *pāī*, *pī* are derived from the Sansk. abstract-affix **त्व** *tva*, which is assimilated to **प्प** (see Introd. §. 15, D, b.); from this the Sindhī has formed the various terminations *pā*, *pa*, *pāī*, *pī*.

From the self-same affix **त्व**, which has become **त्तण** in Prākṛit (from an original **त्तन**), and which has been assimilated in the Apabhraṁsha dialect to **प्पण** (see Lassen, p. 459, 9.) the Sindhī has derived the affixes *paṇu* or *paṇō*.

From the same source has also sprung the affix *taṇu*, but by a different process of assimilation, the semi-vowel *v* being assimilated to the preceding dental (cf. §. 15, D, b.).

Another form of assimilation is the affix *āṭu* (viz: *tva* = *tta* = *ṭṭa* = *āṭa*, the double consonant being cleared away by lengthening the preceding vowel), which is only rarely used.

The final vowels undergo various changes before the accession of the above mentioned affixes; final *u* is generally changed to 'a' or 'i', with the exception of the fem. nouns ending in 'u', which preserve 'u' (as radical) before all affixes; final *ō* is either weakened to 'a' or changed to *ō*; final *ī* is either shortened to 'i', or with a subsounding 'a' to 'ia', which is mostly the case before the heavy affixes *paṇu*, *paṇō*; final *ū* is shortened to 'u' with a subsounding 'a' (= *ua*) before the heavy affixes *paṇu*, *paṇō*; long *ū* though keeps now and then its place before them; before the lighter affixes *pō*, *pa*, *pāī*, *pī* final *ū* is shortened even to 'i' (for euphony's sake). Final short 'a' may be lengthened to *ā*, to distinguish the feminine themes from those ending in 'u'; but this depends on usage.

## a) final u:

پَنَدِ تَپَنَوُ panditapanō, m. The duty of a pandit;  
from پَنَدِتُ.

چَھو کِراتُ čhōkirātu, m. The time of youth;  
from چَھو کَرُ čhōkaru, a boy.

وَتْھِپَ vathupa; f. assistance;  
from وَتْھِ fem. laying hold of.

## b) final ō:

نَنَدِھِ پَائی nandhapāi, f.	} Time of youth; from نَنَدِھَوُ nandhō, small.
نَنَدِھِ پَنُ nandhapanu, m.	
نَنَدِھِ پَوُ nandhēpō, m.	

## c) final ī:

وَاھِپَ vāhipa, f.	} The duty of a وَاھِی m. or watchman.
وَاھِپَوُ vāhipō, m.	

کَاندِھِ پَ kāndhiapa, f.	} The office of a کَاندِھِی kāndhī, one who gives a shoulder in carrying a corpse.
کَاندِھِ پَنُ kāndhiapanu, m.	

مُکھِ تَنُ mukhitaṇu, the duty of a مُکھِی mukhī or  
headsman.

## d) final ū:

مَآنْھِ پَوُ māṇhipō,	} humanity, from مَآنْھَوُ māṇhū man.
مَآنْھِ پَنَوُ māṇhuapanō,	

مِرُو پَنَوُ mirūpanō, bestiality, from مِرُو mirū, wild beast.

## e) final a:

رَآنْ پَنُ ranāpanu, widowhood, from رَآ rana, a widow.  
زَآلْ پَنُ zālapanu, womanhood, from زَآل a woman.

*Note.* These abstract affixes are to be met with in all the cognate idioms. The Hindī and Hindūstānī use the affixes *pan*, *panā* and *pā*, corresponding to the Sindhī forms *paṇu*, *paṇō* and *pō*. The Guṇarāthī: *paṇ* and *paṇū* (both neut.); the Marāṭhī: *paṇ* (n.) and *paṇā* (m.); the Panjābī: *puṇā*. The Bangālī comes nearest to the Sanskrit in this respect, having retained the original abstract affix *tva* unaltered.

### 7) Themes in *kāru*, *kārō*, *kāra*, *kāre*.

These themes fall under our consideration in this place not so much on account of their formation, as their signification, for we have here not to deal with an affix, but with an adjective, used to form compounds, and signifying: making, effecting. In Sindhī the original signification of **कार** has been already obliterated, and it is now used in the same way as an affix, to form a number of abstract nouns; e. g.:

لُچھِڪَارُو *lučhikārō*, uneasiness, properly: that which makes لُچھِ *lučha*, or being tossed about.

وَنڪَارُ *vaṇakāru*, { wood, forest; properly: that which  
وَنڪَارِ *vaṇakāre*, { produces trees (وَن).

تھَدھِڪَارَ *thadhekāra*, cool temperature; properly: that which makes coolness (تھَدھ).

### 8) Themes in *kō* and *ō*.

The affix *kō* serves originally to derive adjectives, and corresponds to the Sansk. affix **इक**; but in Sindhī it is sometimes used (as the preceding affix **कार**) to form abstract nouns; the affix *ō* is identical with *kō*, *k* having been elided. E. g.:

لُچھِڪُو *lučhikō*, uneasiness; the same as: لُچھِڪَارُو.

دھُورِیُو *dhūryō*, a duststorm; properly: that which makes sand (دھُورِ).



## §. 10.

## II. Formation of appellatives, attributives and possessives.

## 9) Themes in ī.

This affix, which in Sindhī and the kindred idioms is so frequently employed, has sprung from three different sources:

a) The affix ī, corresponding to the Sanskrit affix इक्.

This affix forms attributives and appellatives of various significations; the root-vowel is generally lengthened before the addition of this affix, i. e. 'a' becomes ā; 'ī' : ē; 'u' : ō; e. g.:

اَوْتِهِي ōthī, a camel-rider, from اَوْثُ ūṭhu, camel.

بَاكِيرِي bākīrī, a seller of vegetables, from بَاكُرُ bākuru, vegetables.

تَهِيكِيrī thēkīrī, a seller of earthen-ware; from تَهِيكُرُ thēkiru, earthen-ware.

b) The affix ī, corresponding to the Sansk. affix

ईय, इय.

This affix denotes in all the modern vernaculars descent or relationship. Before its addition to a noun a final short vowel is dropped, long ū is shortened to 'u', and ō is changed to ā. In some instances final short 'u' (shortened from ō) is changed to ā (= ō) and thus preserved; e. g.:

سِنْدهِي sīndhī, of Sindh, from سِنْدُ f. sindhu, the country of Sindh.

هِنْدِي hindūī, relating to a Hindū, from هِنْدُ hindū, a Hindū.

لَارِي lārī, }  
لَارَائِي lārāī, } of Lār, from لَارُ m. lāru, Lower Sindh.

سِرَائِي sirāī, of Sirō, from سِرَوِ sirō, Upper Sindh.

c) The affix ī, corresponding to the Sansk. affix **इन्**.  
(Nom. Sing. ī.)

The Sindhī affix ī serves to form possessive nouns, like the Sansk. affix **इन्**; e. g.:

دَانْهِي dāhī, complainant, from دَانْهَ dāha, complaint.

رَوْغِي rōgī, sick, from رَوْغِ rōgu, sickness.

مَالِي māli, gardener, Sansk. **मालिन्**.

In such formations, as are peculiar to the Sindhī, a final short vowel may keep its place before the affix ī, as:

مَتَّي mataī, tenacious of one's opinion or sect, from  
مَتِ make opinion or religion (final 'e' being exchanged  
for 'a', for euphony's sake).

#### 10) Themes in āi.

The affix āī is only a variation of the affix ī (9, a), final 'u' and ō of such themes, as end in 'u' and ō being again changed before it to ā; nouns thus formed imply an occupation, habit or tendency, as:

بَاگَائِي bāgāī, gardener, from بَاگِ bāgu, garden.

نِچْچَائِي nēčāī, a maker of huqqah-snakes, from نِچْچِ  
nēčō a huqqah-snake.

جَهْغِرَائِي jhaḡirāī, a quarreller, from جَهْغِرِ jhaḡirō,  
quarrel.

#### 11) Themes in ū.

The affix ū, corresponding to the Sansk. affix **उक्**, is added to substantives, by means of which, as in the primary formations, appellatives and adjectives are derived, denoting an habitual action or state. A final vowel is always dropped before the addition of this affix;

in some nouns the first vowel is lengthened at the same time; e. g.:

هَانُو hānū, injurious, from هَانَج hānje, injury.

وِيرُو vērū, revengeful, from وِيرُ vēru; enmity.

چَہَاپِرُو čhāpirū, a mountaineer, from چَہَپَرُ čhāparu, a range of hills.

بَاکھِرُو bākhirū, a man of Bakhar, from بَاکھَرُ bakharu, a town of upper Sindh.

### 12) Themes in āū.

The affix āū is identical with the preceding, the only difference being that the final vowel of the theme is lengthened before the affix ū (fin. u = a = ā).

دھَرَمَآو dharmāū, religious, from دھَرَمُ dharmu, religion.

شَرَمَآو šarmāū, bashful, from, شَرَمُ šarmu, shame, modesty.

### 13) Themes in āō.

The affix āō is already so much corrupted, that its origin is scarcely recognisable; it corresponds to the Sanskrit affix मय, which forms adjectives, denoting "made of, consisting of." The labial m has been elided in this affix as well as in the abstract affix इमन्, and a has been lengthened in compensation thereof. The semi-vowel y has likewise disappeared, āō = āyō; the final Anusvāra is altogether euphonic and more or less optional; e. g.:

ہَیْدَرَاؤ haidrāō, made of ہَیْدَر haidra, turmeric.

جَاںبھَاؤ jāmbhāō, made of جَاںبھو jāmbhō, a kind of oil-seed.

لَوہَاؤ lōhāō, made of لَوہ lōhu, iron.

### 14) Themes in ō.

This affix corresponds to the Sansk. affix अ; it

forms adjectives and attributives in the largest sense. The final short vowel of a noun is always dropped before this affix, and ū and ī are shortened. The root-vowel either remains unaltered or is lengthened, viz: 'a' to ā, ī to ē and 'u' to ō; as:

سگھو saghō, strong, from سگھ sagha, strength.

ونگو vingō, crooked, from ونگ vingu, a crook.

بھکھو bhakuō, stupid, from بھکو bhakū, a blockhead.

ویچو vēcō, mediator, from وچ viču, midst.

باروچو bārōcō, of a Beluch, from باروچ bārōču, a Beluch.

اوٹھو ōthō, of a camel, from اٹھ uṭhu, camel.

گائو gāō, of a cow, from گائون gāū, cow.

Irregular formations are:

ماھیو māhyō, of a buffalo, from مینھ mēhe, a buffalo.

سائیو saiō, hundredth (per cent), from سائو sau, hundred.

15) Themes in āru (aru), ārō; ālu.

These affixes correspond to the Sansk. affix आल (in Prākṛit likewise आल cf. Var. IV, 26), which forms possessive nouns. In Sindhī r and l are interchanged, and in some nouns āru has been shortened to aru. The root-vowel commonly remains unaltered, but in some nouns 'u' is changed to ō (i. e. 'u' takes Guṇa); as:

میہارُ mēhāru, or	}	a buffalo keeper, from مینھ mēhe,
میہرُ mēharu,		buffalo.

چوٹیارُ cōṭyaru, having a چوٹی cōṭī, bundle of hair on the crown of the head.

دھنارُ dhaṇāru, a herdsman, from دھن dhaṇu, a herd of cattle.

اوٹھارُ ōṭhāru, a camel-herd, from اٹھ uṭhu, camel.

جوالُ jāvālu, containing barley, from جَو jāu, barley.



Some of these formations, with the affix ālu or ālō, are used in a substantive sense, their original possessive signification being more or less lost, as:

گھڑیال gharyālu, } a Gong; literally: containing or  
گھڑیالو gharyālō, } expressing the hour (گھڑی).

دِیال dīālu, candlestick; literally: having a light (دِئو).

جھڑالو jhurālō, cloudiness; literally: containing clouds (جھڑ).

16) Themes in īrō and īlō, or: ērō and ēlō.

These affixes correspond to the Sansk. ईर and ईल and form attributives, signifying: habit, quality or intensity; ērō and ēlo have sprung from the Prākṛit affix illa (Var. IV, 25); e. g.:

کھانڈھیرو khāndhīrō, patient, from کھانڈھ khāndhe, patience.

هٿیلو haṭhīlō, obstinate, from هٿه haṭhu, obstinacy.

چھانڀيرو čhāvērō, } shadowy, from چھانڀو čhāva, shade.  
چھانڀیلو čhāvēlō, }

تھریلو tharēlō, of the Thar, having the custom of the Thar or desert.

چمیلو čamēlō, leathern, from چم čamu, leather.

17) Themes in iru.

This affix corresponds to the Sansk. affix ॠ (with the union-vowel i) and forms attributives and appellatives as well as possessive nouns; a final vowel, short or long, is always dropped before the addition of this affix; e. g.:

سندھیر sandhiru, a house-breaker, from سندھ sandhe, a hole in a wall.

جَهَاتِرُ jhātīru, a peeper, from جَهَاتِي jhātī, looking through a hole.

چِهِنْبِيرُ čhimbhiru, a rebuker, from چِهِنْبَه čhimbha, rebuke.

جَهِيرُ jhapīru, one who snatches, from جَهِيُو jhapō, a snatch.

پِيتَرُ pētīru, a glutton, from پِيتُ pētu, belly.

وِيرُ vihiru, poisonous, from وَه f. poison.

### 18) Themes in atu and ālū.

This affix has sprung from the Sanskrit affix **मत्** by elision of **म**; in some nouns 'a' has been lengthened, to compensate for the elision of m; it forms possessive nouns, just as in Sanskrit; e. g.:

بَهَرِيَّتُ bharyātu, a porter, from بَهَرِي bharī, a man's load.

پُورِهِيَّتُ pōrhiātu, a labourer, from پُورِهِيُو pōrhiō, labour.

دِيَانِيَّتُ dīanyātu, a debtor, from دِيَانِي dīanī, a debt.

### 19) Themes in ētō (itō).

The Sindhī affix ētō corresponds to the Sansk. affix **इत्**, denoting "to be provided with", to possess as one's own. The short i of the Sansk. affix has in Sindhī been produced to ē, on account of the accent; the final vowel is always dropped before this affix; e. g.:

پُتْرِيَّتُ putrētō, having a son, from پُتْرُ paṭru, son.

دِهِيَّتُ dhiētō, having a daughter, from دِهِي dhia, daughter.

جَوِيَّتُ jōētō, having a wife, from جَوِ jōe, wife.

بِهَائِيَّتُ bhāitō, having a brother, from بَهَاء bhāu, brother.

## 20) Themes in āitō.

This affix is identical with the preceding in derivation and signification, the only difference being that final ō, 'u' and 'a' are changed before it to ā, as:

وَارَائَتَو vārāitō, adj., at the right time, from وَارَو vārō, time.

سَجَّهَائَتَو sajhāitō, adj., opportune, from سَجَّه sajhu, opportunity.

وَاتَّائَتَو vātāitō, having a road, from وَاث vāṭa, a road.

## 21) Themes in ru and lu.

a) The affix ru corresponds to the Sansk. diminutive affix र, and is affixed to adjectives and participles present, with some slight variation of the original meaning; when added to adjectives the root-vowel is now and then lengthened. Final 'u' and ō are changed to 'a' before the addition of this affix; ī remains unaltered.

كَهَابَرُ khābaru, left-handed, from كَهَبُو khabō, left.

سَاجَرُ sājaru, right-handed, from سَاجُو sājō, right.

كَهَسَرُ khasaru, sterile, from كَهَسُ khasu, not fully developed.

كَأَچِیَرُ kāčhirō, of the province of Kāch, from كَآچِی Kāchī, a Kāchī.

لِکْهَنْدَرُ likhandaru, a writer, from لِکْهَنْدُو part. pres. writing.

b) The affix lu is identical with the affix ru (r [r] = l) and turns preterite participles into simple adjectives; it is seldom found with adjectives, the signification of which it does not change materially.

وَالُ vialu, lost, from وِیَو viō, gone, lost.

دِیْهَلُ dīṭhalu, seen, from دِیْهَو dīṭhō, seen.

visūralu, simple-minded, from **وِسُورَلُ** visūrō, simple-minded.

Similarly in Prākṛit the affix r or l (dimin.) is added to nouns and adjectives, without essentially altering their signification (cf. Varar. IV, 26), as Sansk. **विद्युत्** lightening, Prāk. **विजू** or **विज्जुली**; **पीत** yellow, Prāk. **पीअ** or: **पीअल**.

The same affix **ला** we notice in the Marāṭhī, where it is added to preterite participles to turn them into real adjectives, as: **चाललेला** gone (from **चालला**); **मोडिलेला** broken (from **मोडिला**); the same holds good in Gujārātī, as: **लखेलो**, written (Adj.) (from **लख्यो**).

## 22) Themes in iryō.

The affix iryō is originally compounded of the diminutive affix **र** (= r) and the adjectival affix yō (**य**); it forms adjectives and attributives denoting inclination or hesitation; e. g.:

**सद्दिहियु** sadhiryō, half-wishing; literally: being somewhat disposed to wish.

**गहोरियु** ghōriyō, a pedlar; i. e. one who is inclined to seek out.

**पेरियु** pēriyō, a walker; literally: disposed to travel afoot.

**परमैरियु** paramatiryō, easily persuaded; literally: disposed to take another's counsel.

## 23) Themes in āku and ākū.

These Uṇādi-affixes, which else only occur with primary themes, are in Sindhī also used (but very rarely) in secondary formations, as:

<b>جهيراکو</b> jhērāku,	{	quarrelsome, from <b>جهيرؤ</b> jhērō,
<b>جهيراکو</b> jhērākū,		contention.



## 24) Themes in ikō.

This affix corresponds to the Sansk. affix **क** (in Sindhī with the addition of the union-vowel i) and forms adjectives, denoting relation, quality etc. A final vowel, short or long, is dropped before this affix; final ū alone is shortened to 'u' and takes the union-vowel 'a' instead of 'i'; e. g.:

وَإِپَارِڪُو vāpārikō, mercantile, from وَإِپَارُ vāpāru, trade.

وَإِنِڪُو vānikō, relating to a وَانِيو vānyō or shopkeeper.

هَارِڪُو hārikō, relating to a هَارِي hārī or peasant.

مِرُوڪُو miruakō, brutal, from مِرُون mirū, a wild beast.

## 25) Themes in ičō or ēčō.

These affixes have sprung from the Sansk. affix **इक**, and form adjectives denoting descent or origin. In Sindhī 'i' has been lengthened to ī or even to ē, and the guttural k has been exchanged for the palatal č. The final vowel, short or long, is always cast off before these affixes; e. g.:

گَوٿهَڪُو gōṭhēčō, of the same village, from گَوٿهَ gōṭhu, village.

پَارِڪُو pārečō, of the same quarter, from پَارُو pārō, quarter.

پَارِڪُو pārečō, of the opposite side, from پَارِ adv., opposite.

وِڙهَڪُو vērhēčō, of the jungle, from وِڙهه vērhe, jungle.

## 26) Themes in ōkō.

This affix, which is added only to nouns or adverbs, denoting time, is identical with the affix **क**; the union-vowel ō is peculiar and not to be met with elsewhere; every final vowel, short or long, is dropped before it; e. g.:

وَرِهَوُكُو varehōkō, yearly, from وَرِهَ varehu, year.

رَاتَوُكُو rātōkō, nightly, from رَاتِ rāte, night.

هَانَوُكُو hānōkō, recent, from هَانِي hānē, now. adj.

كَالْهَوُكُو kāl'hōkō, of yester (day or night), from كَالِهَ kālha, yesterday, adv.

پَرَوُكُو parōkō, of last year, from پَرِ (fem.) last year.

A few other adjectives are formed by the same affix, with the further difference, that the root-vowel is lengthened, as:

چَاندَرَوُكُو čandrōkō, moonlight, from چَندَرُ čandru, moon.

## 27) Themes in āṇō (āṇu, iṇō), āṇikō.

This affix corresponds to the Sansk. affix **इन**, and forms adjectives denoting relation or descent. It is remarkable, that the original union-vowel 'i' has been dislodged in Sindhī and ā substituted in its place (compare with this such Latin forms, as: romānus, africanus). The adjectives, formed by the affix āṇō may moreover add the affix kō (with the union vowel 'i'), so that we thus have adjectives with a double affix, which do not materially differ from the simple forms in āṇō; e. g.:

چَوْرَانُو cōrāṇō, }  
چَوْرَانِيكُو čōrāṇikō, } of a thief, from چَوْرُ čōru, thief.

لُچَانُو lučāṇō, rascally, from لُچُو lučō, rascal.

دِهِيَانُو dhiāṇō, of a daughter, from دِهِي dhiā, daughter.

مِرُونُو miruāṇō, of a wild beast, from مِرُون mirū, wild beast.

بِهَآيَانُو bhāyāṇō, of a partner, from بَهَآيِ bhāī, partner.

In a few nouns a short root-vowel is lengthened, as:

چَاندَرَانُو cāndrāṇō,	{	moonlight, from چَندَرُ čandru, moon.
چَاندَرَانُ cāndrāṇu,		
چَاندَرِينُو cāndriṇō,		

## 28) Themes in ūṇō (ūṇikō).

a) This affix is identical with the preceding, but the union-vowel has been exchanged for ū; in signification there is no difference; e. g.:

سَیْثُھُونُو sēṭhūṇō, of a Sēṭh, from سَیْثِہ sēṭhe, a whole-sale merchant.

وَاتُونُو vātūṇō, oral, from وَاٲ vātu, mouth.

اَگُونُو agūṇō, preceding, from اَگُ agū, front.

کَالْھُونُو kāl̥hūṇō, of yester (— day or night), from کَالْھِہ kāl̥ha, yesterday.

To the affix ūṇō the affix kō (ikō) may be super-added, without altering the signification in any way, as:

اَگُونِکُو agūṇikō, the same as: اَگُونُو agūṇō.

b) There is another affix ūṇō, which is joined to numerals, identical in form with the preceding, but of different origin. It is derived from the Sansk. noun गुण (quality), with elision of g in Sindhī and prolongation of ū. In Panjābī both forms, guṇā and uṇā, are in use, so that there cannot remain any doubt about its derivation.<sup>1)</sup> It forms adjectives from numerals, signifying: having such a quality, or: manifold, as:

ھِیکُونُو hēkūṇō, single (having a single quality), from ھِیکُ hēku, one.

پَنجُونُو paṇjūṇō, quintuple, from پَنجَ paṇja, five.

سَاُونُو saūṇō, hundredfold, from سَاُ saū, hundred.

1) Compare also the Persian گانہ, as: دُو گانہ twofold etc.

## 29) Themes in ānī.

This affix, corresponding to the Sansk. affix **आयनि**, forms patronymics or nouns denoting descent; the short final 'i' of the Sansk. affix has been lengthened in Sindhi, as in other similar nouns. A final short vowel is dropped before this affix, likewise ō; final ī is changed to y (= i) and ū is shortened; e. g.:

مَحْمُودَانِي mahmūdānī, son or descendant of مَحْمُود mahmūdu.

آريَانِي āryānī, son of آري āri.

آدُونِي ādūānī, son of آدُو ādū.

بَاگانِي bāgānī, son of بَاگو bāgō.

## 30) Themes in īnō.

This affix corresponds to the Sansk. affix **इन** and forms adjectives denoting relation or descent; as:

سَنگِينُو saṇīnō, affianced, from سَنگ saṇu, connexion by marriage.

وَسينُو vasīnō, subjected, from وَس power.

## 31) Themes in āṭhō.

This affix coincides with the Sansk. affix **आट** (with transition of ṭ into ṭh); it forms possessive nouns, as in Sanskrit; e. g.:

پَانِيَاڻھو pānyāṭhō, damp (containing water), from پَانِي pānī, water.

چِهَارَاڻھو čhābarāṭhō, containing چِهَرُ čhābaru, a kind of grass.

## 32) Themes in āsō (āsū).

This affix, corresponding to the Sansk. affix **श**,



forms adjectives, denoting “to be full of”, to be provided with”; as union-vowel ā has been inserted; as:

وَارِيَّاسُو vāryāsō, sandy, from وَارِي vārī, sand.

مَوَاسُ mavāsu, full of pride, from مَوْ mau, pride.

### 33) Themes in hāru or hārō.

This affix is in Sindhī and in the cognate dialects added to verbal nouns (i. e. the Infinitive); it forms a kind of participle, which is commonly used as a substantive noun. In Marāṭhī it forms the participle future, as it implies at the same time the notion of some future act or state; in Sindhī too it is now and then used in a future sense. It is to be noted though, that the Marāṭhī affix is not **णार**, as commonly shown in Marāṭhī grammars, but **आर**; a like mistake is generally to be met with in Guṣarātī grammars, where it is stated to be **नार**. In Marāṭhī and Guṣarātī the form of the affix is clearly enough **आर**, corresponding to the Sansk. adjective **कार**, making, doing, with elision of **क**. In Sindhī, Hindī and Panjābī it is hār, which form is to be explained in this way, that initial **क** has been originally aspirated by the following **र** (which is very frequently the case in Sindhī), and then elided, leaving h (see Introd. §. 8). In Sindhī the form hāru, hārō, is only added to the Infinitive, in other themes the original form kāru has been retained unaltered; e. g.:

سِرَجَنَهَارُ sirjaṇahāru, the creator, Inf. سِرَجَنُ to create.

لِکھَنَهَارُ likhaṇahāru, a writer, or one, who is about to write; Inf. لِکھَنُ to write.

### 34) Themes in kāru, karu.

The original adjective form kāru (in Sindhī also shortened karu) is also (but rarely) in use; it forms adjectives and attributives from substantives; as union-vowel ā is inserted:

جھیراکارُ jhērākāru, } quarrelsome, causing quarrel,  
 جھیراکرُ jhērākāru, } from جھیرؤ jhērō, quarrel.

### 35) Themes in vānu.

The Sindhī has preserved in this affix the Nom. Sing. of the Sansk. affix **वत्** (= vān), and discarded the Prākrit form **वन्तो**; the same is the case in the cognate dialects, with the exception of the Gujārātī, which uses the termination **वन्**. It forms adjectives, implying possession; e. g.:

دَيَاوَانُ dayāvānu, compassionate, from دَيَا dayā, compassion.

وَجَاوَانُ vijāvānu, learned, from وِجَا vijā, learning.

سِيلَوَانُ sīlavānu, virtuous, from سِيلُ sīlu, virtue.

### 36) Themes in vārō.

This is one of the most useful affixes of the modern vernaculars; it may be joined to any verbal noun or substantive, and denotes an owner or actor; this affix is most extensively used in Hindūstānī (vālā), where it is used as a substitute for different formations. It corresponds to the Sansk. affix **वल**, from which it has been derived by lengthening the root-vowel. It is to be observed, that **وارو** must be joined to the formative or oblique case of a noun.

گھَرَوَارو gharavārō, owner of a house, from گھَرُ gharu, house.

گھَرَنَوَارو gharanevārō, owner of houses.

دِيَانَوَارو dīānavārō, a giver, Inf. دِيَانُ dīānu, to give.

وِچَوَارو vičavārō, mediator, from وِچُ viču, midst.

بِيرِيَوَارو bēriavārō, boatman, from بِيرِي bēri, boat.

## 37) Themes in yō.

The affix yō, corresponding to the Sansk. affix य, forms adjectives from substantives, as:

بہاگیو bhāgyō, fortunate, from بہاگُ bhāgu, fortune; luck.

وکیو vikevikhyō, a grumbling person, from وکِو vikevike, grumbling.

جیو jōyo, effeminate, from جِو (جِوے) jōe, wife.

## Chapter IV.

## Formation of Diminutives.

## §. 11.

The Sindhī evinces a great facility in forming different kinds of Diminutives; it surpasses in this respect all the kindred dialects, being able to derive diminutives from any substantive, adjective or even participle.

The one method, to express the idea of a diminutive, is, to substitute the feminine termination for the masculine, the feminine expressing generally: smallness, littleness, nicety, as: کاتُ kātu, m. a large knife, کاتی kātī, fem. a small knife (cf. §. 5, VI, 2, c).

An old diminutive formation has been preserved in a few straggling words, ending in ōṭru (ōṭrō) or ōṭu (ōtō); the same formation is still current in the Paṣṭō (ōṭai, ūtai), where diminutives are regularly derived by means of this affix. The origin of this diminutive affix is rather uncertain; e. g. Sindhī:

بہوٹی bāhōṭī, a small fire, from باہ bāhe, fire; جاموٹر jāmōṭru, the headman of a village (literally: a

little جَامُ jāmu or Jām, prince); دِيَاثِي dīātī, a small light, from دِيُو dīō, an oil-light.

Besides these formations the Sindhī uses for the purpose of forming diminutives proper two affixes, which are originally identical; viz.: ēro (= rō, the union-vowel 'i' having been produced to ē, on account of the accent), which is added to adjectives only, and rō, which is promiscuously joined to adjectives and substantives. Both these affixes correspond to the Sanskrit diminutive affix र r, from which the Sindhī, after its own peculiar method, has managed to form two separate diminutive affixes. The other diminutive affix of the Sanskrit, क k, is not in use in Sindhī, but is so in Hindī, Marāṭhī and Panjābī.

### 1) The affix ērō.

This diminutive affix is, as noted already, added to adjectives only and implies: somewhat more or less (as the case may be), rather, very; e. g.:

دِرِگھِرُو drighērō, somewhat long, adj. دِرِگھُو drighō, long.

تھوَرِرُو thōrērō, rather little, adj. تھوَرُو thōrō, little.

گھٹِرُو ghaṭērō, rather deficient, adj. گھٹِ ghaṭe, deficient.

### 2) The termination rō, fem. rī.

This diminutive affix is joined to substantives and adjectives, even to such, as have already received the affix ērō; it denotes smallness, littleness, deficiency, tenderness or contempt. In order to point out more effectually the idea of the diminutive, the feminine termination rī may be chosen, instead of the masculine. The Sindhī poets use the diminutives with great taste and delicacy, and know to give different shades to their pictures by their proper application. The final vowels



undergo the following changes before the addition of the affix *rō* (*rī*):

- 1) Final *u* (m.) is changed to 'a' or 'i', with the exception of fem. nouns ending in 'u', which remain unaltered.
- 2) In the same way final *ō* is changed to 'a' or 'i'.
- 3) Final 'a' remains unaltered.
- 4) Final 'i' remains unaltered or passes (for euphony's sake) into 'a'.
- 5) Final *ī* and *ū* are shortened with a subsounding 'a' (as union-vowel).

#### Final 'u'.

پَندھَرَو pandharō, a short journey, from پَندھ pandhu, journey.

هَتَرِي hatirī, a small shop, from هَت haṭu, shop.

جَندَرَو jindurō, short life, from جَند jindu, life, fem.

وَجُرِي vijurī, a small flash of lightening, from وَج viju, fem., lightening.

#### Final *ō*.

هِنَرَو hīarō heart (endearing), from هِنَو hīō, heart.

بَهَلَرَو bhōlirō, a small monkey, from بَهَلَو bhōlō, monkey.

تَهَوَرَرَو thōrirō,	} very little, from تَهَوَرَو thōrō, little.
تَهَوَرَرَرَو thōrērīrō,	
	} extremely little.

#### Final 'a'.

دِهَرِي dhiarī, a little daughter, from دِهِي dhia, daughter.

#### Final 'i'.

اَكِهَرِي akhirī, a small eye, from اَكِه akhe, eye.

گَالِهَرِي galharī, a short word, from گَالِه gālhe, word.

Final ī and ū.

مندھیزو mandhiarō, a small churning staff, from مندھي mandhī, a churning staff.

بهتڑي bhaṭuarī, a small scorpion, from بهتو bhaṭū, a scorpion.

## Chapter V.

### Compound nouns.

#### §. 12.

#### I. Nouns compounded with a preceding particle.

- 1) Nouns compounded with the negative particles a, aṇa, nā, nir, ni, ma.

All these negative particles are of Sanskrit origin and used in the same way and in the same sense, as in the Sanskrit. The negative particle 'a' is only used with adjectives, aṇa chiefly with participles and Gerundives, rarely with adjectives; nā with adjectives, and the shortened form n'a with Gerundives and participial adjectives; nir and ni (with assimilated r), only with adjectives (and abstracts, derived from adjectives). We have not mentioned expressly the negative particle dur (दुर्), which belongs to the same class, as it occurs in such formations only, as are borrowed directly from the Sanskrit and have already passed through the process of assimilation, usual in Sindhī, as: دُڪَالُ ḍukālu, famine, Sansk. दुष्काल (see Introd. §. 16, B). For the sake of a general survey we have summed up here all the negative prefixes, though the nouns compounded with them belong to the subsequent classes of compounds, as far as their composition is concerned.

Prefix a: **اَچِيتُ** ačētu, thoughtless; thence.

**اَچِيتَائِي** acētāī, }  
**اَچِيتِي** ačētī, } thoughtlessness.

Prefix ana: **اَنَتِهِنُو** anathianō, impossible.

**اَنَپُچِهَو** anapučhō, unasked.

**اَنَوِيسَاهَو** anavēsāhō, unbelieving.

**اَنَوِيسَاهِي** anavēsāhī, s. f., unbelief.

Prefix nā: **نَاكَارَو** nākārō, useless.

**نَاچَنگَو** nāčānō, unwell.

**نَاچَنگَائِي** nāčānāī, illness.

Prefix nā: **نَتِهِنُو** nathianō, impossible.

**نَتِهِنِي** nathianī, impossibility.

**نَکھَتُو** nakhaṭū, profitless.

Prefix ma: **مَچھَدُو** mačhaḍū, not giving up.

**مَکھَتُو** makhaṭū, profitless.

Prefix nir and ni: **نِرَدَائِي** nir-daī, unfeeling, Sansk. निर्दय.

**نِرَاسُ** nir-āsu, hopeless, Sansk. निराश.

**نِدَهَنکُو** ni-dhanikō, masterless (دهني).

**نِپُترَو** ni-putrō, sonless (پُتر).

2) Nouns compounded with the privative particles rē, without, and bē, without.

The privative particle rē, which is also used as a preposition, and as such always requires the Formative (oblique case), is derived from the Sanskrit pre-

position **रि**ते (Prākṛit **रि**ते = **रि**ए, and contracted **रे** rē) without, excepted; **बे** is borrowed from the Persian and corresponds originally to the Sansk. prefix **वि**. These prefixes are in Arabic writing generally written separately and not joined to the noun, as:

rē: **ري** कमō rē-kamō, useless.

**ري** پانيō rē-pānyō, waterless.

**ري** چيō rē-čayō, untractable.

bē: **بي** سگهō bē-saghō, powerless.

**بي** دينō bē-dīnō, irreligious.

**بي** لچō bē-laḡō, shameless.

3) Nouns compounded with the particles of qualification **su**, well, **ku**, badly, and **ava** (**au**), away, from.

**su**: **سکال** sukālu, good time = cheapness.

**سچیت** sučētu, attentive.

**سپرین** supri, good friend = sweetheart.

**ku**: **کپت** kupate, dishonesty.

**کپتیو** kupatyō, dishonest.

**کنياء** kuniyāu, bad justice = oppression.

**کدھنگو** kudhangō, ill-bred.

**ava** (**au**): **اَوگن** avagūṇu } vice.

**اَوگن** augūṇu, }

**اَوتر** avataru, }

**اَوتر** autaru, }

a bad landing place.

4) Nouns compounded with the possessive particle **sa** (shortened from the Sansk **सह**), implying “with”, “provided with”.

**سپھلو** saphalō, fruitful.



سَبَّوْجھو sabōjhō, intelligent.

سَپُٲرُو sapuṭrō, having a son.

## II. Nouns compounded with a substantive, adjective or numeral.

The Sindhī generally follows in the formation of its compound nouns the rules of the Sanskrit, though the compounds cannot be formed in Sindhī in the same unlimited number, as in Sanskrit, the want of case-inflexions offering an essential obstacle. No compound can be formed from more than two nouns, a noun compounded of three words is a linguistic impossibility in Sindhī, as in such a compound all idea of coordination or subordination would be completely lost. We shall consider the compounds current in Sindhī under the received Sanskrit appellations.

- 1) So-called Tatpuruṣa compounds, or conjunction of two nouns, of which the former stands in a case-relation with the latter.

These compounds are rarely used in common conversation, but more extensively in poëtical compositions. The former of the two nouns, which is dependent on the latter, must consequently be placed in the Formative, to express thereby its grammatical dependency. In reference to the method of writing these compounds there is no fixed rule; some of them, in which the idea of unity prevails so much, that they are considered as one word, are joined in writing accordingly; others again, in which the conjunction is more loose, are written separately; e. g.:

اُتَرِ وَاوُ utara-vāu, north-wind.

گھَرِ دھَنِي ghara-dhaṇī, master of the house.

مَتھِي کھَاوُ mathē-khāu, torturer, literally: eating one's head.

نِکَالَوِ dēsa nikālō, banishment.

کَرَنِ تَرْتَرَوِ karane-ṭruṭrō; a lazy fellow; literally: broken of hands.

پَانِ بَهْرَوِ pāṇa bharū, selfish; literally: filling oneself.

A peculiar kind of compound is formed by an adjective joined to a substantive, which by the addition of the affix *vārō* (see §. 10, 3, b) is turned again into a possessive noun; the adjective must in this case agree with its substantive in gender, number and case. Such compounds are, as far as their signification is concerned, Bahuvrīhis, but according to their composition Tatpuruṣas; for the latter reason we have inserted them in this place; as:

بِي ديسَوارَوِ biē dēsavārō, a foreigner (a man of another country).

تِکھي سُرَتِوارَوِ tikhia-surtevārō, a man of sharp understanding.

چَنگي پَهَوارَوِ čaṇē pahavārō, a man of good counsel.

More poëtical are compounds like:

وَدِي دِلِ دَاتَا vaḍia dile dātā, a munificent giver (a giver of a great heart).

## 2) So-called Dvandvas, or aggregation of nouns.

In the sense of the Sanskrit Grammar there are no Dvandvas in Sindhī. Two nouns are frequently joined in Sindhī, expressing one common idea, but grammatically they are treated as two separate words. In Sindhī, as well as in the other cognate dialects, two nouns are frequently joined together, of which the latter is without a proper meaning, and only added to render the sound more full; these compounds are called alliterations.

وَتَهْ پُجْ vāthu puḡu, f., hurry; literally: taking (وَتَهْ)  
arriving (پُجْ).

چَنکُو بَهَلُو čaṇō bhalō, very good; very well.

مَتَ سَتَ māṭa saṭa, exchange (مَتَ and سَتَ, both signifying exchange).

وَدِهَ گَهَتَ ghaṭe vadhe, less or more.

جَهْرُ پَهْرُ jhuru phuru, rainy weather (جَهْرُ cloudiness;  
پَهْرُ drop).

اَجُ صَبَهَنَ aḡu subaḥā, in a day or two; literally: to-day, to-morrow.

بَکَ شَکَ baka šaka, prattle; بَکَ talking, chatting,  
شَکَ being a meaningless alliteration.

But more frequently than by aggregation the Sindhī joins two nouns by inserting the Persian copula ō (frequently nasalized = ȓ); the final vowel of the preceding noun is dropped before it and both words are joined into one and written accordingly; in some instances though the final vowel of the preceding noun keeps its place before ō. These compounds are Dvandvas in a grammatical sense, only the latter noun being subject to the laws of inflexion.

رَاتَوَدِیْنَه رātōdīḡhu, night and day.

هَندَھَوَھَندَھ handhōhandhu, every place.

رَاتَوَرَاتِ rate-ō-rāte, every night; night by night.

پَرَوَپَر parōpare, kind by kind = every kind.

The conjunction may also be effected by the Persian copulative particle ā, in the same way as by ō; this ā too is very frequently nasalized in Sindhī = ā̃; the final vowel of the preceding word always disappears before ā or ā̃; as:

مُكْهَامُكْهِي mukhāmukhī, meeting; literally: tête-à-tête.  
 مُكْهَامِيلُو mukhāmēlō, assembly; literally: face and  
 meeting.

وِيرَاوِيرَ vērāvēra, adv., always; literally: time and time.  
 (وِيرَ).

### 3) So-called Karmadhārayas, or descriptive compounds.

The Sindhī is now too simple, to admit of new compounds of this kind; the common rule is, as in the other dialects, that the adjective precedes its substantive and agrees with the same in gender, number and case. Some remnants however of original Karmadhāraya compounds have been preserved in Sindhī, and what is still more remarkable, the Sindhī has formed some similar compounds out of its own resources, in which the adjective is joined to the substantive in its original (else not occurring) crude state. It is to be noted, that all compounds of this description are written in one word; e. g.:

مَهَاجَنُ mahājāṇu, a great merchant, Sansk. महाजन.

مَهَارَاجُ mahārāju, } a great prince.  
 مَهَارَاجُ maharāju, }

وَدَّكَهَآوُ vadhakhāu, a glutton (great eater).

گَهَنَگْهَرُو ghaṇaghurō, well-wishing.

مَتَّهَگْهَرُو maṭhaghurō, ill-wishing.

پَرَمَارْتْهُ paramārthu, benevolence.

پَرَلُوکُ paralōku, the other world.

### 4) So-called Dvigus, or collective compounds.

This class of compounds, which is formed by a preceding numeral, is in frequent use in Sindhī; e. g.:



بِپَهَرِ bipaharī, midday; compounded of بِ bī, two and پَهَرِ, a watch of three hours.

بِهَرِ bihare, a pair of water wheels.

چَوَماَسَوِ čaumāsō, a space of four months = the rainy season.

چَوَواَتَوِ čauvātō, a place, where four roads meet; literally: having four roads.

پَنجَسَنانِ pañjasnānī, washing of the five parts of the body (= head, two hands, two feet).

بَارَهَمَاسِ bārahāmāsī, a year = a twelvemonth.

5) The so-called Bahuvrīhis, or relative compounds.

This class of compounds, denoting possession or relation, which again comprises all the four preceding classes, by changing them into adjectives, is still very numerous in Sindhī; for either original Bahuvrīhi compounds are borrowed directly from the Sanskrit, or new compounds are formed according to the same principles, which are laid down in Sanskrit. The final noun receives generally the adjectival affix ō (see §. 10; 14); in such compounds, as are taken directly from the Persian, the final noun may remain unchanged, its relative signification having been fixed already in Persian.

a) Bahuvrīhi formations from Tatpuruṣa compounds.

رَتَوَرَنَوِ rata-varanō, having the colour of blood.

مَتَهْمَوِ matha-muhō, haughty; from مَتَهْ top, and مُهْ (= مَنَهْ) mouth.

پِتَارَتِهِي pēṭarthī, glutton; from پِٹُ pēṭu, belly, and

اَرَتِهِي arthī, having an object; having the belly for one's object.

b) Bahuvrīhi formations from Karmādhāraya compounds.

وَدَّاهَاتُو vaḍāvātō, loquacious; literally: having a big mouth.

گهڻڇڄو ghaṇa-bijō, having much seed.

تھورو ڀرڻو thōra-vēramō, having little delay = quick.

صافِ دل sāfu-dile, having a pure heart; Pers.

خوشحال xuš-χiālu, joyful; Pers.

c) Bahuvrīhi formations from Dvigu compounds.

چَوَدَرُو čaudarō, having four doors.

ٻڙ ٻڙ bimaṇō, containing two maunds.

ٻارَهنَ ماھو bārahāmāhō, yearly = containing twelve months.

d) Bahuvrīhi formations from such compounds, as are preceded by an adverb or prefix.

سڀڻرو sapuṭrō, having a son.

سُچيٽُ sučētu, attentive.

ڪمڻيو kumatyō, dishonest.

## Chapter VI.

### Gender of nouns.

#### §. 13.

It has been stated already, that the Sindhī has lost the Neuter, most of the original neuter nouns having assumed a masculine, a less number the feminine termination. The gender of a Sindhī noun is easily recognizable, as every noun must end in a vowel; some

terminations admit of no exceptions, others are common to both masculine and feminine nouns.

The termination ō is masculine without any exception; the termination ă is feminine without any exception; all the other terminations contain more or less exceptions.

1) The termination 'u'.

The termination 'u' is, according to its origin, generally masculine; but as original Sanskrit-Prākṛit themes, ending in 'u' and being of the feminine gender, have been mixed up with it, a number of nouns have retained the feminine gender. In some of them an original feminine termination has been dropped and 'u' substituted in its place, whereas the gender of the noun has been preserved; in others again no reason can be detected, why they have been treated as feminines in Sindhī, the masculine gender having been retained in the cognate dialects; some few of them are of unknown origin, on which we cannot venture any conjecture.

As a general rule we may state, that, abstracted from the termination, all nouns are feminine, which imply a female being, as: مَاءُ māu, mother; دِهُيُّ dhiu, daughter; نُنْهُ nūhu, daughter-in-law; سَسُ sasū, mother-in-law; بَهِيْنُ bhēnu, sister; دِهِيْنُ dhēnu, milk-cow; گَنْوُنْ gāū, cow; with some of them the feminine termination 'a' is also in use, as: دِهِيَّ dhia, نُنْهَ nūha, بَهِيْنَ bhēna.

The following is a list of nouns ending in 'u', which are feminine:

आ aju, f., to-day; Sansk. अद्य, adv., Hindī आज्, adv.

آنسُ ansu, f., offspring; Sansk. अंश, m.; Hindī अंस, m.

اَنگُ angu, or: اَنگھُ anghu, f., a rent, tear; origin unknown.

آؤُ āu, f., slimy excrement, origin unknown.

بَبُرُ bāburu, f., the acacia tree; Sansk. बबूर, m. Hindī बबूर, f.

بَرْكُهُ barkhu, f., shortened from بَرْكَهَتَ barkhata, blessing (Arab. بَرَكَة; in Sindhī k has been aspirated by the influence of r) pronounced as a good omen in beginning to count = one.

بِنْدُ bindu, f., semen virile; Sansk. विन्दु, m., Hindī बिन्दु, m.

بَهْسُ bhasu, f., ashes; Sansk. भस्मन्, n.; Hindī भस्, m.

پَرُ paru, f., last year; Sansk. परत्, adv.

پُونَرُ pūna-u, f., the day of the full moon; also پُونِي pūna-e; Sansk. पर्वन्, n.

تَاکُ tāku, f., a leathern vessel; origin unknown.

تَنْدُ tandu, f., thread, wire; Sansk. तन्तु, m.; Hindī तांत, f.

تَهَرُ tharu, f., cream; origin unknown.

تَهْنُ thañu, f., woman's milk; Sansk. स्तन, m.; Hindī थन्, m.

تَرَكُ traku, f., the spindle of a spinning wheel; Sansk. तर्कु; in Sindhī r has been pushed forward, to keep its place the more easily in conjunction with the cerebral; see Introd. §. 15, B, a.

جَرُ jaru, f., leech, afterbirth. Two words have been apparently melted into one. جَرُ leech, corresponds to the Hindūstānī زَلُو zalū (properly Persian), which has sprung from the Sanskrit जालुका; the final syllable kā has, as elsewhere, been cast off, but the original gender retained. جَرُ afterbirth, has been



shortened from the Sansk. **जरायु**, m., Hindūstānī **جیر** jēr (Greek: γῆρας). In Hindūstānī the gender of **جیر** seems to be doubtful, for Shakespear is silent about it; in Hindī it is considered masculine (Thompson, Hindī Dictionary).

**جند** jindu, f., life; borrowed from the Panjābī, where it is likewise fem.

**جو** jā-u, f., sealing-wax; origin unknown.

**جوكهار** jaukhāru, f., a salt, used in medicine; compounded of **جو** barley, and **كهار**, which see.

**جهل** jhilu, f., name of a plant (Indigofera pauciflora); origin unknown.

**چپ** čupu, f., or: **چپ** čipu, silence; taken from the Hindī, in which it is fem.

**چل** čilu, f., name of a vegetable; origin unknown.

**چو** ča-u, f., a jeweller's weight; origin unknown.

**چهار** čhāru, f., ashes; originally identical with **كهار**, Sansk. **क्षार**.

**چهل** čhilu, f., bark, peel; Sansk. **छलि** or **छली**; the original fem. termination i (ī) has been lost in this noun, but the gender retained; besides **چهل** the form **چهل** is also in use.

**چیز** čīzu, f., thing; taken from the Hindūstānī (Persian) where it is fem.

**دھات** dhātu, f., root; metal. Sansk. **धातु**, m.; Hindī **धात** or **धातु**, m., but used as fem. in the sense of semen virile.

**دَدھ** ḍaḍhu, f., ringworm; Sansk. **ददु**, m.; Hindī **दाद**, m.

سَرُو sara-u, fem., autumn, Sansk. शरद्, fem., Hindī शरद्, fem.

سُكَنْدُ sugandhu, f. (occasionally also masc.), perfume, Sansk. सुगन्ध, m., Hindī सुगन्ध, m.

سِنْدُ sindhu, f., the country of Sindh; the Indus; Sansk. सिन्धु, m.; Hindī सिन्धु or सिन्धु, m.

كَثْ katu, f., rust (occasionally also m.); origin unknown. كَسْ kasu, f., verdigris; origin unknown.

كَهَارُ khāru, f., potash; Sansk. क्षार, m., n.; Hindī खार, m.

كَهْرُ kharu, f. (also masc.), oil-cake, Hindī खली, f., Sansk. खलं, n.

كَهَنْدُرُ khandru, f., sugar, Sansk. खण्ड, m.; Hindī खण्ड, m.

گَر garu, f., the mange; Sansk. खजु, f.

گَر گَر garu, f., the pulp of any fruit; Sansk. गर्भ, m.

گَم gamu, f., name of a wild grass; origin unknown.

گَنُونْ gāū, f., cow; Sansk. गो, f.; Hindī गाइ, गो or गौ.

لِ limu, f. The nimb tree; the same as لِم, which see.

لَنُونْ lāū, f., devotion, love; Sansk. लय, m.; Hindī लय, f.

مَر maru, f., cerumen; Sansk. मलं, n.; Hindī मैल, f.

مَس masu, f., ink; Sansk. मसि, f.; Hindī मसि or मसी.

مِکْهُ mikhu, }  
مِنْج minu, } f., marrow; Sansk. मज्जा, Hindī मज्जा, f.

مَيْل mailu, f., dirt; see مَر, with which it is identical.

نِ nimu, f., the nimb tree; Sansk. निम्बूक, m.; Hindī

नीम्बू or लीमू, m.

نَهْتَهَرُ nahatharu, f., whitlow, from نَهْ nahu, nail and تَهْر, which see.

وَثْهُ vathu, f., thing; Sansk. वस्तु, n.; Hindī वस्तु, f.

وَثْهُ vathu, f., seizure; Sansk. वृत्ति (election); the aspiration of ṭh has been effected by r.

وِج vijū, f., lightening; Sansk. विद्युत्, f., Prāk. विज्जू, f.

وِرْوِ vira-u, f., allowance, ration; Sansk. वर्तन, n., stipulated pay.

وِسْ visu, } f., world; Sansk. विषय, m.; Hindī विषय, m.  
وِشْ višu, }

وَسْو vasa-u, f., a cultivated place; Sansk. root: वर्षित, provided with rain (and therefore cultivated).

وَكْهُ vikhu, } f., poison; Sansk. विषं, n.; Hindī बिस  
وَهُ vihu, } or बिस्, m.

وَنَسْ vansu, f., lineage; Sansk. वंश, m.; Hindī बंस्, m.

هَنْجْ hanju, } f., a wild goose; Sansk. हंस, m.; Hindī  
هَنْجْهُ hanjhu, } हंस्, m. (see Introd. §. 11, 2.)

هِنْدُ hindu, f., India; originally an Arabic-Persian word, derived from the province nearest to the Persians, i. e. सिन्धु (by change of s into h); Hindūstānī:

هِنْد, m.

هِنْدُ hiṇu, f., assa foetida; Sansk. हिङ्गु, m.; Hindī

हिङ्ग् or हीङ्ग् or हिङ्गु, m.

Under this head we must class all the imitative sounds, which end in 'u', and which are considered fe-

minines, because their final 'u' is not subject to inflexion; the same may be stated of some Dvandvas, which consist properly of two Imperatives, ending in 'u', and which are likewise treated as feminines, being exempt from the laws of inflexion.

اُجُ وَنَجُ aċu vañu, f., coming going (Imper.).

جَهَنُ جَهَنُ jhāu jhāu, f., grumbling (imitative sound).

چَوُ چَوُ ča-u, ča-u, f., } talking (Imper.).  
چَوُ وَتُ ča-u, vaṭu, f., }

تَنُ تَنُ tāu tāu, f., gabbling (imitative sound).

وَتُهُ پُجُ vaṭhu puċu, f., hurry (Imper.).  
etc. etc. etc.

## 2) The termination ū.

The termination ū is generally masculine; there are however some exceptions, the gender of which is regulated either by original Sanskrit usage, or by the practice of the cognate dialects. The imitative sounds, ending in ū or ũ, are all treated, on account of their inflexibility, as feminine. Such exceptions are:

اَبِرُو ābirū, f. (also: اَبِرُو ābirūe), honour; Hindūstānī

اَبِرُو, f. (Pers.)

اَئُونُ āũ, f., pride, egotism; identical with the I. personal pronoun of the Sing. J (Panjābī: haũ, f.).

بُهُو bhū, f., earth (also: بَهِي bhue); Sansk. भू, f.

تَرُو tarū, f., a fine cord of camel's hair (root: تَرَنُ, to pass through).

جُونُ jũ, f., louse (also: جُي jua); Hindī जूं, f., Sansk. यूका, f.

چَمَجُونُ čamaċjũ, f., a kind of louse, adhering to the skin (چَم).



رُونُ rŭ rŭ, f., imitative sound; the hum of a spinning wheel.

كُوكُو kŭ-kŭ, f., imitative sound, by which a dog is called.

گَنُو gāū, f., cow; the same as گَنُون.

لُون lŭ, f., small hair on the limbs (also: لُنَى lŭa); Sansk. लोमन्, n.; Hindī लोम्, m.

وَهُو vahū, f., daughter-in-law; Sansk. वधू, Hindī बहू.

### 3) The termination ā.

The termination ā comprises, according to its origin, as we have seen, mostly feminine nouns; there are however a few masculine nouns, ending in ā, the gender of which is, in most cases, already fixed by the signification of the noun itself, or by the language, from which the noun in question is taken; such exceptions are:

رَاجَا rājā, prince; Sansk. Nom. राजा, m.

لَالَا lālā, master; lord; Hindī लाला.

كَرْتَا kartā, the agent (in grammar); Sansk. Nom. कर्ता.

آत्मा ātma, soul; Sansk. Nom. आत्मा, m.

مَآخُولِيَا māxūlia, melancholy, Arab.; Hindūstānī, masc.

دَيَوَاتَا dēvatā, Deity; Hindī देवता, f.; Sanskrit देवता, f.

### 4) The termination ī.

The termination ī is, as stated already, divided between masculine and feminine nouns, yet so, that the feminine prevail considerably in number. All nouns denoting a male being (man or beast) are of course masculine, whereas nouns, denoting a female being, inanimate objects or abstract qualities are femi-

nine; contrary to this general rule the following nouns are masculine:

آسِرِي āsirī, a large kind of tamarisk tree.

بَانْدِهِي bāndhī, a log of wood floating in the river.

بُنْدِي bundī, the muzzle of a gun-barrel.

بَهَاچَتِي bhaṇṇatī, name of a plant (*Desmochaeta lap-pacea*).

پَاكِ pākī, razor (by the Hindūs used as fem.)

پَانِي pānī, water.

پَكْهِي pakhī, bird.

تَهْدِي thuḍī, the lower stalk of a plant.

تِكِي tikī, a cake.

چَهَتِهِي ṇhaṭhī, a religious ceremony, performed on the sixth day after childbirth.

دَوْغِي dōgī, a thick stick.

دَهَرِي dharī, a coloured edge to a cloth.

سُرْجَمُكْهِي surjamukhī, sunflower.

کُنْدَلِي kuṇḍalī, horoscope.

گَهَارِي ghārī, a stripe left unfinished.

گَهْتِي ghitī, a lane, alley.

لَاڏِي lāḍī, the ropes of a boat.

مُشْتَرِي muṣṭarī, the planet Jupiter.

مُنْدِهِي munḍhī, head.

مَوْتِي mōtī, pearl.

وَانْگِي vāngī, a stick with ropes hanging from it, to carry water pots, etc.

## 5) The termination i (ě).

The termination 'i' (ě) is, with that of ă, the regular feminine ending in Sindhī. There are however a few masculine nouns, ending in 'i', which are mostly borrowed from foreign languages. As in conformity with the Sindhī laws of sound no word can end in a silent consonant, the quick and hardly perceptible sound 'i' (ě) has been added to some words, which end originally in a silent consonant, to render them susceptible of inflexion; to some foreign nouns too, which end in ā, the short vowel 'i' has been added, for euphony's sake, which however may interchange with 'u' in some cases.

أَحْمَدِ ahmade, Nom. prop.

خُدَاءِ xudāe, God (Pers.).

خِزِيرِ xizire, Nom. prop. of a fabulous prophet.

رَاةِ rā-e (or: رَاةِ), prince; Hindī राइ.

سَيْتِه sēthe, a Hindū wholesale merchant; Hindī.

قَيْصَرِ qaisare, Caesar.

In some few instances original final ě of the Sanskrit has been preserved, without having been lengthened, as is usually the case in Sindhī, as:

پَتِي pa-e, lord (also: پَتِي patī); Sansk. पति.

وَرَسِپَتِ viraspate, the planet Jupiter; Sansk. बृहस्पति.

هَرِ hare, Viṣṇu; Sansk. हरि; Hindī हरि or हरी.

In others again original ī has been (contrary to the usual rule) shortened to i, as:

كِيَهَرِ kēhare, lion, or: كَيْسَرِ kēsare, Sansk. केसरी.

كُوْءِ kūe, street, besides: كُوْئِي kūī, Pers.

سَهَاءِ sahāe, helper, besides: سَهَائِي sahāī.

Others again are to be taken as Bahuvrīhi com-

pounds, in which final i (ě) may be preserved (see §. 12, 5. 6.), as:

صَافِدِلِ sāfudile, a sincere man = having a pure heart.

أَدِهْوَادِهْ adhō-adhe, half-sharer = having half and half.

## Chapter VII.

### Formation of the Feminine from masculine bases.

#### §. 14.

The formation of the feminine from masc. nouns agrees in the main with Sanskrit and Prākṛit usage. In some instances feminine derivatives have been taken directly from the Sanskrit or Prākṛit, subject, of course, to the peculiar assimilating process of the Sindhī, as; رَانِي rānī, queen, Sansk. राज्ञी (see: Introd. §. 14, b.). Such like formations we shall pass by in the following remarks and only attend to the laws still current in Sindhī.

The Sindhī possesses in some cases separate words, to express the idea of the feminine, so that the process of deriving the feminine from the masc. base is superseded. These instances however are restricted to nouns, implying relationship, and the names of the commonest domestic animals, where the language has preferred to create separate words, instead of deriving them from the corresponding masc. base; as:

بِهِنَ bhēṇa, sister;                      بَهَاءَ bhāu, brother.

دِهِي dhia, or دِهِي dhiu,                      پُتْرُ putru, son.  
daughter;

مَاءَ māu, mother;                      پِي piu, father.

وَهُو vahū, daughter-in-law;                      جَاتْرُو jātrō, son-in-law.

دَاچِي dācī, a female camel;                      دَاگھُو dāghō, a male camel.



گاو ga-ū, cow;

ڏانڊو dāndu, ox.

ميهه mēhe, a female buffalo; سان sānu, a male buffalo.  
falo;

From other masc. bases the Sindhī forms regularly a feminine, as far as this is admissible; some nouns are only extant in the feminine, the masculine being out of place or having disappeared from the language.

### 1) Formation of the Feminine from masc. nouns in 'u'.

From substantives ending in 'u' the Sindhī forms the Feminine by changing 'u' into ī or ĩ (ě); with adjectives the termination 'i' (e) or 'a' may be optionally used. In the case of the substantives the use of the termination ī or 'i' (e) is more or less optional, but in some of them one or the other is preferred.

چھوڪري čhōkarī, }  
 چھوڪر čhōkare, } girl, from چھوڪر čhōkaru, boy.

گڏهه gaḍahe, jenny-ass, from گڏهو gaḍāhu, jack-ass.

پرت partē, washerwoman, from پرت partu, washerman.

دھير dhīra or دھير dhīre, firm, from دھير dhīru, adj. m.

Besides this common formation of the feminine another method of forming the same by means of the affixes nī, ni, ānī, āñi, is in use, which are however only added to nouns denoting human beings, castes, occupations etc. very rarely to names of animals or to adjectives.

All these affixes correspond to the Sansk. affix आनी (= न, see Bopp, Compar. Gram. §. 840), as: इन्द्राणी the wife of Indra etc. In Sindhī the original affix ānī (with change of the dental to the cerebral) has either been preserved, or ā (see Bopp sub loco) has again

been cast out, and only *nī* (*ne*) added. All these affixes are joined to the feminine termination (*i*, seldom to *ä*), as:

جَتْنِ jāṭine,	{	the wife of a جَتُ Jat.
جَتْنِي jāṭinī,		
جَتْيَانِي jāṭy-ānī,		
گَاهِنِ gāhine,	{	a female singer; masc. not in use.
گَاهِيَانِي gāhyānī,		
باروچَانِي <sup>1)</sup> bārōcānī, the wife (or female) of a بَرُوجُ or Beluch.		

شِيَهِنِ šīhaṇe, lioness, from شِيَهْ sīhu, lion.

چِهْوَتْنِ čhūṭine,	}	swift, from چِهْوَتُ čhūṭu, adj. m.
چِهْوَتْنِي čhūṭinī,		
چِهْوَتْيَانِي čhūṭyānī,		

## 2) Formation of the Feminine from masculine nouns in *ō*.

From masc. nouns ending in *ō* the feminine is formed by changing *ō* into *ī*, as:

چِهْوَرِي čhōrī, a female orphan, from چِهْوَرُو čhōrō, orphan, m.

گُولِي gōlī, a slave-girl, from گُولُو gōlō, a slave m.

Besides this feminine termination the affixes *nī*, *ni*, *ānī*, *āni* are also in use with nouns denoting caste, trade or occupation, as:

لَنگِهِنِ langhine,	}	the wife (or female) of a لَنگِهْوُ langhō or drummer (by caste).
لَنگِهِنِي langhinī,		
لَنگِهِيَانِي langhyānī,		
لَنگِهِيَانِي langhyāine,		

1) After a Palatal short *i* is frequently cast out.

### 3) Formation of the Feminine from masculine nouns in ū.

Masc. nouns ending in ū form the feminine by the affixes *ṇī* or *ṇi*, with the union-vowel *i*, by which final ū is dislodged; final ū may also be shortened to 'u', which serves at the same time as union-vowel, e. g.:

هِنْدِيّ hindīṇī,	} the wife (or female) of a هِنْدُو Hindū.
هِنْدِيّ hindīṇe,	

or:

هِنْدُونِيّ hindunī	}
هِنْدُونِيّ hindune	

The affixes *āṇī* or *āṇi* are also in use, before the addition of which final ū is always shortened to 'u', as:

هِنْدُوَانِيّ hindu-āṇī,	} a Hindū female.
هِنْدُوَانِيّ hindu-āṇe,	

### 4) Formation of the Feminine from masculine nouns in ī and i.

From masc. nouns ending in ī and 'i' (e) the feminine is formed by means of the affixes *ṇī*, *ṇi* or *āṇī*; final ī is shortened to 'i', and serves thus as union-vowel; as:

كُورِيّ kōriṇī,	} the wife (female) of a كُورِي kōrī,
كُورِيّ kōriṇe,	
كُورِيَانِيّ kōryāṇī,	

weaver.

سَيْتْهِيّ sēṭhiṇī,	} the wife (female) of a سَيْتْه سēṭhe,
سَيْتْهِيّ sēṭhiṇe,	
سَيْتْهِيَانِيّ sēṭhyāṇī,	

a Hindū wholesale merchant.

*Note.* The cognate dialects form the feminine from masc. nouns in the same way as the Sindhī, by changing either the

masc. termination to the feminine, or by adding one of the above-mentioned fem. affixes.

The Hindī and Hindūstānī approach the Sindhī very closely in this respect; they form the feminine either by substituting the feminine termination ī, as: لَرْكِي larkī, girl, from لَرْكَا larkā, boy, بَرَاهْمَنِي brāhmanī, the wife (or female) of a Brāhman, from بَرَاهْمَن brāhman; or by adding one of the affixes an, in, ānī, to the masc. base, as: سُنَارَن sunāran (or sunārin), the wife of a سُنَار sunār, goldsmith; شِيرَنِي šērni, a lioness, from شِير šēr, a lion; مِهْتَرَانِي mehtarānī, the wife (daughter) of a mehtar, or sweeper.

The same law holds good in Guṣarātī; either the feminine termination ī is substituted for the masculine, as: कुतरी a female dog, from कुतरो a male dog, or the feminine affixes एण्, णी or आणी are added to the masc. base, as: वाघेण् a tigress, from वाघ tiger; ऊंटणी, a female camel, from ऊंट a male camel; धणिआणी mistress, from धणी lord.

The formation of the feminine is quite analogous in the Panjābī; for the masc. termination is either changed to the feminine, as: ghōṛī, a mare, from ghōṛā, a stallion, or the feminine affixes अण्, णी, āṇī are added to the masc. base, as: uskaṇ, a slanderous woman, from uskaṇī, a slanderous man; ऊँण, a female camel, from ऊँ, a male camel; mugalāṇī, the wife (or daughter) of a mugal.

The Marāṭhī forms the feminine from nouns in 'a' (quiescent) or ā by substituting the fem. termination ī, as: मुगली, girl, from मुगला boy; दासी, a slave-girl, from दास a slave; in nouns ending in 'a', the Sansk. fem. termination ā is occasionally to be met with, as: शूद्रा or शूद्री the wife of a शूद्र. Besides these two fem. terminations the affix īn or īṇ is to be found in nouns ending in 'a' (quiescent) or ī, as: वाघीण, tigress, from वाघ, tiger, पापीण a sinful woman, from पापी a sinner; धनीन् mistress, from धनी master.



The Bangālī stands nearest to the Sanskrit with regard to the formation of the feminine; it substitutes the fem. terminations ā or ī for those of the masculine, as: tanyā, daughter, from tanya, son; puttrī, daughter, from puttra, son. Adjectives or nouns of agency, ending in ka ('a' being quiescent) form their feminine always in kā, as: kārīkā, doing, from kārak, m., gāyakā, a female singer, from gāyak, a male singer. Nouns in ī (= in) form their feminine by the affix nī, as: hattinī, a female elephant, from hattī, a male elephant; likewise patnī, mistress, from pati, master. Also the use of the affix āṇī or āṇi is strictly in accordance with Sanskrit practice, as: ācāryāṇī, the wife of an ācārya.

We find thus, that all the north-Indian vernaculars of Sanskrit origin fully agree in the formation of the feminine.

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## SECTION II.

### THE INFLEXION OF NOUNS.

#### Chapter VIII.

##### I. Formation of the Plural.

##### §. 15.

The crude form of a Sindhī noun is always identical with its Nominative Singular, the Nominative Singular having no longer a case-sign in any of the modern Ārian tongues.

The Sindhī possesses no definite or indefinite article, as little as the Sanskrit or the Prākrit; if the one or the other is to be expressed for distinctness' sake, a demonstrative or indefinite pronoun (or the numeral "one") is placed before a noun. There is no longer a Dual in Sindhī, neither in Pāli nor Prākrit, nor in any of the modern Sanskritical tongues; we have therefore only to describe the formation of the Plural (Nominative), according to the respective terminations of nouns.

##### 1) Nouns ending in ũ.

Nouns ending in ũ are, as we have stated already, for the greatest part masculine, a few of them only being feminine. According to their respective gender the Plural is formed, as follows:

##### a) Plural of masculine nouns ending in ũ:

These nouns form their Plural by changing ũ into ä, as: کھوھ khūhu, a well, Plur. کھوھا khūha, wells; ڙو varu, husband, Plur. ڙا vara. If final 'u' be preceded by short 'a', a euphonic v is inserted in the Plural, as: ڙو ra-u, weed, Plur. ڙا rava, weeds. But if final 'u' be

preceded by any other vowel, but short 'a', the insertion of v is optional, as: گہاء ghāu, a wound, Plur. گہاؤ ghāva or: گہاء ghāa, wounds; ڈیو dēu, a god, Plur. ديو dēva or: ديو dēa, gods; but when a long vowel, preceding final ū, is nasalized, the insertion of v becomes necessary, as:

تھاؤ thāu, a dish, Plur. تهاؤ thāva, dishes.

The following two nouns form their Nom. Plural in an irregular way:

بھاء bhāu, brother, Plur. بھائو bhāura or: بھائو bhāuru, brothers.

پيو piu, father, Plur. پيو piura, fathers.

Both these Plurals point back to the Prākṛit forms भाञ्जरा (Nom. Sing. भाञ्जरो) and पिञ्जरा (Nom. Sing. पिञ्जरो), and are therefore, properly speaking, not irregular (cf. Varar. V, 35).

*Annotation.* We have already noticed (§. 5, I.), that the Sindhī termination ū is shortened from the Prākṛit औ; in Prākṛit nouns ending in ō form their Plural in ā, which has been shortened in Sindhī to ā.

The cognate idioms agree with the Sindhī in this respect. In Hindī and Hindūstānī, this class of nouns, having already dropped the terminating short vowel in the Singular, throw the same off in the Plural likewise, i. e. they remain unaltered in the Plural. The same is the case in Marāṭhī and Panjābī; the Gujārāṭī alone adds the Plural termination ō.

#### b) Plural of feminine nouns ending in ū.

These nouns form their Plural by changing final ū into ū̃, as:

وتھو vathu, a thing; Plur. وتھو vathū̃, things; وچ viju, lightening; Plur. وچون vijũ, lightenings.

The following nouns have, besides their regular Plural, also an irregular one, as:

بِهِنُ bhēnu, sister (or: بِهِنَ bhēṇa); Plur. بِهِنُونِ bhēnū or: بِهِنَارُ bhēṇaru, بِهِنَارُونِ bhēṇarū, sisters.

مَاءُ māu, mother; Plur. مَائُونِ māū, or: مَائِرُ māiru,

مَائِرُونِ māirū, mothers.

دِهِي dhiu (or: دِهِي dhia), daughter; Plur. دِهِيُونِ dhiū,

or: دِهِيَارُ dhiaru, دِهِيَارُونِ dhiarū, daughters.

نُهْ nuhu (or: نُهْ nuha), daughter-in-law; Plur. نُهُونِ nuhū or: نُهَارُ nuharu, نُهَارُونِ nuharū, daughters-

in-law.

In the levelling process of decomposition these fem. nouns have adopted the same affix ara (or for euphony's sake: ira), as the irregular Plurals of masc. nouns, and as feminines they have lengthened the same also to arū.

*Annotation.* In Pāli fem. nouns ending in 'u' remain either unchanged in the Plural, as: yāgu, sacrifice, Plur. yāgu, or ō (the Sansk. Plural affix अस्) is added to them (with inserted euphonic 'y') as: yaguyō; the latter is also the case in Prākṛit, as: bahū, wife, Plur. bahūō, or the affix ō may be again shortened to 'u', as: bahūu. In Sindhī this Plural affix 'u' has been contracted with final 'u' (ū) into ū, and at the same time nasalized = ũ.

## 2) Nouns ending in ō (ō).

These form their Plural by changing final ō into ā, as: وَادَّهَوِ vāḍhō, a carpenter, Plur. وَادَّهَا; وَادَّهَوِ tōbō, a diver, Plur. وَادَّهَا tōbā, divers. If final ō be nasalized, which is frequently the case, the nasal is also preserved in the Plural, as: چَوْتَهُونِ čōthō, the fourth, Plur. چَوْتَهَانِ čōthā.

If final ō be preceded by short 'a' (or nasalized: ā), a euphonic v is inserted between them in the Plural, as: تَاوِ taō, a pan; Plur. تَاوَا tavā, pans; نَنَدُونِ nāō, new; Plur. نَنَدَوَانِ nāvā; but if final ō be preceded by any other



vowel, the insertion of *v* is optional, as: **कुँ** *kuō*, mouse, Plur. **कुँ** *kuā* or: **कुवँ** *kuvā*; **मीँ** *mēō*, fisherman, Plur. **मीँ** *mēā* or: **मीवँ** *mēvā*; **गहँ** *ghā-ō*, a fish-net, Plur. **गहँ** *ghā-ā* or: **गहवँ** *ghāvā*.

We have repeatedly adverted to the fact, that the Prākṛit termination *ō* has in Sindhī either been shortened to 'u', or retained unaltered; the formation of the Plural of the latter description of nouns is quite in accordance with Prākṛit usage (Sing. *ō*, Plur. *ā*).

*Annotation.* In the cognate idioms the masc. termination *ā* has been substituted instead of *ō*. In Hindī, Hindūstānī, Marāṭhī and Panjābī masc. nouns ending in *ā* commonly change the same in the Plural to *ē*, a Plural termination, which is already in use in the inferior old Prākṛit dialects (see: Lassen, Instit. Ling. Prāk. p. 430). The Gujārātī differs in this respect, as masc. nouns ending in *ō* add to the Plural termination *ā* the affix *ō*, as: *chōkarō*, a boy, Plur. *chōkarā-ō*; a similar formation of the Plural is already ascribed to the Māgadhī dialect of the Prākṛit; cf. Lassen, p. 399.

### 3) Nouns ending in *ū*, *ũ*.

Nouns ending in *ū* or, as it is more common, in *ũ*, be they masc. or feminine, remain unchanged in the Plural, as: **विचूँ** *vičhũ*, m., scorpion, Plur. **विचूँ** *vičhũ*; **गँ** *gaũ*, fem., cow, Plur. **गँ** *gaũ*, cows.

In Pāli, masc. themes ending in 'u', lengthen the same in the Nom. Plural to *ū*, as *bhikkhu*, a beggar, Plur. *bhikkhū*; and such masc. themes, as end in *ū* in the Nom. Sing., remain unchanged in the Plural, as: *abhibhū*, a chief, Plur. *abhibhū* (contracted from *abhibhuvō*). In Prākṛit masc. themes ending in 'u' lengthen their final vowel always in the Nominative Sing., to which in the Nom. Plural the affix *ō* (= **अस्**) is added, as: *vāu*, wind, Nom. Sing. *vāū*, Nom. Plur. *vāūō*, winds. This Plural affix *ō* may in Prāk. be again shortened to 'u', and in the modern dialects it is dropped altogether. In Sindhī *ū* is usually nasalized = *ũ*.

*Annotation.* In Hindī, Hindūstānī, Marāṭhī and Panjābī masc. nouns ending in ū, remain unaltered in the Plural; but fem. nouns add in Hindūstānī the Plural termination ā̃, as jōrū, a wife, plural jōrūā̃, the Prākṛit Plural affix ō being changed to ā, ā̃. The Gujārātī keeps close to the Prākṛit in forming the Plural of masc. nouns ending in ū, by adding the Plural affix ō, as: hindū, a Hindū, Plur. hindūō.

#### 4) Nouns ending in ā (ā̃).

These are, as noticed already (§. 13, 3) for the most part feminine; they form their Plural by adding the Plural affix ũ, as:

هَآِ hačā, f., murder; Plur. هَآِآِ hačā-ũ, murders.

The Plural of these nouns corresponds to the Prāk. Plural termination ā-ō or ā-u, ō (or shortened 'u') being added to final ā of the Singular (see Lassen p. 307). In Sindhī the Prāk. Plur. increment ō has been changed to ũ, and at the same time nasalized.

Few nouns ending in ā are masculine; they remain unaltered in the Plural, as: لَآِ lālā, master, Plur. لَآِ lālā, masters.

The Prākṛit Plural increment ō (ā-ō) has first been shortened to 'u', and then been dropped altogether in Sindhī.

*Annotation.* In Hindī and Hindūstānī fem. nouns ending in ā (ā̃) form their Plural by adding the increment ē̃, as balā, misfortune, Plur. balāē̃. This ē̃ corresponds to the Prākṛit affix ō, which in the inferior Prākṛit dialects is frequently changed to ē (cf. Lassen, p. 398, 408). Those masc. nouns, the final ā of which does not correspond to the Sindhī ō, remain likewise unaltered in the Plural. — In Panjābī fem. nouns ending in ā add either ī̃ or iā̃, the Plural increment ī̃ being a change from the Hindī ē̃, and iā̃ from the Prākṛit affix ō, with euphonic 'i' or y. A few masc. nouns remain likewise unaltered in the Plural, as ātmā, soul; pitā, father etc. — The Gujārātī entirely agrees with the Prākṛit, adding simply ō to the fem. nouns in ā, as: mā, mother, Plur. mā-ō. — In Marāṭhī fem. nouns ending in ā do not undergo any change in the Plural, as: mātā, mother, Plur. mātā;

some masc. nouns, falling under this head, remain likewise unaltered in the Plural.

### 5) Nouns ending in ä.

These nouns being all feminine, form their Plural by changing final 'a' either to ũ (as in Lār); or to ă (as in Sirō); تَرَ tara, nostril, Plur. تَرُون tarũ or: تَرَان tarā, nostrils.

These nouns have been, as noted already, shortened from Sanskrit-Prākṛit bases ending in ā; they either drop final 'a' before the Plural increment ă (= Prāk. ō), or restore the original ā and drop the Plural increment ō = u, nasalising at the same time the final long vowel.

*Annotation.* This class of nouns is wantig in the cognate idioms, where final 'a' has become silent; e. g. Hindūstānī: jībh, f., tongue, Plural: jībh-ě, the Plural being made up by the increment ă = Prāk. ō. — Panjābī: bāh, f., arm (Sindhi: بَاهَ bāha), Plur. bāhă; Marāṭhī: jībh, f. Plur. similarly: jībhā. The Gujārātī is consequent in adding simply the Plural increment ō to fem. bases, ending in a quiescent consonant, as: sājh, f., evening, Plur. sājhō.

### 6) Nouns ending in ī (ĩ).

a) Masculine nouns ending in ī remain unaltered in the Plural:

بَیْلِ bēlī, a servant, Plur. بَیْلِ bēlī, servants; پَرِی prī, friend, Plur. پَرِی prī, friends.

In Prākṛit masc. nouns ending in ī form their Plural by adding the increment ō, which has been shortened to 'u' and then cast off altogether in Sindhi.

b) Feminine nouns ending in ī add in the Plural the increment ũ, shortening before this affix the preceding long ī, which may also, for euphony's sake, be changed to y; as: گُولِ gōlī, a slave-girl, Plur. گُولِیُون gōliũ, gōliyũ, gōlyũ; نِهَائِی nihāī (or: nihāĩ), a potter's kiln, Plur. نِهَائِیُون nihāiyũ.

Feminine nouns in ī add in Prākṛit likewise the affix ō, which may be shortened to 'u'; in this case final 'u' has in Sindhī been lengthened to ū and nasalized at the same time, to distinguish the Plural of the feminine nouns from that of the masculine.

If final ī be preceded by any letter of the palatal class or by 'h', it is commonly dropped before the Plural affix ũ, as: مَنجِي manjī, a stool, Plur. مَنجُون manjũ, stools; مَنجِي, f., manjhī, a buffalo, Plur. مَنجُون manjhũ, buffaloes.

*Annotation.* In Hindī and Hindūstānī fem. nouns follow the method of the Prākṛit in forming their Plural, with the only difference, that the Prāk. Plural increment ō is changed to ā, and this again nasalized, as čhurī, knife, Plur. čhurīā. Masc. nouns in ī do not differ from their Singular. The Panjābī quite accords with the Hindī, fem. nouns in ī adding the Plural termination ā̃, as dhī, daughter, Plur. dhīā̃, the masc. nouns in ī remaining unaltered in the Plural. The same may be remarked of the Marāṭhī. The Gujārātī stands nearest to the Prākṛit in this respect, all nouns, be they masc. or feminine, adding simply the Plural affix ō.

## 7) Nonns ending in ī (ë).

a) Fem. nouns ending in 'ī' (e) form their Plural by adding the Plural affix ũ, as: رَاتِ rāte, night, Plur. رَاتُون rāteũ, nights. — If 'ī' be preceded by a palatal or h, it disappears before the Plural termination ũ, as: مِيْهِي mēhe, buffalo, Plur. مِيْهُون mēhũ, buffaloes.

جُوْء jōe, wife, forms its Plural either regularly, as: جُوْيون jōyũ, or irregularly, as: جُوْيرُ jōiru, جُوْهيرُ jōhiru, or جُوْيرُون jōirũ, wives.

b) Masc. nouns ending in 'ī' (e) remain unchanged in the Plural, as: سِيْتهِي seṭhe, a wholesale merchant, Plur. سِيْتهِي seṭhe.



*Annotation.* In Hindī and Hindūstānī, as stated already, final 'i' has been dropped, and such nouns, as end in Sindhī in 'a' or 'i', use there one common Plural increment, viz.: ē. In Guṣarātī and Panjābī final 'i' has likewise disappeared in most cases, and ō and ā are respectively added as Plural terminations. In Marāṭhī fem. bases ending in 'i' remain either unchanged in the Plural or have final 'i' lengthened to ī. The lengthening of final 'i' in the Plural is more in accordance with Pāli and Prākṛit usage (e. g. Pāli: ratti, night, Plur. rattī or rattiyo; Prāk. rattī-ō or: rattī-u). Masc. bases ending in 'i' remain similarly either unaltered in the Plural, or (according to some Paṇḍits) lengthen the same to ī (as in Pāli and Prākṛit).

## II. Formation of cases; case-affixes.

### §. 16.

Properly speaking there is no longer a declension in Sindhī, nor in any of the modern languages of the Ārian stock; there are only a few remnants of the ancient Sanskrit, Pāli and Prākṛit case-inflexions, all the other cases being made up by means of case-affixes or postpositions.<sup>1</sup>)

If we compare the modern Ārian dialects with the Pāli and Prākṛit, we perceive at once the great deterioration, the modern idioms have undergone in this respect; for while the Pāli and Prākṛit have as yet preserved all the cases of the Sanskrit, with the exception of the Dative, which has already become scarce in Pāli and has been discarded altogether in Prākṛit, its functions being shifted to the Genitive, the modern idioms have lost nearly all power of inflexion and substituted in lieu of flexional increments regular adverbs, which we generally term postpositions. The same process we can notice in the modern Romanic tongues, where after the loss of the Latin declensional inflexions, prepositions have been substituted to make up for the lost cases.

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1) In poetry postpositions may also be placed before the noun, they govern, as the rhythm may require.

The great distinctive feature of the declensional process of the modern Ārian dialects, with the exception of the Bangālī, consists in the fact, that there are properly only two cases of a noun, the absolute or crude form, corresponding throughout to the Nom. Singular, and the Formative case, to which the various adverbs or postpositions are added, which serve to make up for the lost case-terminations. This latter case has been generally called the oblique case by European grammarians, but we prefer to call it the Formative (after the precedence of Dr. Caldwell).

The number of declensions, if they may be termed thus, depends therefore in Sindhī, as well as in the cognate idioms, on the various methods, in which the Formative is made up; for the case-signs remain the same, as well for the Singular as the Plural, since they are, as we shall presently see, originally either (Sanskrit) prepositions or adverbs.

We shall now first investigate the remnants of the ancient case-terminations in Sindhī and the adverbs or postpositions, which have been substituted for such cases, as have lost their original inflexions. In the arrangement of the cases we shall follow the common order, which has been instituted by the old Sanskrit grammarians, in order to facilitate the intercomparison.

1) The Nominative case of the Singular and plural we may pass over, since they have been noticed already.

2) The Accusative case of the Singular and Plural has been dropped in Sindhī, as well as in all the other kindred idioms. This has been already the case in the inferior Prākṛit dialects, and is expressly mentioned of the Apabhraṇṣa, the mother of the modern Sindhī (see: Lassen p. 459).

We must keep this fact constantly before our eyes, that in Sindhī, as well as in its sister-tongues, there is no such thing (in a grammatical sense), as an Accusative

case, the Accusative being now throughout identical with the Nominative. If we find therefore generally stated in European grammars, that the postposition **کھی** *khē*, or **کو** *kō* in Hindūstānī serves to denote also the Accusative case, we have, in the strictly grammatical sense of the word, to repudiate such an idea. We shall see under the Dative case, what the origin of that postposition is, and that will satisfactorily explain the syntactical peculiarities of the modern Indian tongues, which use such and similar postpositions, where we use either the Dative or the Accusative.

3) The Instrumentalis is not distinguished by any case-affix or postposition in Sindhī, but differs from the Nominative Sing. only by the change of the final vowel (where such a change is admissible). The Instrumentalis is in the Singular and Plural identical with the Formative (which see further on). From thence it would follow, that the Instrumentalis is originally the Genitive, which may be rendered very probable by the Instrumentalis of the Plural.

*Annotation.* The Hindī and Hindūstānī use as Instrumental case-affix *nē*. In Hinduī (see Garcin de Tassy, *Rudiments de la langue Hindouī*, 26, 99) we meet further the affixes *nē*, *nē̃*, *nī* and *na*, and in the Plural (a)*n* or *nē*, *nē̃*, *nī*, as in the Singular. In Panjābī we find the instrumental affix *nai*, or *na*, or only *ī*, or the Formative is promiscuously used for the Instrumentalis, just as in Sindhī. In Gujarātī we meet with *ē* as Instrumental affix. The Marāṭhī uses for the Instrumentalis Sing. the affix *nē*, and for the Plural *nī*. As to the origin of these various instrumental affixes there can hardly be a doubt. The Sansk. instrumental case-inflexion of the Singular *nā*, *na* (see Bopp, *Comp. Gram.* I, §. 158) has been used as a separate adverb in Hindūstānī and Panjābī (not in Marāṭhī, where it coalesces with the noun as a regular inflexion), or even been abbreviated to *ī* or *ē* (*n* being originally only a euphonic addition to the instrumental affix *ā*), as partly in Panjābī and in Gujarātī. In the Instrumentalis Plur. the Marāṭhī uses also (besides *nī*) the affix *hī*, corresponding to the Prāk. Plur. instrumental affix **हिं** or **हि**; see Lassen, p. 310. In Ban-



gālī tē is used as instrumental affix, which is originally identical with the Ablative affix **तो = तस्**.

4) The Dative case has totally disappeared from the Prākṛit and its functions have been assigned to the Genitive. We find therefore in the modern idioms the greatest discrepancy as to the method, in which the Dative case is provided for. In Sindhī the affix **کھی** khē is used, as well for the Singular as the Plural, being placed after the Formative Singular or Plural of a noun: as **گھر کھی** ghara khē, to a house, **گھرن کھی** gharane khē, to houses. In poetical language the postposition **کن** kane or: **کن** kaṇe is also used instead of **کھی** khē, which are apparently derived from the same source, as **کھی**, only by a different process of assimilation (cf. the Hindī: kan, kane, Hinduī **कंह**).

*Annotation.* The Bangālī uses as Dative affix **kē**, the Hindī and Hindūstānī **kō** (dialectically also pronounced 'kū' in the Dekhan), the Hinduī (according to Garcin de Tassy) also **kō**, **kaū**, **kah**, **kāh**, **kahā** and even **hi**.

Dr. Caldwell, in his Comparative Grammar of the Drāvidian languages has attempted to vindicate the Hindūstānī **kō** for the Drāvidian languages of the South; he says (p. 225): "In the vernaculars of northern India, which are deeply tinged with Scythian characteristics, we find a suffix, which appears to be not only similar to the Drāvidian, but the same. The Dative-Accusative in the Hindī and Hindūstānī is **kō**, or colloquially **kū**; in the language of Orissa **ku**, in Bangālī **ki**, in Sindhī **khi**, in Shingalese **ghai**; in the Uraon, a semi-Drāvidian Kole dialect, **gai**, in the language of the Bodos, a Bhūtan hill tribe, **khō**, in Tibetan **gya**. The evident existence of a connexion between these suffixes and the Drāvidian Dative case-sign **ku**, is very remarkable. Of all the analogies between the North-Indian dialects and the southern, this is the clearest and most important, and it cannot but be regarded as betokening either an original connexion between the northern and the southern races, prior to the Brahmanic irruption, or the origination of both races from one and the same primitive Scythian



stock." If this case-sign *kō* or *kū* then be the clearest and most important analogy between the North-Indian vernaculars and the Drāvidian tongues, we shall see presently, that there will be no analogy whatever between them, though at the first sight the identity of both seems to be past any doubt. In the first instance the fact speaks already very strongly against such a supposition, that the Marāṭhī, which is the closest neighbour to the Drāvidian tongues, has repudiated the use of *khē*, *kē* or *kō*, and employed a Dative-affix, the origin of which we hope to fix past controversy. We shall further see, that the Guṣarātī and Panjābī have also made up for the Dative case by postpositions, borrowed from the Sanskrit, without the slightest reference to the Drāvidian languages, and we may therefore reasonably expect the same fact from the remaining Arian dialects. It would certainly be wonderful, if those Arian dialects, which border immediately on the Drāvidian idioms, should have warded off any Drāvidian influence on their inflexional method, whereas those more to the north should have been "deeply tinged with Scythian characteristics." Fortunately we are able to show, that such an assumption is not only gratuitous, but irreconcilable with the origin of the above mentioned Dative-affixes.

We derive the Sindhī *khē*, the Bangālī *kē*, from the Sanskrit Locative कृते, 'for the sake of', 'on account of', 'as regards'. This will at once account for the aspiration of *k* in Sindhī; for this is not done by chance, but by a strict rule (see Introd. §. 1, e, note); in Bangālī *r* does not exercise such an influence on the aspiration of a preceding or following consonant, and therefore we have simply *kē*. The Sanskrit form कृते becomes in Prākṛit first किते, then (by the regular elision of *t*) किए, and contracted *kē*, and in Sindhī, by reason of the elided *r*, *khē*. The Hindī and Hindūstānī form of this adverb *kō* we derive in the same way from the Sansk. कृतं which is used adverbially with the same signification as the Locative कृते. In Prākṛit already, and still more so in the modern dialects, the neuter has been merged into the masculine; we have therefore first कितो, thence किओ, and contracted को, *kō*. We can thus satisfactorily account for the various forms: *khē*, *kē* or *kō*. That the proposed derivation of these adverbs does not rest on a mere fancy, is further proved by the Sindhī particle *rē*, 'without', which is derived in the same way from the Sansk. Locative ऋते, Prākṛit रिते = रिए, and thence contracted

rē (ria). It remains now for us to notice briefly the somewhat deviating forms of the Hinduī, as exhibited by Garcin de Tassy. In **कों** kō and **कौं** kaū a euphonic Anusvāra has been added, to which the modern tongues have taken a great fancy; kaū is only a different pronunciation for kō, ō changing in Hinduī very commonly to au. The forms **कह** kah, or with euphonic Anusvāra **कंह** kāh or **कहं** kahā, present again another proof for the correctness of the proposed derivation of these adverbs. For we have in **कह**, **कंह**, **कहं** (Hindī also: kan, kanē, with a full nasal, and in consequence thereof with ejection of h) the same basis as in **कों** and **कौं**, only the assimilating process has been different. The vowel **ऋ** ṛ, when joined to a consonant, can, according to Prākṛit usage, be resolved either into 'i' (as in **किते**) or into 'a' (as: **कतं** for **कृतं**) (see Varar. I, 27; Lassen p. 116, 2, a; Introd. §. 1); in consequence of the inherent r the following consonant is aspirated (as in Sindhī: kk = k), so that we get the form **कथं**; this aspirated थ th is again elided, so that h only remains (see Lassen p. 207; Introd. §. 8), and thus we have the forms **कह**, **कहं**. With the other alleged form **हि** hi, the matter stands different; we compare this Hinduī Dative affix with the Apabhraṇṣa Genitive affix **हे**, the Genitive, as noted already, supplying in Prākṛit the place of the Dative (as to the analysis of this **हे** see Lassen p. 462 and 466).

The Marāṭhī uses two affixes to make up for the Dative, which are joined to the crude form by the so-called union-vowel, viz: **स**, s and **ला** lā. The first of these two, s, is identical with the Prāk. Genit.-Dative case termination **स्स** ss = Sansk. **स्य** sy, so that we have here the remnant of an ancient Sanskrit-Prākṛit case-inflexion. The latter one, lā is more doubtful as to its origin. Lassen has already started a conjecture (see Instit. Ling. Prāk. p. 55, 99) as to the origin of this affix; he derives it from the Sansk. **आल** = **आलय** 'place habitation', signifying the place, where the action rests. We cannot endorse this derivation, as the Marāṭhī case-affix is not **आल** āla, but **ला** lā and we cannot see any reason, why initial long ā should have been transferred to the back of this particle. We would compare the Marāṭhī Dative affix lā with the Sindhī postposition

lāe, 'on account of', 'for the sake of', 'for', Hindūstānī لِيَهِي līē, both of which are derived from the Sansk. root ला (रा) to give (Sindhī: لَايِنُ lāiṇu, to apply). This seems to me to be borne out by the modern Persian Dative-Accusative particle رَا rā, which as yet is very scantily used in the old Pārsī, and which, according to Spiegel's Pārsī grammar (p. 55) does not denote properly a Dative case, but originally signifies 'for the sake of', 'on account of'. The same particle we find also in the Paštō, لَه lah, which corresponds to the modern Persian particle را. — In Bangālī we meet also (besides kē) especially in poetical language a Dative affix rē, which I do not hesitate to identify with the Marāṭhī ला and the Hindūstānī līē.

In Gujārātī the Dative-affix is nē, which we identify with the Sansk. preposition नि, Greek ἐν, Latin in. The Pan-jābī uses as Dative affix nū, in which we likewise recognise the Sansk. preposition अनु, 'toward', 'to'.

5) The Ablative case is formed in Sindhī by the affix اَن ā, which is always connected with the base itself and never written separately. The Sindhī shows itself thus fully conscious of the origin of this case-termination, which corresponds exactly to the Pāli-Prākṛit Ablative case-termination ā, which originates from the Sanskrit ablative आत् by the elision of final t (see Lassen p. 352, 304); in Sindhī the final long vowel has again been nasalized, as in so many other instances. In the Singular final 'u', ō, 'a' are dropped before the affix ā, as: گھَرَان gharā, from a house, nom. گھَرُ gharu, a house; دَرَان darā, out of a defile, nom. دَرُو darō; زَبَانَن zabānā, from the tongue, nom. زَبَان zabāna, tongue. Those nouns, which end in the Singular in ī (ī) and ū (ū), shorten the same before the affix ā, as: نَوْرِيَان nōriā, from a rope, nom. نَوْرِي nōrī, a rope; مِرْوَان miruā, from a wild beast, nom. مِرْوَن mirū, a wild beast.



Nouns in 'i' (ë) generally retain their final vowel before the affix *ã*, but they may also drop it, as: **پھُرَّان** *phu-reã*, from (by) a robbery, nom. **پھُر** *phure*, a robbery; **نِرتان** *nirtã*, out of thought, with reflexion, nom. **نِرت** *nirte*, thought. Nouns in *ã* either nasalize the same in the Ablative, or, more commonly, use the postposition **کھان** *khã* etc. In the Plural the Ablative affix *ã* is joined to the full Formative in *-ne*, as: **گھَرَنِيان** *gha-rane-ã*, from houses, **مِرُونِيان** *miruane-ã* (**مِرُونِيان**), from wild beasts etc.

Besides this common Ablative affix *ã* we find in Sindhī also such forms, as: *aũ* (**اَوْن**), contracted: *õ* (**اَوْن**), and even *ũ* (**اَوْن**). In the more ancient idiom, as used by the Sindhī poets, the Ablative Singular generally ends in *ã-u*. All these various Ablative affixes are derived from the Prākṛit Ablative **आदो** (see Lassen p. 302, 304, 599), which becomes (by the elision of *d*) *ãō*, or shortened: *ãu*.

The Sindhī uses also the postposition **کھان**<sup>1)</sup> *khã*, **کھاؤ** *khaũ*, **کھون** *khõ*, to express the idea of the Ablative; all these and other postpositions require the Formative of a noun. Other postpositions, which are used to make up for the Ablative, see under the list of postpositions.

*Annotation.* Nearest to the Sindhī comes the Marāṭhī in this respect, which uses as Ablative-case terminations the affixes

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1) The postposition **کھان** *khã* etc. is derived from the same source, as **کھی**, with the only difference, that the Ablative termination *ã*, *aũ* etc. has been added. The same is to be said of the Ablative postposition **کنان** *kanã*, derived from **کن**, by the same process.



ūn and hūn, occasionally also tūn. In Bangālī and Panjābī we find the Ablative affix *tē* (though in Panjābī a regular Ablative termination *ō* is also to be met with), which has sprung from the Prākṛit Ablative termination **तो** *tō*; similar to it is the Gujārātī Ablative affix *thī*, which has been aspirated. In Hindī we find also *thī*, but most in use is *sē*, apparently identical with the Prākṛit Genitive termination **हे** (see Lassen p. 462).

6) The Sanskrit Genitive-case termination **स्य**, in Pāli and Prākṛit **स्स** *ss*, has been lost in all the modern tongues, with the exception of the Bangālī, where *ss* has been hardened to *r*. All the other dialects have taken to a new way of forming the Genitive, of which we find already some traces in the old Vedic language: the noun, which ought to be placed in the Genitive case, is changed into an adjective by an adjective affix, and thence follows, as a matter of course, that this so-called Genitive, which is really and truly an adjective, must agree in gender, number and case with its governing noun as all other adjectives.

The Sindhī employs for this purpose the affix **جو** *jō* (fem. **جِي** *jī*), corresponding to the common adjective affix *kō* (= Sansk. **क**), with transition of the tenuis (*č* = *k*) in to the media (*j*), very likely to establish thereby some distinction between these two originally identical affixes. In Sindhī this adjective affix **جو** *jō* is always written separately, whereas the common adjective affix *kō* is joined to the base, as in Sanskrit (see §. 10, 24); it follows always the Formative Sing. or Plur. of a noun, as: **گھر جو دھني** *ghara jō dhaṇi*, the master of the house, **گھرن جو دھني** *gharane jō dhaṇi*, the master of the houses; **مُرس جِي جوء** *mursa jī jōe*, the wife of the man; **مُرسن جون جوئون** *mursane jū jōyū*, the wives of the men. In poëtry **سندو** *sandō*, 'belonging to', is used quite in the same way, as **جو**, as:

پَریان سَنَدِی پَارِ ڌِي priyā sandē pāra ḍē, towards the direction of the friends.

*Annotation.* The Marāṭhī uses as Genitive case-affix **चा**, with transition of the guttural **क** into the corresponding palatal, as in Sindhī, yet without changing the tenuis into the media. The Hindī and Hindūstānī have preserved the original Sanskrit adjective affix **क**, without changing it into the palatal **kā**; in Hinduī we meet also with the affix **ko** and **kau**. The Panjābī and Gujārātī seem to make an exception from what we have just stated. In Panjābī the Genitive case-affix is **दा**, in which we recognise the Prāk. Ablative affix **दो** **dō** (= **तस्**), turned into a Genitive affix. This Panjābī Genitive case-affix will clear up the Paṣtō Genitive prefix **د** **da**, being identical with it in origin. The Gujārātī employs as Genitive case-affix **नो**, which is another adjective affix, corresponding in signification with **क** and used in Sindhī (see §. 10, 27), to form adjectives in the same way, as **kō** (on the origin of this affix **nō** see Bopp's Comp. Gram. III, §. 839).

7) The original Sanskrit Locative termination 'i' has been preserved in Sindhī, though the Locative can now only be distinguished in masc. bases ending in 'u', as: **هَندِه** handhe, in a place, nom. **هَندُھ** handhu; **مَتھ** mathe, on the top, nom. **مَتھُ** mathu, the top. In nouns, ending in any other vowel, but 'u' (masc.), the Locative must be expressed, for perspicuity's sake, by an adverb or postposition, requiring the Formative of a noun, as: **کوتھِی مین** kōṭhia mē or: **کوتھِی مَنجھ** kōṭhia manjhe, in a room. In poetry the Formative of any noun is commonly used also as Locative, without a postposition.

*Annotation.* In Marāṭhī the Locative affix 'i' has been lengthened to **ī** and at the same time nasalized = **ī̃**. Besides this we meet also with the Locative termination **आंत**, which is originally the Sansk. Ablative, used as a Locative. In Bangālī the Locative ends in **ē** (i), as in Sindhī, or is expressed by the affix **tē**. In Panjābī the Locative is generally ex-

pressed by adverbial postpositions, though the Locative itself has not been altogether lost; we find there the affix *ī*, as in Marāṭhī, or *ē*, which are always joined to the base of a noun. In Gujārātī the Locative is either expressed by the affix *ē*, or by the help of postpositions. In Hindī and Hindūstānī the Locative, as a distinctive case, has been quite lost and must always be expressed by postpositions. Still some vestiges of it are lingering in the so-called participles absolute, as: *hōtē*, or with the emphatic *hī*, *hōtēhī*, in being. Some other idiomatic phrases, as: *أُس دِن* *us din*, on that day etc. point also to an original Locative.

8) The Vocative is expressed in Sindhī by prefixing one of the interjectional particles: *ē*, *hē*, *hō* or *yā*, and, when speaking to an inferior, *ṛē* (fem. *ṛī*) or *arē*.<sup>1)</sup> The final vowel of a noun in the Vocative either undergoes a change or remains unaltered. In the Vocative Singular masc. nouns ending in 'u' change the same to 'a', as: *اِي مِيهَار* *ē mēhāra*, o buffalo-keeper! nom. *مِيهَار* *mēhāru*; those ending in *ō* change the same to *ā*, as: *اِي سُمِيرَا* *ē sūmirā*, o Sūmirō! those ending in *ū*, *ī*, 'i' remain unaltered, as: *اِي پُنْهُو* *ē Punhū*, o Punhū! In the Vocative Plural nouns ending in 'u' (m.) have the termination *ō* or *ā*, as: *اِي يَارُو* *ē yārō* or: *يَارَا* *yāra*, o friends! (nom. sing. *يَار*); those ending in *ō* terminate in the Vocative Plur. in *ā*, *ō* and *au*, as: *اِي مَنَكْتَا* *ē mangatā*, o beggars! or: *مَنَكْتُو* *mangatō*, *مَنَكْتَو* *mangatau* (*مَنَكْتُو* *mangata-u*), Nom. Sing. *مَنَكْتُو* *mangatō*; those ending in *ū* (*ũ*) terminate in *ō* or *ā*, before which affixes the preceding *ū* (*ũ*) must be shortened, as: *اِي وَاتَاهُا* *ē vātāhuā* or *اِي وَاتَاهُو* *ē vātāhuō*, o travellers! Nom. Sing. *واتاهو* *vātāhū*; those ending in *ī* terminate in the Plural

1) About the origin of *ṛē*, *ṛī*, *arē*, see Dr. Caldwell's Compar. Grammar of the Dravidian languages p. 440.



in ā, ō and au (a-u), shortening at the same time the final ī of the base, as: <sup>٤٤</sup>اِي كِيچَا ē kēciā, <sup>٤٤</sup>اِي كِيچَئُو ē kēciō, or: <sup>٤٤</sup>اِي كِيچَئُو ē kēciāu, o Kēcīs! Nom. Sing. <sup>٤٤</sup>کِيچِي kēcī, an inhabitant of Kēc (in Beluchistān); occasionally 'ah' is added in the Vocative Singular, as: <sup>٤٤</sup>حَامِيَه hāmiah, o protector! and in the Vocative Plural final ā is even lengthened to 'āhu' for the sake of the rhyme, as: <sup>٤٤</sup>پَرِيَاهُ priyāhu, o friends! those ending in 'i' (e), add in the Vocative Plural simply the affix ō or ā: <sup>٤٤</sup>اِي سِيٲِهَئُو ē sētheō, or: <sup>٤٤</sup>اِي سِيٲِهَآ ē sētheā, o wholesale-merchants! Nom. Sing. <sup>٤٤</sup>سِيٲِهَ sēthe.

Feminine nouns ending in 'u', 'a', ā, ī, 'i' (e) in the Nom. Singular, remain unaltered in the Vocative Sing.; in the Plural the Vocative is likewise identical with the Nominative. The few fem. nouns, which end irregularly in the Nom. Plural in 'u', as: <sup>٤٤</sup>بِهِيٲَرُ bhēnarū, sisters etc., retain likewise their final 'u' in the Vocative Plural, as: <sup>٤٤</sup>اِي بِيٲَرُ ē bhēnarū, o sisters! when ending in ũ, they drop in the Vocative final Anusvāra, as: <sup>٤٤</sup>اِي دِهِيٲَرُو ē dhiarū, o daughters! Nom. Plur. <sup>٤٤</sup>دِهِيٲَرُون dhiarū.

The Vocative may also be used without any interjectional prefix, as: <sup>٤٤</sup>مَارْهُآ māṛhuā, o men!

### §. 17.

### III. The Formative.

The Formative or oblique case, though in Sindhi throughout identical with the Instrumentalis, is by itself no case, but represents merely the euphonic change of the final vowel of a noun previous to the accession of any flexional particle or postposition, by means of which



the various cases are made up. The changes, which the final vowel of a noun undergoes before the accession of any adverbial postposition, are on the whole the same as those before any other affix. In Sindhī the postpositions do not coalesce with the noun itself, the language still being conscious of the fact, that it has to deal with original adverbs. We have hinted already, that the Formative is originally the Genitive; it would be rather difficult, to prove this in reference to the Formative of the Singular, but that the Formative of the Plural originally represents the Genitive Plural, is borne out by the Prākṛit and the kindred modern idioms. In Prākṛit the Genitive Plural ends in **आण, ईण, ऊण**, in the Apabhraṇṣa dialect **अहं, इहं, उहं**, thence the Sindhī Formative Plural **ã, ê, or -ne**.

Though the Formative be, in all likelihood, the Genitive of the Prākṛit, the adjectival affix **جو** has been added to it, to turn it into an adjective, the modern idioms once having taken this course to supply the Genitive. From thence it was only a consequent step, to use the ancient Genitive as the base, to which all the other declensional postpositions were added, i. e. the Genitive was turned into the Formative.

1) The Formative of nouns ending in 'u'  
(masc. and fem.)

α) Masculine nouns ending in 'u' change final 'u' in the Formative Sing. to 'a', as: **دَاسُ** dāsu, a slave, Form. **دَاسَ** dāsa; **دَاسَ جَو** dāsa jō, **دَاسَ کَہی** dāsa khē etc. If final 'u' be preceded by a short 'a', the insertion of euphonic v becomes necessary, as: **رَوُ** ra-u, a weed, Form. **رَوَ** rava; the same is the case, when final 'u' is preceded by a long nasalized ā, as: **تَہَانُو** thāu, a dish, Form. **تَہَاوَ** thāva. But if final 'u' be preceded by any other

vowel, the insertion of euphonic *v* is optional, as: **وَاء** vāu, wind, Format. **وَاو** vava or **ءَا** vāa; **ثِيَو** dēu, a demon, Format. **ثِيَو** dēva or **ثِيَو** dēa; when final 'u' however is preceded by short or long 'i', no euphonic insertion is required, as: **ثِنُو** dīu, a mound, Format. **ثِنُو** dīa; **وِي** vīu, a meadow, Format. **وِي** vīa; **جِي** jīu, life, Format. **جِي** jīa.

The following nouns ending in 'u' retain their final 'u' unaltered in the Formative Singular:

**پِي** piu, father; Format. **پِي** as: **جَو** piu jō etc.

**بِهَاء** bhāu, brother, Format. **بِهَاء** as: **بِهَاء** bhāu khē etc.

but **پِي** pīu, sweetheart, **بِهَاء** bhāu, price, are regular.

The Formative Plural ends either in *ā*, *ē* or *-ne*, as: Nom. Sing. **پُهَل** phulu, a flower; Nom. Plur. **پُهَل** phula; Format. Plur. **پُهَلَان** phul-ā, **پُهَلِين** phul-ē, or: **پُهَلِن** phula-ne. The Formative in *ā* and *ē* is generally used without a following postposition, and that in *-ne* more with a following postposition, as being more sonorus; but in poetry the one or other form is used as required by the metre.

Those nouns, which form their Plural irregularly, as: **بِهَاء** bhāu, brother, Nom. Plur. **بِهَائِر** bhāura or: **بِهَائِر** bhāuru; **پِي** piu, father, Nom. Plur. **پِيَر** piura, derive their Formative Plural either from the Nominative Singular or the Nominative Plural, as: **بِهَائِن** bhāune or: **بِهَائِرِن** bhāurane; **پِيْن** piune or, **پِيَرِن** piurane; the contracted form of the Formative (i. e: *ā*, *ē*) is never used with them.

b) Feminine nouns ending in 'u' remain unaltered in the Formative Sing., as: مَاء māu, mother, Format. مَاء جَو māu jō; in the Formative Plural the long ū of the Nom. Plur. is shortened before the Format. termination -ne, as: وَجِج vijū, lightening, Nom. Plur. وَجِجُ vijũ, Format. Plur. vijū-ne.

Those fem. nouns, which have, besides their regular Plural, also an irregular one, derive their Formative Plur. from either form, as: بَهِينُ bhēṇu, sister, Nom. Plur. بَهِينُون bhēṇũ or: بَهِينَرُ bhēṇaru (بَهِينَرُون bhēṇarũ); Format. Plur. بَهِينُ bhēṇune or: بَهِينَرُ bhēṇarune.

## 2) The Formative of nouns ending in ō (ō̃).

Nouns ending in ō change the same in the Formative Sing. to ē, as: مَتَهو mathō, head, Format. مَتَهِي mathē. If final ō be preceded by 'a' or ā, a euphonic v may be inserted, as: دَاو daō, the glare of the sun, Format. دَاي daē or: دَاوي davē; نَاو nāō, felt, Format. نَاي nāe or: نَاوي nāvē; if ō be preceded by any other vowel, no insertion of euphonic v takes place, as: دِاو diō, lamp, Format. دِي diē; چَوو čūō, perfumed oil, Format. چَوِي čuē. If a noun end in a nasalized ō (= ō̃), the Anusvāra is retained in the Formative, as; نَانُون nāō̃, the ninth, Format. نَانِين nāē̃.

If ō be preceded by y, it is commonly dropped in the Formative, as:

پورهي pōrhyō (or pōrhiō), labour, Form. پورهي pōrhē.

روپي rūpayō, rupee, Format. روپِي rūpāē.

The Formative Plural ends either in *ā*, *ē*, the termination of the Nomin. Plural (*ā*) being dropped before them, or in *-ne*, final *ā* of the Nom. Plural being shortened to 'a' before it; as: **كُلْهَو** *kulhō*, the shoulder, Nom. Plur. **كُلْهَا** *kulhā*, Form. Plur. **كُلْهَان** *kulhān*, **كُلْهَيْن** *kulhē*, or: **كُلْهَيْن** *kulhane*; **كُوَّو** *kūō*, rat, Nom. Plur. **كُوَّا** *kūā*, Format. Plur. **كُوَّان** *kūān*, **كُوَّيْن** *kūē*, or: **كُوَّيْن** *kūane*.

### 3) The Formative of nouns ending in *ū* (*ū*).

Nouns ending in *ū* change the same in the Formative Singular to *ua*, as: **وَآكْهُو** *vāghū*, crocodile, Format. **وَآكْهُوا** *vāghua*. If final *ū* be nasalized (= *ũ*), the Anusvāra is commonly retained in the Formative, as: **وِچْهُون** *vičhū*, scorpion, Format. **وِچْهُون** *vičhūa*.

The Formative Plural ends either in *u-ā*, *u-ē*, or *u-ne*, *ua-ne*, long *ū* and *ũ* being shortened before the terminations of the Formative, as: **رَهِو** *rahū*, a resident, Nom. plur. **رَهِو** *rahū*, residents, Format. Plur. **رَهِوَان** *rahuā* (or: **رَهِئَان**), **رَهِيْن** *rahuē*, **رَهِن** *rahune*, **رَهِيْن** *rahuane*; **مِرُون** *mirū*, a wild beast, Nom. Plur. **مِرُون** *mirū*, wild beast, Format. Plur. **مِرُونَان** *miruā*, **مِرُونَيْن** *miruē*, **مِرُون** *mirune*, **مِرُون** *miruane*.

### 4) The Formative of nouns ending in *ā* (*ā*).

Nouns ending in *ā* remain unaltered in the Formative Sing., as, **آگْيَا** *f.*, *āgyā*, command, Format. **آگْيَا** *āgyā*; **رَاَجَا** *rājā* (m.), king, Format. **رَاَجَا** *rājā*; in the Formative Plur. they end (according to the termination



of the Nomin. Plural: ā-ũ) in u-ne, as: أَكْيَاسٍ agyā-  
une; also رَاجَاسٍ rājāune, masc.

5) The Formative of nouns ending in 'a'.

Nouns ending in 'a' remain unchanged in the Formative Sing., as: كَامَ kāma, a beam, Format. كَامَ kāma; in the Formative Plur. they terminate (according to their Nom. Plural) either in ā (ē) or u-ne, as: كَامَانِ kāmā, كَامِئِ kāmē, كَامُونِ kāmune.

6) The Formative of nouns ending in ī (ĩ).

a) Masc. nouns ending in ī change the same in the Formative Sing. to i-a, as: مَالِي māli, a gardener, Formative مَالِي mālia. Those nouns, which have final ī nasalized (= ĩ), retain the Anusvāra in the Formative, as: پَرِي prī, friend, Format. پَرِي prīa. The Formative Plural ends either in i-ā (yā), i-ē (yē), or in i-ne, ia-ne (yane), iu-ne (yune), as: مَالِيَانِ māliā, مَالِيَيْنِ māliē; مَالِينِ māline, مَالِيَانِ māliane (مَالِيَيْنِ), مَالِيُونِ māliune (مَالِيَيْنِ).

b) Feminine nouns ending in ī change the same likewise in the Formative Sing. to i-a, as: تَوِي tōpi, a hat, Format. تَوِي tōpia; the Formative Plural also quite agrees with that of the masc. nouns, as: تَوِيَانِ tōpiā, تَوِيَيْنِ tōpiē, تَوِيَانِ tōpine, تَوِيَانِ tōpiane, تَوِيُونِ tōpiune. Such fem. nouns, as have dropped final ī in the Nom. Plural (cf. §. 15, 6), drop the same also in the contracted form of the Formative Plur., as: مَنَجِي manjī, a stool, Nom. Plur. مَنَجُونِ manjū, Format. Plur.

مَنجَان manjā, مَنجِين manjē; but: مَنجِيَان manjiane, مَنجِيُون manjiune are also in use. Some other nouns also, in which final ī is not preceded by a palatal, drop 'i' in the contracted form of the Formative Plural, as: كَوْرِيْن kōrē, in scores, from كَوْرِي kōrī, a score.

### 7) The Formative of nouns ending in 'i' (e).

Nouns ending in 'i' (fem. and masc.) remain unaltered in the Format. Sing., as: بَهِت bhit, f., white, a wall, Format. بَهِت bhit; كِبْهَرِ kēhare (m.), a lion, Format. كِبْهَرِ kēhare. In the Formative Plural of fem. nouns the same terminations are employed as with fem. nouns ending in ī, as: بَهِتِيَان bhitīā, بَهِتِيُون bhitīē, بَهِتِي bhitī, Bhitine, بَهِتِيَان bhitiane, بَهِتِيُون bhitiane. In the Formative Plural final 'i' is frequently dropped altogether, especially in poetry, but only in the contracted form of the Formative, as: بَهِتِي bhitē, in (different) ways, from بَهِت bhit, bhate, habit, manner.

The Formative Plural of masc. nouns ends in -ne, the contracted form ā, ē hardly ever being in use with them, as: كِبْهَرِيْن kēharine.

جَوَّ jōe, wife, which forms its Plural either regularly جَوِّيُون jōyu, or irregularly: جَوِّيَرُ jōiru, جَوَّهَرُ jōhiru, has in the Format. Plur. either جَوِّيُون jōyune or: جَوَّهَرِيْن jōhirine.

### §. 18.

We let now follow, for the sake of perspicuity, a survey of the Sindhī declensional process. As the Genitive affix جَو jō is originally an adjective affix, by

means of which the noun is turned into an adjective, dependent on the governing noun in gender, number and case, we premise the inflexion of جو, which, according to its terminations jō and jī, is inflected after the manner of nouns ending in ō and ī (fem.). As stated already, جو always requires the Formative of a noun, as all postpositions.

## SINGULAR.

*Masculine.*

Nom. جو jō.

Form. جي jē.

Vocat. جَا jā.

*Feminine.*

جي jī.

جي jē; جِي jā.

جي jī.

## PLURAL.

Nom. جَا jā.

Form. جي jē; جِن jane.

Vocat. جَا jā.

جُون jū; جُون jū.

جي jē; جِن jine; جِن june;

(جِن jiane; جِن jiane.)

جُون jū; جُون jū.

In poëtry the diminutive form جَرَو jarō, جَرِي jarī is occasionally used instead of جو, as:

كَالْهَ قَرِيبِينَ لَدَتْوْ أَجْ تَنْهَن جَرِي وَار

Yesterday (thy) relatives have departed (this life);  
to-day it is thy turn. Golden Alphabet II, 4.

In the same way as جو jō the adjective سَندَو sandō (belonging to, own) is very frequently used in poëtry, and inflected regularly, as:

## SINGULAR.

*Masculine.*

Nom. سَندَو sandō.

Form. سَندِي sandē.

Vocat. سَندَا sandā.

*Feminine.*

سَندِي sandī.

سَندِي sandia.

سَندِي sandī.

## PLURAL.

*Masculine.**Feminine.*

Nom. سَندَا sandā.

سَندیون sandiũ.

Form. { سَندن sandane,  
سَندیں sandẽ.{ سَندِن sandine; سَندیں san-  
diane; سَندیں sandiune.

Vocat. سَندَا sandā.

سَندیون sandiũ.

## I. DECLENSION.

## Nouns in u (masc. and fem.)

## a) Masc. nouns in 'u'.

## SINGULAR.

Nom. دَہِہ dēh-u, a country.

Format. {  
Instrum. { دَہِہ dēh-a.

Gen. دَہِہ جو dēh-a jō etc.

Dative. دَہِہ کَہِہ dēh-a khē.

Accusat. دَہِہ دَہِہ (دَہِہ کَہِہ) dēh-u.

Locat. دَہِہ دَہِہ-e, or: دَہِہ مِیں dēha mẽ etc.

Ablat. دَہِہا دَہِہ-ā; دَہِہون دَہِہ-ō; دَہِہون dēh-ũ.

دَہِہون دَہِہ-aũ; دَہِہاء دَہِہ-āu or: دَہِہا کَہِہا dēha  
khā etc.

Vocat. دَہِہ اِی ē dēh-a; دَہِہ dēh-a.

## PLURAL.

Nom. دَہِہ dēh-a, countries.

Format. {  
Instrum. { دَہِہا دَہِہ-ā; دَہِہیں دَہِہ-ẽ; دَہِہا dēha-ne.

Gen. دَہِہن جو dēhane jō etc.

Dative. دَہِہن کَہِہ dēhane khē.





پهري پنهن جي بهانِ پسانِ ملڪِ مليءِ جو

Having returned to my own cowpen, may I see the country of Malīr. Sh. Um. Mār. I, 13.

وساريج مَ وَرِ كهي پئجِ مُندھ مَري

Forget not (thy) husband; o woman (rather) die! Sh. Um. Mār. II, 6.

گاري مُنھ ڦيَامَ ڏينھِ اَنئون تھانِ منجھانِ عاصِنِ

May I be of a black face (literally: in a black face) on the day of the resurrection from amongst the sinners. Maj. 731.

پَرڏيھانِ پندھُ ڪري هلي آيو هِت

Having made a journey from a foreign country he has come hither. Sh. Sōr. I, 2.

پهتئا پيرِ فقيرِ جا سيرُون تھئا سي

Wounded were those feet of the poor woman from the journey (سيرُ). Sh. Ābirī VI, 6.

دُڙڏُ ديوانو دھاريو چريو لاهِ چتاءُ

The thief, the mad man, the stranger, the fool take out of thy mind. Maj. 291.

آءُ اُوراهون سپرين پري وڻجُ مَ پيئي

Come near, o sweetheart, do not go away, my friend! Sh. Ābirī X, 3.

سُده سَندي سڄين جي ڪو ڏيم ايني

If one give me thus intelligence of my friends. Maj. 733.

دوسَ دوسنِ ڏورِ ڪري تھو ڏيا ڏيکھاري

Having separated the friends from the friends he shows compassion. Sh. Sōr. I, Epil.

أَتَهَيُّوْا وَيَجَا مَ وَهَوْ وَجُوْ دَرَبَ كَهْنِي

Stand up, ye physicians, do not sit down, go off with your medicines! Sh. Jam. Kal. I, Epil.

b) Feminine nouns in 'u'.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	وَجٌ vij-u, lightening.
Format.	{ ,
Instrum.	
Genit.	وَجٌ جُو vijū jō etc.
Dative.	وَجٌ كَهِي vijū khē.
Accus.	وَجٌ vij-u (وَجٌ كَهِي).
Ablat.	وَجٌ كَهَان vijū khā etc.
Vocat.	وَجٌ vij-u.

PLURAL.

Nom.	وَجُونٌ vij-ū.
Format.	{ ,
Instrum.	
Genit.	وَجُونٌ جُو vijūne jō etc.
Dative.	وَجُونٌ كَهِي vijūne khē.
Accus.	وَجُونٌ vij-ū (وَجُونٌ كَهِي).
Ablat.	وَجُونٌ كَهَان vijūne khā etc.; وَجُونٌ كَهَان vijūne khā etc.
Vocat.	وَجُونٌ vij-ū.

An irregular noun.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	مَاءٌ mā-u, mother.
Format.	مَاءٌ mā-u.
Vocat.	مَاءٌ mā-u.

## PLURAL.

Nom. مَائُون mā-ū; مَائِرُ mā-i-ru; مَائِرُون mā-i-rū,  
mothers.

Format. مَائِنِ māu-ne; مَائِرِنِ māiru-ne.

Vocat. مَائُون mā-ū, مَائِرُ mā-i-ru.

لَنُون سِين اُنْهِي لَدِ كِي نَه رَسَانِي كِيچَ كَهِي

Having risen with love depart; nothing (else) will bring thee to Kēč. Sh. Maḡḡ. II, 10.

پَرِين وَنَجْ مَه پَرْدِيَهْزِي مَوْتِي چِيَسِ مَاءِ

O friend, do not go to a foreign country, said to him again his mother. Maḡ. 83.

هُوتُ هَلَنْدِنِ كَهْتَنُو اَنگَهِنِ چَاژِهِي اَنگِ

The sweetheart has been won by those, who set off, placing rent upon rents (i. e. in their clothes). Sh. Ābirī, VII, 7.

بِهِينَرِ اَنُونِ بَهْوَري مُونِ سَنگِ سُنْجَانِي نَه كِئُو

O sisters, I am simple-minded; by me unknowingly a marriage has been contracted. Sh. Ābirī V, 16.

## II. DECLENSION.

## Nouns in ō (ō).

## SINGULAR.

Nom. مِيژَاكُو mērāk-ō, crowd.

Format. }  
Instrum. } مِيژَاكِي mērāk-ē.

Genit. مِيژَاكِي جُو mērāk-ē jō etc.

Dative. مِيژَاكِي كَهِي mērākē khē.

Accus. مِيژَاكِي كَهِي mērāk-ō (مِيژَاكِي كَهِي).



Ablat. میڑاکان mērāk-ā etc.; میڑاکي mērākē khā.

Vocat. میڑاکا mērāk-ā.

## PLURAL.

Nom. میڑاکا mērāk-ā, crowds.

Format. }  
Instrum. } میڑاکان mērāk-ā; میڑاکين mērāk-ē; میڑاکن mē-rāka-ne.

Genit. میڑاکن جو mērākane jō.

Dative. میڑاکن کهي mērākane khē.

Accus. میڑاکا (میڑاکن کهي) mērāk-ā.

Ablat. میڑاکن کان mērākane-ā etc.; میڑاکن کھان mērā-kane khā etc.

Vocat. میڑاکا mērāk-ā; میڑاکو mērāk-au; میڑاکو mērāk-ō.

تھانوُ بھري مڱج موتين بھاگي ڏنائين

Having filled the dish with many pearls she gave it to the lucky one (بھاگيو). Māj. 714.

هائي جي هينو وهي ته به گهنو مله گهوڙان

The elephant, though he walk slowly, is yet of greater price than a horse. Sh. Šhīha Kēd. I, 2.

انهي ديوانا دور تهي هائي هت م ويه

Get up, o mad one! be off! do not sit now here! Māj. 249.

سڙه سنوان لاجو ننوان مھانا سندن مير

The sails are straight, the ropes are new, their chiefs are the Muhānōs (fishermen). Sh. Sur. I, 12.



پَهْچَآئِجِ پُنْهَنِي ڪَهي هِيءَ پِيَادِڙِي پَانْدِهِي

Cause to come to Punhũ this foot-traveller (fem.).  
Sh. Kōh. IV, Epil.

ڏهولِيَا مَارُو مُون سِين پَرچَن شَال پَنُوھَارَ

O darling Mārū, would that the Paūhārs would be  
reconciled with me! Sh. Um. Mār. I, Epil.

سَچِي جِيھِي سُون مُنْه نَ پِيئي مَآڙھُئِين

Truth like gold has not fallen into the mouth of  
of the people. Sh. Jam. Kal. VIII, 7.

مِرْٿَان مَوْرَان پڪھَنَان وَاڻِي پِي مَ بھُلَ

By wild beasts, by ants, by birds, by (any) other  
speech be not misled. Sh. Kal. I, 16.

مِينْدَھَا دُھُئي نَ مَارُئي ڪَلِين مَارُٿَان دَھَارَ

Mārui does not wash the braids in the palaces,  
away from the Mārūs. Sh. Um. Mār. III, 5.

جَن مَگَن مَگَارُو نَ ڏِنُو تَن پُر ڪِيُون پَارِيُون

By those cows, by which not a drop was given,  
the pots have been filled. Haz. Sār. V, 47.

مَتَان رَھُو مَآڙھُئا نَنگَر چِي آدَھَارَ

Do not remain, o people under the protection of  
Nangar (i. e. Taṭṭha)! Verses of the Māmuīs.

*Note.* It is a poetical license, if a noun is not inflected in  
the Formative for the sake of the rhyme, as:

اُوچُو تُون آڪَاسَ ٿِي آن بھُونُو مَنھِي بھُون

High above the sky art thou, I am a wanderer upon  
earth (بھُون instead of بھَنِي). Sh. Sōr. I, 3.

## IV. DECLENSION.

## Nouns in ā (ā̃).

## a) feminine.

## SINGULAR.

Nom.	هَچَا hač-ā, murder.
Format.	} هَچَا hač-ā.
Instrum.	
Ablat.	(هَچَان hač-ā̃); هَچَا کِهَان hačā khā etc.
Vocat.	هَچَا hač-ā.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	هَچَانُون hačā-ū̃, murders.
Format.	} هَچَانُون hačāu-ne.
Instrum.	
Ablat.	هَچَانُون hačāune-ā̃.
Vocat.	هَچَانُون hačā-ū̃.

## b) masculine.

## SINGULAR.

Nom.	رَاچَا rāj-ā (رَاچَا rājā), a king.
Format.	} رَاچَا rāj-ā.
Instrum.	
Ablat.	رَاچَا کِهَان rājā khā etc.
Vocat.	رَاچَا rāj-ā.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	رَاچَا rāj-ā, kings.
Format.	} رَاچَانُون rājāu-ne.
Instrum.	
Ablat.	رَاچَانُون rājāune-ā̃; رَاچَانُون کِهَان rājāune khā etc.
Vocat.	رَاچَانُون rājā-ō.



كَانْهِي وَاتَّ جِيجَا تَنِ جَتَنِ سَانَ

There is no way with those Jats, o aunt! Sh. Hus. VI, Epil.

سَو تَان تَوِّي سَانُ جَنْهِن لِّي جَفَانُون كَرِين

That one is with thyself, on whose account thou causest thyself troubles. Sh. Ābirī III, 5.

## V. DECLENSION.

### Nouns in ā.

#### SINGULAR.

Nom. سَدَه sadh-a, wish.

Format. } سَدَه sadh-a.  
Instrum. }

Ablat. سَدَهَانَ sadh-ā; سَدَهَ كَهَانَ sadha khā etc.

Vocat. سَدَه sadh-a.

#### PLURAL.

Nom. سَدَهَانَ sadh-ā; سَدَهُون sadh-ū, wishes.

Format. } سَدَهَانَ sadh-ā; سَدَهِين sadh-ē; سَدَهِن sadhu-ne.  
Instrum. }

Ablat. سَدَهْنِيَان sadhune-ā; سَدَهْنِ كَهَانَ sadhune khā etc.

Vocat. سَدَهَانَ sadh-ā; سَدَهُون sadh-ū.

سَاهَرَجِي صَلَاحَ بَارِ لَنَكَهَايسِ بَاَجَهَ سَانَ

By the counsel of Sāharu (the buffalo-keeper) I have been made to pass the whirlpool with the mercy (of God). Sh. Suh. II, 2.

وَحَدَتَان كَثَرَت تَهِي كَثَرَت وَحَدَت كُڙ

From the unity multiplicity has sprung; multiplicity is all unity. Sh. Kal. I, 15.

وَهْ مَهْ مُنْدَه بهنبهَر مِين هُنْ پُچُنْدَن هَانَ

Sit not, o lady! in Bhambhōru, thou wilt now come up to him. Sh. Hus. VIII, 3.

لُكْهُونَ لَگَنِ ڪُوسِيُون ڏاڏَها ٽپن ڏينھ

Hot winds blow, oppressively hot are the days.  
Sh. Dēsī III, Epil.

اَگَرِ اوڻاڻن مِين ڪهتھوريُون ڪهڻن

In the men's sitting rooms is aloe-wood, on the couches musk. Sh. Mūm. Rāṇō II, 3.

## VI. DECLENSION.

### Nouns in ī (ĩ).

#### a) Masculine nouns.

##### SINGULAR.

Nom. سَانِي sāṇ-ī, companion.

Format. }  
Instrum. } سَانِي sāṇ-ia.

Ablat. سَانِيَّ sāṇi-ā; سَانِي ڪِهَان sāṇia khā etc.

Vocat. سَانِي sāṇ-ī (سَانِيَه sāṇi-ah).

##### PLURAL.

Nom. سَانِي sāṇ-ī, companions.

Format. }  
Instrum. } سَانِيَّ sāṇi-ā (سَانِيَّان sāṇiy-ā); سَانِيَّين sāṇi-ē;

سَانِيَّان sāṇya-ne (سَانِيَّان sāṇia-ne); سَانِيَّوَن sāṇyu-ne  
(سَانِيَّوَن sāṇiu-ne); سَانِي sāṇi-ne.

Ablat. سَانِيَّان sāṇyane-ā etc.

Vocat. سَانِيَّ sāṇi-ā; سَانِيَّوَن sāṇi-ō.

پيرين هيٺھ پرنِي جي آئون وڇھايان وارَ

Under the feet of (my) friend I spread out my hair. Maj. 231.

تَذْهِنَ قَاضِيَ چِيُو قَيْسَ كَهِي مَنان لَاهِين مَرْمُ

Then said the Qāzī to Qaisu: dropp bashfulness from (thy) mind. Maǰ. 183.

كَنَا نَارِنِ حَامِيَه هَانِ بَجَائِجِ هِيئِي

From the women, o protector! deliver now this man. Sh. Sōr. I, 9.

پِيرِينَ آئُونِ نَه پُكِنِي ڏِيَه پَرِيَانِ جُو ڏُورِ

On (my) feet I cannot arrive; the country of (my) friends is far off. Sh. Khambh. I, Epil.

كَامُونِ مُجْهَجَاهُ گَهَنِيُونِ گَهْرَجِنَوِ اَوْتَهِيَا

Cut off wands, many are necessary for you, o ye camelmén! Sh. Ābirī XI, 7.

حَالُ مَنُهْنِ جُو هَهَرَوِ پَسُو تَهَا پَرِيَاَه

My condition is such, as ye see, o friends! Maǰ. 441.

#### b) Feminine nouns.

##### SINGULAR.

Nom. گُولِي gōl-i, a slave-girl.

Format. }  
Instrum. } گُولِي gōl-ia.

Ablat. گُولِيَا گُولِيَا کِهَانِ gōli-ā; gōlia khā.

Vocat. گُولِي gōl-i.

##### PLURAL.

Nom. گُولِيُونِ gōli-y-ū (گُولِيُونِ gōli-ū; گُولِيُونِ gōly-ū).

Format. }  
Instrum. } گُولِيَانِ gōli-ā; گُولِيَانِ gōli-ē; گُولِيَانِ gōlia-ne (gō-ly-a-ne); گُولِيَانِ gōliu-ne; گُولِيَانِ gōli-ne.

Ablat. گُولِيَانِيَا gōliane-ā etc.

Vocat. گُولِيُونِ gōli-ū.

تَذْهِنَ بَائِيَّ جِيُوَ بَانِهِي كَهِي تَهْ اُتْهِي اُتْهَ پَلَانِ

Then said the lady to her slave-girl: having risen saddle the camel! Maḡ. 738.

ڏُكْهِي ڏُكْهَ وَسَارِ سِيَجَ پَهْتِي ڪِرِ سَسُئي

O afflicted one, forget (thy) grief; break in pieces (thy) bed, o Sacuī! Sh. Maḡḡ. VI, 6.

ڪوڏِيُون ڪوڏَارَن جُون چِپَتِي سَانُ چُنڊِيَندي

The kernels of the golārōs (*coccinea indica*) will I pick with a snap of the fingers. Sh. Um. Mār. II, Epil.

بُڪِي ڏِيَنڊَا پَاجَهَ جِي نِهَارِي نَارُون

They (i. e. the physicians) give a pill of mercy, having seen the pulses (نَاڙِي). Sh. Jam. Kal. II, 18.

رَانِ وَرِي رُو ڪُونڊَر لَتَهَا ڪوڏِيَن

To the queens pleasure has returned; the griefs of the slave-girls have been taken off. Sh. Dēsī, Chōṭ. 3.

سَرَتِيُون سَاهُ سَنڊوَم تِهَنُو حَوَالِي هَوَتَ جِي

O companions, my soul has been confided to the protection of my sweetheart. Sh. Dēsī VII, 11.

## VII. DECLENSION.

### Nouns ending in ẽ (i).

#### SINGULAR.

Nom. ڪَالِهَ gāl̥h-e, story (fem.).

Format. }  
Instrum. } ڪَالِهَ gāl̥h-e.

Ablat. ڪَالِهِيَان gāl̥he-ā; ڪَالِهُون gāl̥h-ō etc.

Vocat. ڪَالِهَ gāl̥h-e.



## PLURAL.

Nom.	گالھئون <i>gālhe-ū</i> , stories.
Format.	گالھئان <i>gālhe-ā</i> ; گالھئين <i>gālhi-ē</i> ; گالھين <i>gāl-</i>
Instrum.	
	hea-ne; گالھئون <i>gālheu-ne</i> ; گالھين <i>gālhi-ne</i> .
Ablat.	گالھئينان <i>gālhine-ā</i> etc.
Vocat.	گالھئون <i>gālhe-ū</i> .

مِيَان مُون ڪهي مهيت جي ڪو ڏيکھاري واٽ

O friend, may some one show me the way to the mosque! *Maḡ. 131.*

ڪاڪمان ونج مہ ڪيڏھين رانا تو نہ رھاء

From Kāke do not go anywhere! it is not right for thee, o Rāṇō! *Sh. Mūm. Rān. I, Epil.*

تان مڻج محمد ڪارئي نرتئون مڻجھان نيئھ

Acknowledge then Muhammad, the intercessor, out of thought and love (نرت). *Sh. Kal. I, 2.*

ايل ان نہ وسھان هنجھون جي هارين

آئئو آب اکھن مين تها ڏھ ڪهي ڏيکھارين

O mother, I do not trust them, who shed tears, Having brought water into their eyes they show a sandhill. *Sh. Jam. Kal. I, 20.*

مينھون پان مراديون تھدھا چرن تھر

ساري آچئو سامھيون ڏنن ڪھير سجر

The self-willed buffaloes graze the cool deserts, Having come in front of the cow-house they give fresh milk. *Sh. Sār. IV, 14.*

دِيگِينَ دَوَگَ کَرَهَن جِت کُنِين کَنکُو نَ لَهِي

In the caldrons the limbs boil, where in the eddies a grain does not sink. Sh. Kal. II, 27.

جَلَدَ سُونَهَارَا سَبِهِين پَرِين بِدَا مُصَحَفَا مَوچَارَا

Volumes beautiful in all ways, and other elegant books. Maj. 141.

مَتَّيُون مَوْتَن سَنَدِيُون کَاکِيُون کِي نَ دِثُوم

O sisters, give me by no means counsels to return! Sh. Dēsī VII, 6.

### b) Masculine nouns.

#### SINGULAR.

Nom. کِيَهَر kēhar-e, lion.

Format. }  
Instrum. } کِيَهَر kēhar-e.

Ablat. کِيَهَرَن kēhare-ā etc.

Vocat. کِيَهَر kēhar-e.

#### PLURAL.

Nom. کِيَهَر kēhar-e, lions.

Format. }  
Instrum. } کِيَهَرَن kēhare-ā; کِيَهَرَن kēhari-ē; کِيَهَرَن kē-hari-ne.

Ablat. کِيَهَرَن kēharine-ā etc.

Vocat. کِيَهَرَن kēhare-ō.

اِيئِي کِيَسَر جِي کَار جِنِي هَاتِهِي کِهِي هَتَه هَنِي

This in the business of the lion, that he strikes his hand into the elephant. Sh. Šhīha Kēd. 7.

## Chapter IX.

## Adjectives.

## §. 19.

The Sindhī adjectives and participles have the same terminations as the substantives and may therefore be classed under the same heads as the substantives.

The general rule, that the adjective must agree with its substantive in gender, number and case, holds good in Sindhī likewise.

In reference to the gender no exception takes place; but if an adjective or participle be referred to two preceding substantives, the one of which is masculine, the other feminine, the adjective or participle follows in the Plural masculine, as:

نَرُ ۙ مَادِي سَرَجِيَا اَنهَسِ

He created them male and female. Gen. I, 27.

With regard to the number the following exception takes place. When an adjective precedes a noun in the inflected case of the Plural, it may remain in the inflected case of the Singular, as:

کُوژَن نَبِيْن کهي to false prophets, or: کُوژِي نَبِيْن کهي

The same is the case, when an adjective precedes a noun in the Vocative Plural, the adjective being then commonly put in the Vocative Singular, as:

اي سِنْدِهِيَا مَآژُهِيَا o Sindhī men! instead of: اي سِنْدِهِي نَبِيْن کهي

But it does not fall under this head, when an adjective or participle is referred to a preceding substantive followed by the postposition کهي khē; for in this case there exists no grammatical connexion between the adjective and substantive, but the adjective is used absolutely as:

اُنْهَن بِنْهِي بَهَانْنِ كَهِي سَمَنْدَر مِين جَارُ وَجَهَنْدُو دِتْهَانْنِيْن

He saw those two brothers throwing their net into the sea. Matth. IV, 18.

دُونْگَرَن كَهِي اُونْچُو بَهَانْنِيْم

I thought the hills high.

As to the case it may be observed, that adjectives, which end in ī and ū may remain uninflected, when immediately followed by a substantive in the Formative, as:

مَه كَج پَنْدَهَتْو دِيرُو مَارْهْنِ سَاتَه مِين

Do not make a journey in the caravan of vindictive men!

بِنْهِي كَهِي بَهُون پَرِين دِچَارَن رُووَه

To both the helpless there was in many ways pleasant conversation. Maj. 198.

An adjective, following a substantive, may be put in the Ablative case, whereas the preceding substantive is only put in the Formative, as:

جُو دِيَه دَاڏَانَان آيِيُو دْنِم تَنْهِن طَعْنُو

He who has come from the grand-father's country, has given me a reproach. Sh. Um. Mār. II, 2.

When an adjective precedes or follows a noun in the contracted form of the Formative Plural, it assumes the same form, as:

بُجْهَرِيْن مَارْهْنِيْن كَهِي چَهْڌِي هَلْ

Wicked men forsake.

كَهْوَرِيَان كَهْنِيْن<sup>1</sup> بَهْتِيْن سَنْدِي بَاجَه بِيْن

I seek in many ways the mercy of others. Sh. Jam. Kal. V, Epil. I.

1) كَهْنِيْن is contracted instead of كَهْنِيْن.



کاندین تاندین باپرین پچان مَر پیئی

By the burning coals of the thorn and babul tree  
I am indeed roasted! Sh. Jam. Kal. III, 3.

Adjectives precede, as a rule, their substantives, as:

ماڙھون پنھن جي ننڍھي اکھ سان جگتر تھو ڏسي

Man sees with his small eye the world.

چنگو سرھو سگندو ٻوڙ منجھس پئو آھي

Good, fragrant, sweet-smelling food was contained  
therein.

An adjective may also follow its substantive, especially when the adjective contains more syllables than its substantive, as:

تارا منڌھ جي ڏينھ ڪھان اڃا تائين پنھن جن سندن

تھھيلن ڪھان پھير نہ ڪري پوري پھري مين آھن.

The stars from the day of beginning are, without  
having deviated from their fixed intervals, in full turning.

Two and more adjectives very frequently follow their  
substantive as:

دوس منھا ديدار عالم سبھ آباد ڪرين

O sweet and charming friend, make the whole earth  
blooming! Sh. Sār. IV, 12.

خدا ڄاڻو ڏاھي اھڙا بهيد پنھن جي ڪلام منجھ

وچوريا آھن

By the knowing and wise God such secrets have  
been explained in his word.

To adjectives, as well as to substantives, very frequently an emphatic *ī* accedes in all cases, signifying 'very', 'quite', 'truly', without altering in any way the termination of the adjective (the feminine Singular of adjectives ending in *ō* alone being excepted; see §. 20, 2), as: *اوچتوئي* *ōcitōi*, quite accidental; *غارِيبِي* *garībeī* (Sing. fem.) very humble.

اَکِیْنِي پَندهَ جو سَاتِهِي کَرِ سَانَبَاهُ

O companion, make preparation of the very instant journey! Golden Alph. I, 1.

## §. 20.

### Formation of gender.

With reference to the derivation of the feminine from masculine nouns the general rules, which have been laid down in Chapter VII, §. 14, are equally applicable to adjectives. Some minor points, in which adjectives differ in this respect from substantives of the same termination, will be noticed under the following heads.

#### 1) Adjectives ending in 'u'.

These change the masc. termination 'u' either to 'e' (i) or to 'a', as:

*نِدَهَرُ* *nidharu*, helpless, fem. *نِدَهَرِ* *nidhare* or: *نِدَهَرَا* *nidhara*.

اَدَهَرِ نِدَهَرِ اَبَهَرِي اَسُوْنِهِي اَنِهِيَان

Forlorn, helpless, wretched, unacquainted I am!  
Sh. Ābiri VIII, 1.

Some adjectives of Sindhī origin, but more so those borrowed from the Arabic or Persian, remain without any change of gender, number and case, as: *سَرَسُ* *sarsu*,

plentiful (s.); گَدُ gaḍu, mixed (s.); سَهْجُ sahiḡu, easy (s.); عَبَثُ ʿabaṣu, vain (a.); تَمَامُ tamāmu, whole (a.); خُبُ ḡubu, good (p.); دُرُسُ dursu, right (corrupted from دُرُسْتُ (p.)); مَاتُ mātu, done for (p.); پَشِيمَانُ pašimānu, ashamed (p.); حَيْرَانُ ḡairānu, bewildered (a.); هَلَاكُ ḡalāku, killed (a.); صَافُ ṣāfu, clean (a.); مَعْلِمُ maʿlimu, known (corrupted from مَعْلُومُ (a.)), etc. etc.

مَرَنَان اِگي چي مَآ سِي مَرِي تَهَن نَه مَات

Those who have died before dying, they are not done for when dead. Sh. Maḡḡūrī IV, 7.

جَو دِيكَن چي وَاتِ دَارَو تَهَن دُرُس كِيَا

By the medicine, which is in the mouth of the physicians, they have been made whole. Sh. Jam. Kal. II, 17.

وَوَزَنُو جَن وَرَن سِين پُونْدِيُون تَتِ پَشِيمَان

Those who have looked about with men, will there be put to shame. Maḡ. 266.

## 2) Adjectives ending in ō (ō).

These change the masc. termination to ī (ĩ); as: کُورَو kūrō, false, fem. کُورِي kūrī; نَنئون nāō, new, fem. نَنِي nāĩ.

When an adjective or participle ends in yō (or iō), being preceded by a consonant, the y (i) is dropped before the fem. termination ī, as: دُكهيَو ḡukhyō or: دُكهيَو ḡukhiō, pained, fem. دُكهي دُkhī; كِيَو kiō, done, fem. كِي kī; but پِيَو piō, fallen (Part. perf. from پُونُ) makes its feminine پِيِي pēī, not pī. When yō however is preceded by a vowel, the feminine is formed regularly

in yī, as: چَيَوُ čayō, said (Part. perf. from چَوْنُ), fem. چَيِي čayī; کَيَوُ kayō, made (another form of the part. perf. of کَرْنُ), fem. کَيِي kayī; آيو āyō, come (part. perf. from اچْنُ), fem. آيِي āyī; but the y may just as well be dropped in such like forms, as: čaī, kaī, āī etc.

When the emphatic ī accedes to the feminine Singular, then the masc. termination ō is changed to yāī in the Nominative, as: مُنُو munō, blunt, with the emphatic ī in the feminine: مُنِيَايِي muniyāī; but the other cases of the feminine are quite regular, and hardly ever found with an emphatic ī.

پَسُو لَچَ لَطِيفُ چَيِي کَيِي کهي ککهن

Look, says Latif, what credit (is given) to pieces of straw! Sh. Suh. VIII, 1.

جي پسي منهُ مِهَارَ تَ سگهيائي سجي تهئي

If she sees the face of the buffalo-keeper, she becomes quickly well. Sh. Suh. Čhōṭ. 5.

### 3) Adjectives ending in ū (ũ).

These do not change their termination in the feminine, as: سَهُ sahū, masc. and fem., patient; وِزْهُ vēr̥hū, masc. and fem., quarrelsome.

### 4) Adjectives ending in ā (ã).

These are comparatively few in number and admit of no change of gender, as: دَاتَا ḍātā, masc. and fem., liberal; تَالَان tālā, masc. and fem., worried. The greater number of them is indeclinable, as: صَفَا safā, pure (a.); فَنَّا fanā, extinct (a.); پَهَان phā, tired; جُدا judā, separate (p.).



## 5) Adjectives ending in ä.

They admit of no change of gender and are all indeclinable<sup>1)</sup>, as: وَدِهِيكَ vadhika, excessive; سُئِي suia, empty, barren; دَهَارَ dhāra, separate, or compounded: دَهَارُودَهَارَ dhārōdhāra; جَالٌ jāla or جَارٌ jāra, much; جَامٌ jāma, much.

جِيئِي سَبَهَكَنْهِن جِيئِي سِين دَهَارُودَهَارَ

(His i. e. God's) life is with the life of every one; but the aspect is quite different. Sh. Kal. I, 24.

سِرَ جَدَا دَهَرُ دَهَارَ دَوُكُ جَنْهِي جَا دِيكَ مِين

Whose heads (are) asunder, the trunks separated, the limbs in the caldron. Sh. Kal. II, 24.

## 6) Adjectives ending in ī (ĩ).

These remain unchanged in the feminine, as: بَارِي bārī, carrying a burden, masc. and fem.; سَوَادِي sa-vādī, savoury, masc. and fem.; some are only used in the feminine.

## 7) Adjectives ending in e (i).

They do not differ in the feminine, like those ending in ī; as: چَوْرَس čaurase, masc. and fem., square. Most of them are indeclinable, chiefly those of foreign origin, e. g.: سُدْهُ sudhe, pure; دَدْهُ ḍadhe, wrong; مُكْهُ mukhe,

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1) Stack exhibits in his Sindhī Grammar the paradigm سَكْهَرُ sakhara and inflects it in the Formative Plural; but in his Dictionary he gives سَكْهَرُ sakharu, which is the proper termination. I have never met with an adjective ending in 'a', inflected in any way, for the cardinal numbers پَنجَ panja five etc. can hardly be classed under this head.

supreme; خوش *χušē* (p.), pleasant (generally pronounced short and partly also written خوش); شاد *šādē* (p.), joyful; برآبر *barābare* (p.), abreast, right; بجاء *baĵāe* (p.), performed.

The feminine affixes *nī*, *ne*, *ānī* (*yānī*), *āine* (*yāine*) are occasionally used with adjectives ending in *u*, *ō*, *ū*, *ī*, if some inherent quality, habit or occupation of living beings is to be marked out (the details see Chapter VII, §. 14), as: غریبِ چھوکر *garī-bine čhōkare*, a girl (habitually) humble; سادھنی رن *sādhunī rana*, a (thoroughly) virtuous widow; هوڈیانی ڈاچی *hōḍiyānī ḍāčī*, an obstinate (female) camel.

We subjoin here a survey of the inflexion of adjectives.

### 1) Adjectives ending in 'u'.

#### SINGULAR.

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Nom.	اچیتُ <i>ačētu</i> , thoughtless.	اچیتُ <i>ačēta</i> ; اچیتِ <i>ačēte</i> .
Format.	اچیتُ <i>ačēta</i> .	اچیتُ <i>ačēta</i> ; اچیتِ <i>ačēte</i> .
Vocat.	اچیتُ <i>ačēta</i> .	اچیتُ <i>ačēta</i> ; اچیتِ <i>ačēte</i> .

#### PLURAL.

Nom.	اچیتُ <i>ačēta</i> .	اچیتُونُ; <i>ačētū</i> ;	اچیتِیُونُ <i>ačētiū</i> .
Format.	<div> اچیتینِ <i>ačētē</i>, etc.  اچیتانِ <i>ačētane</i>. </div>	<div> اچیتُنِ <i>ačētune</i>; etc. </div>	<div> اچیتِنِ <i>ačētine</i>. etc. </div>
Vocat.	اچیتُو <i>ačētō</i> .	اچیتُونُ <i>ačētū</i> ;	اچیتِیُونُ <i>ačētiū</i> .

## 2) Adjectives ending in ō.

## SINGULAR.

*Masculine.**Feminine.*

Nom.	رُكْهُو rukhō, dry.	رُكْهِي rukhī.
Format.	رُكْهِي rukhē.	رُكْهِي rukhia.
Vocat.	رُكْهَا rukhā.	رُكْهِي rukhī.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	رُكْهَا rukhā.	رُكْهِيُون rukhiyū (rukhiū).
Format.	{ رُكْهِيَن rukhē etc. رُكْهَان rukhane.	رُكْهِيَن rukhine etc.
Vocat.	رُكْهَا rukhā; رُكْهُو rukha-u; رُكْهُو rukhō.	رُكْهِيُون rukhiyū.

## SINGULAR.

Nom.	اَگِيُون agiō, prior.	اَگِيَن agī.
Format.	اَگِيِيَن agiē.	اَگِيِيَن agīa.
Vocat.	اَگِيَان agiā.	اَگِيَن agī.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	اَگِيَان agiā.	اَگِيِيُون agiyū (agiū).
Format.	{ اَگِيِيِيَن agiē etc. اَگِيِيَان agiane.	اَگِيِيَن agine etc.
Vocat.	اَگِيَان agiā; اَگِيَاو agīau; اَگِيُو agiō.	اَگِيِيُون agiyū (agiū).

## 3) Adjectives ending in ū.

## SINGULAR.

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Nom.	سَهُو sahū, patient.	سَهُو sahū.
Format.	سَهُو sahua.	سَهُو sahua.
Vocat.	سَهُو sahū.	سَهُو sahū.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	سَهُو sahū.	سَهُو sahū.
Format.	{ سَهُو سَهُو sahūē etc.	{ سَهُو سَهُو sahūē etc.
	{ سَهُو sahune.	{ سَهُو sahune.
	{ سَهُو sahune.	{ سَهُو sahune.
Vocat.	{ سَهُو sahuō.	{ سَهُو sahuō.
	{ سَهُو sahuā.	{ سَهُو sahuā.

## 4) Adjectives ending in ā.

## SINGULAR.

Nom.	دَاتَا dātā, liberal.	دَاتَا dātā.
Format.	دَاتَا dātā.	دَاتَا dātā.
Vocat.	دَاتَا dātā.	دَاتَا dātā.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	دَاتَا dātā.	دَاتَاو dātāũ.
Format.	دَاتَاو dātāune.	دَاتَاو dātāune.
Vocat.	دَاتَاو dātāō.	دَاتَاو dātāũ.



## 5) Adjectives ending in ī.

## SINGULAR.

*Masculine.**Feminine.*

Nom.	دُکھِی̎ d̥ukhī, afflicted.	دُکھِی̎ d̥ukhī.
Format.	دُکھِی̎ d̥ukhia.	دُکھِی̎ d̥ukhia.
Vocat.	دُکھِی̎ d̥ukhī.	دُکھِی̎ d̥ukhī.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	دُکھِی̎ d̥ukhī.	دُکھِیوں d̥ukhiyū (d̥ukhiū).
Format.	دُکھِی̎ d̥ukhiē etc.	دُکھِیوں d̥ukhiē etc.
	دُکھِی̎ d̥ukhine etc.	دُکھِیوں d̥ukhine etc.
Vocat.	دُکھِی̎ d̥ukhiā.	دُکھِیوں d̥ukhiyū.
	دُکھِی̎ d̥ukhiō.	

## 6) Adjectives ending in e (i).

## SINGULAR.

Nom.	هڪمٽهه hikamuṭhe, unanimous.	هڪمٽهه hikamuṭhe.
Format.	هڪمٽهه hikamuṭhe.	هڪمٽهه hikamuṭhe.
Vocat.	هڪمٽهه hikamuṭhe.	هڪمٽهه hikamuṭhe.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	هڪمٽهه hikamuṭhe.	هڪمٽههون hikamuṭhiū.
Format.	هڪمٽههين hikamuṭhiē etc.	هڪمٽههين hikamuṭhiē etc.
	هڪمٽههين hikamuṭhine etc.	هڪمٽههين hikamuṭhine etc.
Vocat.	هڪمٽههون hikamuṭhiō.	هڪمٽههون hikamuṭhiū.

## §. 21.

**Comparison of adjectives.**

The Sindhī, as well as the cognate idioms, has lost the power to form a Comparative and Superlative degree after the manner of the Sanskrit (and Persian) by means of adjective affixes, and it is very remarkable, that the Semitic way of making up for the degrees of comparison has been adopted. In order to express the idea of the Comparative, the object or objects, with which another is to be compared, is put in the Ablative, or, which is the same, the postpositions کِهَان khā, کِهُون khō, کِهُون khū, مَان mā, مَنجِهَان manjhā and similar ones (see the Postpositions) are employed, the adjective itself remaining in the Positive. In order to express the idea of the Superlative, the pronominal adjective all is placed before the Ablative. By the Ablative the difference or distance, which exists between the objects compared, is pointed out.

مِتهَائِيَان مِتهو گهنو کَرَو نَاهِ کَلَام

Much sweeter than sweetness, (and) not bitter is the word. Sh. Kal. III, 10.

سَو سِسِينَان اگرو سَنَدُو دُوسَان دَم

More valuable than a hundred heads is the breath of the friend (Plur.). Sh. Kal. II, 30.

سَاه رَگِنُون اوڌَرَو وَاڌَد جَو وَصَال

Nearer than the breath and the veins is the union of the one (God). Maj. 5.

پِيَارِي پَرَبِهِن کِهُون کَرِي جَا تَو مَنجِي جَو

The wife, whom thou hast respected, having loved her more than thy Lord (Plur.). Mēnghō 8.

جي بهانئين تہ پرني مِزان تہ ڏوهينون گنُ بهانئي

If thou likest to meet (thy) friend, then esteem virtue more than vices. Sh. Jam. Kal. VIII, 22.

جيڪوڪو هنن حڪمن مون هڪڙي سبھ ڪهان ننڍهي ڪهي

بهانجي ۽ ماڙهن ڪهي ائين سيڪهاري سؤ آسمان جي پانڌاهي

مين سبھ ڪهان ننڍهو چئبو

Whosoever break one of these least commandments and teach the people thus, he will be called the least in the kingdom of heaven. Matth. V, 19.

## Chapter X.

### Numeral adjectives.

#### §. 22.

The Sindhī possesses a great variety of numeral adjectives.

I. The CARDINAL NUMBERS are:

۱ هڪ hiku; هڪُ hēku; ايڪُ ēku; هڪڙو hikirō; هڪڙو hēkirō, one.

۲ ٻہ ba, two.

۳ ٽري trē, three.

۴ چار čāre, four.

۵ پنج panja, five.

۶ چھ čha, or: چھہ čaha, six.

۷ ست sata, seven.

۸ آٺ aṭha, eight.

۹ نون nāvā, nine.

- ۱۰ دَہا dāha, ten.  
 ۱۱ یارَہَن yārahā; اِکارَہَن ikārahā; کارَہَن kārahā, eleven.  
 ۱۲ بارَہَن bārahā, twelve.  
 ۱۳ تیرَہَن tērahā, thirteen.  
 ۱۴ چوڈَہَن cōḍahā, fourteen.  
 ۱۵ پندرَہَن pandrahā; پندہران pandhrā, fifteen.  
 ۱۶ سورَہَن sōrahā, sixteen.  
 ۱۷ سترَہَن satrahā, seventeen.  
 ۱۸ ارَہَن arāhā, eighteen.  
 ۱۹ اُنِیہَ unīha, اُنِویہَ univīha, nineteen.  
 ۲۰ ویہَ vīha, twenty.

*Annotation.* The Sindhī numerals are all derived from the Sanskrit by the medium of the Prākṛit. — Sansk. एक, one, Prāk. एक्क; in Sindhī a euphonic h has been preposed, as: hiku (= hikku). When commencing to count the Hindūs use to say instead of hiku: بَرکُہُ barkhu, and the Musalmāns: بَرکَہَت barkhata, invoking thereby a blessing. — Sansk. द्वि, two, Prāk. दो; in Sindhī the crude form dva has been assimilated to vva and thence to bā (= bba). Besides bā we meet also occasionally the form دُون dū, which has sprung from the Prākṛit दोणि. — Sansk. त्रि, three, Sindhī त्रि trē, whereas the Prāk. form तिणि has given rise to the Hindūstānī تین. Sansk. चतुर्, four, Prāk. चत्तारि; in Sindhī the conjunct tt has again been elided = čāre. — Sansk. पञ्चन्, Prāk. पञ्च; in Sindhī (and Panjābī) the tenuis č has been changed into the media j (but in Hindūstānī and Marāṭhī again pānč). — Sansk. षष्, six; Prāk. छ, as in Sindhī. — Sansk. सप्तन्, seven, Prāk. सत्त; Sindhī: sata (= satta); Panjābī: satt; but in Hindūstānī and Marāṭhī: sāt, the conjunct tt being dissolved by lengthening the preceding vowel. — Sansk. अष्टन्, Prāk. अट्ट; Sindhī:



aṭha (= aṭṭha); Panjābī: aṭṭh; but Hindūst. and Marāṭhī: aṭh. Sansk. नवन्, nine, Prāk. णअ; Sindhī: nāvā; Panjābī: nō; Hindūst.: nau; Marāṭhī: nava. — Sansk. दशन्, ten, Prāk. दस; Sindhī: ḍaha; Marāṭhī: dabā; Hindūstānī and Panjābī: das.

In Sanskrit the first nine numbers are prefixed to दशन्, ten, to form the following nine numerals; but in Prākrit and consequently in Sindhī (as well as in the cognate dialects) they undergo already so great changes, that the way, in which they have been compounded, is at the first sight scarcely recognisable. The Prākrit form दस is in these compounds first changed to दह and thence to रह, as: Prākrit एआरह = Sansk. एकादशन् eleven; Sindhī: yārahā, with elision of k, or without elision of k: ikārahā or kārahā (initial 'i' being dropped). — Prāk. वारह = Sansk. द्वादशन्, twelve; Sindhī: bārahā. — Prākrit तेरह = Sansk. त्रयोदशन् thirteen; Sindhī: tērahā. — Prākrit चउहह = Sansk. चतुर्दशन्, fourteen; Sindhī: cōḍahā. An exception forms the Sindhī: pandrahā or pandhrā, fifteen, the Prākrit form of which is पणणरह = Sansk. पञ्चदशन्, the conjunct nṅ, which in Prākrit has been assimilated to the cerebral ṇṇ, having been changed in Sindhī to nd before the liquida r. Prākrit सोलह(?) = Sansk. षोडशन् (Var. II, 23?), sixteen; Sindhī: sōrahā; Hindūstānī: sōlah. Prākrit सत्तरह(?) = Sansk. सप्तदशन्, seventeen; Sindhī: satrahā; Hindūstānī: satrah. — Prākrit अट्टरह = Sansk. अष्टादशन्, eighteen; Sindhī: aṭrahā, the Prākrit cerebral conjunct ṭṭh being changed in Sindhī to ṛ (see Introd. §. 7, 2) and assimilating the following dental r, by throwing out the long ā; Panjābī: aṭhārā; Hindūstānī: aṭhārah; Marāṭhī (with elision of medial ā): aṭharā. — Sansk. ऊनविंशति (Prākrit form unknown), one less than twenty (Latin: un-deviginti); Sindhī: uṇīha or uṇivīha; the Sanskrit विंशति twenty, becomes in Prākrit वीसई; thence Sindhī: vīha; in compound numerals the v is generally elided, when preceded by a consonant, as: uṇīha or uṇivīha; Panjābī: unnī; Hindūstānī: unīs; Marāṭhī: ēkuṇīs.

۲۱ ایکِیہ ēkīha, twenty one.

۲۲ بَایِہ bāvīha, twenty two.

۲۳ ترِویہ trēvīha, twenty three.

۲۴ چَوِیہ čōvīha, twenty four.

۲۵ پنْجَوِیہ panjvīha, twenty five, or: پنْجِیہ panjīha.

۲۶ چھَوِیہ čhavīha, twenty six.

۲۷ ستاَوِیہ satāvīha, twenty seven.

۲۸ اٹھَاوِیہ aṭhāvīha, twenty eight.

۲۹ اَنّْترِیہ unatṛīha, twenty nine.

۳۰ ترِیہ trīha, thirty.

Some of the units are lengthened in these compounds, as: **بَا** bā, **ستَا** satā, **اٹھَا** aṭhā, but apparently not after a fixed rule. — **چار** čāre, four, is, when compounded with another numeral, contracted to čō, after a different process of assimilation, **चतुर्** being first dissolved into ča-ur, and thence into čō, by assimilating the semi-vowel r with the following v. The same is the case in Panjābī, Hindūstānī and Marāṭhī.

**ترِیہ** trīha, thirty, is derived from the Prākṛit **ती-सञ्जा**, Sansk. **चिंशत्**, the Sanskrit termination **शत्** being changed in Prākṛit to **सद्** and thence to **सञ्जा** or **सा**, and consequently in Sindhī to ha. — **چَالِیہ** čālīha, forty, Sansk. **चत्वारिंशत्**, the conjunct tt in the Prākṛit form (very likely **चत्वारिसा**?) being elided in Sindhī and r changed to l, in Panjābī and Marāṭhī even to l, as: čālī, čālīs; Hindūstānī: čālīs. The remaining tens follow the common rules of assimilation, as: Sindhī **پَنْجَاہ** panjāha, fifty, Sansk. **पञ्चाशत्**, Prāk. **पण्णासा**, the Sindhī keeping closer to the Sanskrit in this word, than the Prākṛit; Panjābī likewise: panjāh; Hindūstānī: pačās, but Marāṭhī: pannās. — **ستِیہ** satīhe, sixty, Sansk.

**षट्ति.** — سَتَرِ satare, seventy, makes an exception, final t (Sansk. सप्तति) having been changed to r; the same is the case in Panjābī (sattar), Hindūstānī (sattar) and in Marāṭhī (sattar). — اَسِي asī, eighty, Sansk. अशीति; Panjābī and Hindūstānī assī, but Marāṭhī aisī. — نَوِي navē, ninety (in Lār also نَوِ nōe), Sansk. नवति; Panjābī likewise: navvē; Hindūstānī navē, but Marāṭhī navvad.

٣١ اَيْكْتَرِيَه ēkaṭriha, thirty one.

٣٢ بَتَرِيَه baṭriha, thirty two.

٣٣ تَرِيَتَرِيَه trēṭriha, thirty three.

٣٤ چَوْتَرِيَه čōṭriha, thirty four.

٣٥ پَنَجَتَرِيَه panjaṭriha, thirty five.

٣٦ چَهَتَرِيَه čhaṭriha, thirty six.

٣٧ سَتَتَرِيَه sataṭriha, thirty seven.

٣٨ اَتَهَتَرِيَه aṭhaṭriha, thirty eight.

٣٩ اُنَيْتَالِيَه unētāliha, thirty nine.

٤٠ چَالِيَه čāliha, forty.

When چَالِيَه is preceded by the units (amongst which must also be numbered un, one less), it is changed to تَالِيَه tāliha; but in this case the units require the conjunctive vowel ē, to facilitate the pronunciation. This change of č to t is not yet to be found in the older Prākṛit, but seems to belong to a later period of the language. Lassen only mentions (§. 33, 4), that t is occasionally changed to ṭ and ċ, thence we may conclude, that vice versa č also was liable to be changed to t. The same is the case in the Panjābī (iktālī) and Hindūstānī (iktālīs), but not in Marāṭhī (ēkēčālis).

- ۴۱ اِکِیتَالِیْہَ ekētālīha, forty one.  
 ۴۲ بَاِیتَالِیْہَ bāētālīha, forty two.  
 ۴۳ تَرِیتَالِیْہَ trētālīha, forty three.  
 ۴۴ چَوْدِیتَالِیْہَ čōētālīha, forty four.  
 ۴۵ پَنجِیتَالِیْہَ pañjētālīha, forty five.  
 ۴۶ چَہَاِیتَالِیْہَ čhāētālīha, forty six.  
 ۴۷ سَتِیتَالِیْہَ satētālīha, forty seven.  
 ۴۸ اَتِہِیتَالِیْہَ aṭhētālīha, forty eight.  
 ۴۹ اُنِوَنجَاہَ univanjāha, forty nine.  
 ۵۰ پَنجَاہَ pañjāha, fifty.

پَنجَاہَ pañjāha (pronounced also: پَنجَاہُ pañjāhu), when preceded by the units, is, for euphony's sake, changed to وَنَجَاہَ vanjāha the tenuis p being softened to the media b, and thence to v. The same change takes place in the kindred idioms.

- ۵۱ اِکُوَنجَاہَ ekvanjāha, fifty one.  
 ۵۲ بَاَوَنجَاہَ bāvanjāha, fifty two.  
 ۵۳ تَرِیَوَنجَاہَ trēvanjāha, fifty four.  
 ۵۴ چَوَوَنجَاہَ čōvanjāha, fifty three.  
 ۵۵ پَنجَوَنجَاہَ pañjvanjāha, fifty five.  
 ۵۶ چَہَاَوَنجَاہَ čhavanjāha, fifty six.  
 ۵۷ سَتَوَنجَاہَ satvanjāha, fifty seven.  
 ۵۸ اَتِہَوَنجَاہَ aṭhvanjāha, fifty eight.  
 ۵۹ اُنَہَاٹِہَ unahaṭhe, fifty nine.  
 ۶۰ سَاٹِہَ saṭhe, sixty.

سَاٹِہَ saṭhe and سَاتِہَ satāre, when preceded by the



units, are changed, for euphony's sake, to haṭhe and hatare, initial (and now medial) s being softened to h. The same is the case in Panjābī, but in Hindūstānī and Marāṭhī the s of sāṭh is retained, whereas that of sattar is softened to h.

۶۱ اِکْهَٹھِ ēkahaṭhe, sixty one.

۶۲ بَاہَٹھِ bāhaṭhe, sixty two.

۶۳ تِرِہَٹھِ trēhaṭhe, sixty three.

۶۴ چَوَہَٹھِ čohaṭhe, sixty four.

۶۵ پَنجَہَٹھِ pañjahaṭhe, sixty five.

۶۶ چَہَاہَٹھِ čāhaṭhe, sixty six.

۶۷ سَٹَہَٹھِ satahaṭhe, sixty seven.

۶۸ اَٹَہَاہَٹھِ aṭhahaṭhe, sixty eight.

۶۹ اُنَہَٹَہِ unahaṭhe, sixty nine.

۷۰ سَٹَہِ satare, seventy.

۷۱ اِکْہَٹَہِ ēkahatare, seventy one.

۷۲ بَاہَٹَہِ bāhatare, seventy two.

۷۳ تِرِہَٹَہِ trēhatare, seventy three.

۷۴ چَوَہَٹَہِ čohatare, seventy four.

۷۵ پَنجَہَٹَہِ pañjahatare, seventy five.

۷۶ چَہَاہَٹَہِ čāhatare, seventy six.

۷۷ سَٹَہَٹَہِ satahatare, seventy seven.

۷۸ اَٹَہَاہَٹَہِ aṭhahatare, seventy eight.

۷۹ اُنَاسِ unāsī, seventy nine.

۸۰ اَسِ asī, eighty.

The units preceding اَسِ asī and نَوِ navē, are joined to them by the conjunctive vowel ā; the same is the case in the cognate dialects.

۸۱ اِکَاسِی ēkāśī, eighty one.

۸۲ بِہَاسِی biāśī, eighty two.

۸۳ تِریَاسِی triāśī, eighty three.

۷۴ چَوَراسِی čōrāśī, eighty four.

۸۵ پَنجَاسِی pañjāśī, eighty five.

۸۶ چَہَہَاسِی čahāśī, eighty six.

۸۷ سَتَاسِی satāśī, eighty seven.

۸۸ اَتَہَاسِی aṭhāśī, eighty eight.

۸۹ اَنَانَوِی unānavē, eighty nine.

۹۰ نَوِی navē, ninety.

۹۱ اِکَانَوِی ēkānavē, ninety one.

۹۲ بِہَانَوِی biānavē, ninety two.

۹۳ تِریَانَوِی triānavē, ninety three.

۹۴ چَوَرَانَوِی čōrānavē, ninety four.

۹۵ پَنجَانَوِی pañjānavē, ninety five.

۹۶ چَہَانَوِی čahānavē, ninety six.

۹۷ سَتَانَوِی satānavē, ninety seven.

۹۸ اَتَہَانَوِی aṭhānavē, ninety eight.

۹۹  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{نَوَانَوِی navānavē,} \\ \text{نَدَہَانَوِی nadhānavē*}, \\ \text{وَدَہَانَوِی vadhānavē,} \end{array} \right\}$  ninety nine.

۱۰۰ سَو sau, hundred.

\*) We cannot offer a satisfactory explanation of these two curious forms. The corresponding Hindust. numeral is: ninānavē, the Panjābī naṛinavē. We can understand, how the Panjābī naṛ (nan = naṇ = naṛ) could be changed in Sindhī to naḍ or naḍh; but we cannot well perceive, that ḍ or ḍh should have been exchanged for a dental ḍ or

*Annotation.* <sup>सौ</sup>sau is derived from the Sansk. शत, Prāk. सञ्च; Panjābī sau or sai; Hindūstānī likewise sau or sai; Marāṭhī (in compounds) šē; Gujārātī sō.

The numbers above one hundred are commonly formed as in English by placing the lesser number after hundred, as:

१०१ <sup>हिकु</sup>hiku <sup>सौ</sup>sau <sup>हिकु</sup>hiku, one hundred (and) one.

१०२ <sup>हिकु</sup>hiku <sup>सौ</sup>sau <sup>बा</sup>ba, „ „ „ two.

But there are two other ways of making up these numbers; the one is to place before sau the lesser number in an adjective form, as <sup>एकौ</sup>ekō sau, literally: one hundred having or possessing one; or to put after the numeral adjective the noun utar (originally an adjective) which is contracted with the termination of the preceding numeral into ōtar, as: <sup>एकौतर्सौ</sup>ekōtarsau, one above one hundred. This utar (Sansk. उत्तर, adj., above) is used in a similar way in Marāṭhī.

१०१ <sup>एकौ</sup>ekō sau, or: <sup>एकौतर्सौ</sup>ekōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) one.

१०२ <sup>बिरो</sup>birō sau, or: <sup>बिरोतर्सौ</sup>birōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) two.

१०३ <sup>त्रिरो</sup>trirō sau, or: <sup>त्रिरोतर्सौ</sup>trirōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) three.

१०४ <sup>चोरो</sup>čōrō sau, or: <sup>चोरोतर्सौ</sup>čōrōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) four.

१०५ <sup>पंजो</sup>panjō sau, or: <sup>पंजोतर्सौ</sup>panjōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) five.

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dh, which would be a surprising phenomenon in a modern Prākrit idiom. In regard to vadhānavē it would be necessary to assume a change of n to v, of which we could not adduce another instance.

- ۱۰۶ چَههؤ سَو čahō sau, or: چَههؤتَرَسَو čahōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) six.
- ۱۰۷ سَتِيَو سَو satyō sau, or: سَتوتَرَسَو satōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) seven.
- ۱۰۸ اَتِهِيَو سَو aṭhyō sau, or: اَتِهوتَرَسَو aṭhotarsau,  
one hundred (and) eight.
- ۱۰۹ نَرَو سَو narō sau, or: نَروتَرَسَو narōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) nine.
- ۱۱۰ دَهو سَو dahō sau, or: دَهوتَرَسَو dahōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) ten.
- ۱۱۱ يَارَهو سَو yārahō sau, or: يَارَهوتَرَسَو yārahōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) eleven.
- ۱۱۲ بَارَهو سَو bārahō sau, or: بَارَهوتَرَسَو bārahōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) twelve.
- ۱۱۳ تِيرَهو سَو tērahō sau, or: تِيرَهوتَرَسَو tērahōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) thirteen.
- ۱۱۴ چَوَدَهو سَو čōdahō sau, or: چَوَدَهوتَرَسَو čōdahōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) fourteen.
- ۱۱۵ پَنَدَرَهو سَو pandrahō sau, or: پَنَدَهروتَرَسَو pandhrō-  
tarsau, one hundred (and) fifteen.
- ۱۱۶ سَوْرَهو سَو sōrahō sau, or: سَوْرَهوتَرَسَو sōrhōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) sixteen.
- ۱۱۷ سَتَرَهو سَو satrahō sau, or: سَتَرَهوتَرَسَو satrahōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) seventeen.
- ۱۱۸ اَرَهو سَو arahō sau, or: اَرَهوتَرَسَو arahōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) eighteen.
- ۱۱۹ اُنِيَهو سَو unihō sau, or: اُنِيَهوتَرَسَو unihōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) nineteen.
- ۱۲۰ وِيَهو سَو vīhō sau, or: وِيَهوتَرَسَو vīhōtarsau,  
one hundred (and) twenty.



- ۱۲۱  $\text{اِکِیْهَو سَو}$   $\text{ēkīhō sau}$ , or:  $\text{اِکِیْهَو تَرَسَو}$   $\text{ēkīhōtarsau}$ ,  
one hundred (and) twenty one.
- ۱۲۲  $\text{بَاوِیْهَو سَو}$   $\text{bāvīhō sau}$ , or:  $\text{بَاوِیْهَو تَرَسَو}$   $\text{bāvīhōtarsau}$ ,  
one hundred (and) twenty two.  
etc. etc.
- ۱۳۰  $\text{تَرِیْهَو سَو}$   $\text{trīhō sau}$ , or:  $\text{تَرِیْهَو تَرَسَو}$   $\text{trīhōtarsau}$ ,  
one hundred (and) thirty.
- ۱۴۰  $\text{چَالِیْهَو سَو}$   $\text{čālīhō sau}$ , or:  $\text{چَالِیْهَو تَرَسَو}$   $\text{čālīhōtarsau}$ ,  
one hundred (and) forty.
- ۱۴۱  $\text{اِکِیْتَالِیْهَو سَو}$   $\text{ēkētālīhō sau}$ , or:  $\text{اِکِیْتَالِیْهَو تَرَسَو}$   $\text{ēkētālīhōtarsau}$ ,  
one hundred (and) forty one.  
etc. etc.
- ۱۵۰  $\text{پَنجَاهَو سَو}$   $\text{pañjāhō sau}$ , or:  $\text{پَنجَاهَو تَرَسَو}$   $\text{pañjāhōtarsau}$ ,  
one hundred (and) fifty.
- ۱۶۰  $\text{سَٹْهَیْو سَو}$   $\text{saṭhyō sau}$ , or:  $\text{سَٹْهَیْو تَرَسَو}$   $\text{saṭhyōtarsau}$ ,  
one hundred (and) sixty.
- ۱۷۰  $\text{سَٹْرِیْو سَو}$   $\text{sataryō sau}$ , or:  $\text{سَٹْرِیْو تَرَسَو}$   $\text{sataryōtarsau}$ ,  
one hundred (and) seventy.
- ۱۸۰  $\text{اَسِیْو سَو}$   $\text{asyō sau}$ , or:  $\text{اَسِیْو تَرَسَو}$   $\text{asyōtarsau}$ ,  
one hundred (and) eighty.
- ۱۹۰  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{نَوِیْو سَو} \text{ naviyō sau, or: } \text{نَوِیْو تَرَسَو} \text{ naviyōtarsau,} \\ \text{نَوِیْو سَو} \text{ nōyō sau, or: } \text{نَوِیْو تَرَسَو} \text{ nōyōtarsau,} \end{array} \right.$   
one hundred (and) ninety.

When the numeral adjectives of the first series precede the Plural of  $\text{سَو}$  sau, they must agree with their substantive in number, as:

۲۰۱  $\text{اِکَا بَ سَو}$  (or)  $\text{اِکَا بَ سَو}$   $\text{ēkā bā sava}$  (or  $\text{sā}$ ), literally:  
two hundreds having or possessing one.

۲۰۲  $\text{بِیْرَا بَ سَو}$   $\text{bīrā bā sava}$ , two hundred and two.  
etc. etc. etc.

These numerals are not used in the Formative, as they are only employed in counting. The numerals of the second series remain unaltered, according to their original signification.

The hundreds are regularly made up by the Plural of سَو, as:

۲۰۰ (سَا or) سَوَ بَ ba sava (or sā) two hundred.

۳۰۰ سَوِ تَرِي trē sava, three hundred.

۴۰۰ سَوِ چَارِ čāre sava, four hundred.

۵۰۰ سَوِ پَنچَ pañja sava, five hundred.

۶۰۰ سَوِ چَہ čha sava, six hundred.

۷۰۰ سَوِ سَت sata sava, seven hundred.

۸۰۰ سَوِ اَتَہ aṭha sava, eight hundred.

۹۰۰ سَوِ نَوَن nāvā sava, nine hundred.

۱۰۰۰ { سَهَسْ sahasu (= sahasu),  
ہزارُ hazāru, } one thousand.

۲۰۰۰ { سَهَسْ بَ ba sahasa,  
ہزارُ بَ ba hazāra, } two thousand.

۱۰۰۰۰ لَکھُ lakhu, one hundred thousand.

۲۰۰۰۰ لَکھُ بَ ba lakha, two hundred thousand.

۱۰۰۰۰۰ ڈَہْ dāha lakha, one million.

۱۰۰۰۰۰۰ { کِرَوڑَ kirōṛe,  
کُوڑَ kōru, } ten millions (one hundred lakhs).

۲۰۰۰۰۰۰ { کِرَوڑَ بَ ba kirōṛe,  
کُوڑَ بَ ba kōra, } twenty millions.

۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰ اَرُبُ arbu, one thousand millions (one hundred karōṛs).

۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰ کَہْرُبُ kharbu, one hundred thousand millions (one hundred arbs).

..... نِيلُ nīlu, ten billions (one hundred kharbs).

..... پَدَمُ padamu, one thousand billions (one hundred nīls).

*Annotation.* سَهَسُ sahasu is derived from the Sansk. सहस्र, Prāk. सहस्स. It is a regular substantive and inflected accordingly. هَزَارُ hazāru (s. m.) is of Persian origin. — لَكْهُ lakhu, Sansk. लक्ष; Hindūst. lak (and lākh); Marāthī lākh; it is likewise treated as a substantive masc. — كِرَوْرُ kirōre (Sansk. कोटि) is not inflected, whereas كَوْرُ kōru is treated as a regular substantive. The following numerals, which belong more to the realm of fancy, are all substantives, as: أَرْبُ, Sansk. अर्बुद; كَهْرُبُ, Sansk. खड्ग; نِيلُ, Sansk. ? پَدَمُ, Sansk. पद्म.

### §. 23.

#### Inflexion of the cardinal numbers.

هِكُ hiku or هِكِرَوُ hikirō are regular adjectives and inflected according to their respective terminations (هِكُ m.; هِكَ fem. etc.); the other numerals have no change of gender, but are inflected in the Formative Plural, as:

بَ ba, two;	Format. Plural:	بِنِ bine.
ثَرِي trē, three;	”	ثَرِنِ trīne.
چَار čāre, four;	”	چَئِنِ čaine.
پَنَج panja, five;	”	پَنَجَنِ panjane.
چَ čha, six;	”	چَهِهِ čhahane.
سَت saha, seven;	”	سَتَنِ satane.
اَثَ aṭha, eight;	”	اَثَنِ aṭhane.
نَāvā, nine;	”	نَāvane.
دَ dāha, ten;	”	دَ dahane.

The following numerals, from eleven-eigheten, throw final Anusvāra off in the Formative Plural and drop the short a, preceding h, as;

يَارَهَنَ	yārahā, eleven;	Format. Plur.	يَارَهَنَ	yārhane.
بَارَهَنَ	bārahā, twelve;	„ „	بَارَهَنَ	bārhane.
تِيرَهَنَ	tērahā, thirteen;	„ „	تِيرَهَنَ	tērhane.
چَوْدَهَنَ	čōdahā, fourteen;	„ „	چَوْدَهَنَ	čōdhane.
پَنْدَرَهَنَ	pandraha,	} fifteen; „ „	پَنْدَهَرَنَ	pandhrane.
پَنْدَهَرَان	pandhrā,			
وِيَهَ	vīha, twenty;	„ „	وِيَهَنَ	vīhane.

Those numerals, which end in ě (ĩ) and ē, are not capable of inflexion, as: سَٹِه sathe, sixty; سَٹَر satare, seventy; نَوِي navē or نَوِے nōe, ninety; but اَسِي asī, eighty, makes the Format. Sing. اَسِي asia.

سَو sa-u, hundred; is inflected, as follows:

	SING.	PLUR.
Nom.	سَو sau;	سَو sava, or contracted سَا sā.
Format.	سَو sava;	سَوَن savane, سَان sāne, سَوِيَن savē,
		سَٹِيَن saē.

The cardinal numbers, chiefly the decimal ones, are also used as collective numbers, and in this case they are inflected according to their respective terminations, e. g. تَرِي دَهُون trē ḍahū, three tens, Formative تَرِيَن دَهُون trine ḍahune; چَار سَٹِهُون čāre sāt̤heū, four sixties; نَوِي navē forms the Plural نَوِيُون navēū, Format. نَوِيُون navēune. When used in a collective sense these numerals are mostly put in the Formative Plural



ending in ě, as: **وِيهين** vihẽ, in scores; **سَوِين** savẽ, in hundreds, **سَهْسِين** sahásẽ, in thousands.

When a noun in the Formative Plural takes the termination ne or ě, the preceding numeral, like all other adjectives, must take the same too, or: **دَهْنِ وِیرِنِ کَهِی** to ten enemies, or: **دَهْنِ وِیرِنِ کَهِی** and **تَرِی** do not admit of a Formative in ě, but make it ĩ, as: **بِیْنِ** bĩ, **تَرِیْنِ** trĩ; of **چَارِ** there is a Formative as well in ĩ as in ě; **چَئِیْنِ** čaĩ or: **چَئِیْنِ** čaẽ; but the Formatives bĩ, trĩ, čaĩ are also used with Formatives of nouns ending in ne.

The emphatic ī (hĩ) may also be affixed to the cardinal numbers to express completeness or intensity, as: **بَئِی** bāĩ or: **بَئِی** bēĩ, all two = both, Formative Plural: **بِئِی** binhĩ or: **بِئِی** binhĩ; or: **بِئِی** binhine, **بِئِی** binhinĩ. **تَرِی** trēĩ, all three, Formative Plural: **تَرِی** trinhĩ or: **تَرِی** trinhĩ; or: **تَرِی** trinhine, **تَرِی** trinhinĩ. **چَارِی** čārāĩ or: **چَارِی** čārēĩ, all four, Formative Plural: **چَئِی** čainĩ. **اَثَہِی** aṭhāĩ, all eight, Formative Plural: **اَثَہِی** aṭhanĩ, etc.

The cardinal numbers, from two upwards generally require their substantive in the Plural; but they may also be constructed with the Singular, after the manner of the Persian. Sau, hazāru, sahāsu, lakhu etc., being properly substantives, are either constructed with the Genitive Plural of the following substantive, or they have the same coordinated in the Plural. The numerals preceding a substantive may either be inflected according to the termination of the substantive or they may remain

uninflected; when two or more numerals precede a substantive, the last only is inflected.

وساريج مَ دینِ جوبهن بہ تري ڏينھڙا

Do not forget the words; in youth there are two, three short days. Sh. Jam. Kal. V, Epil.

پين ترين ورهن جو خرچ ڪهنِي وَڻجاءُ

Having taken provisions of two, three years, depart. Amulu Māniku, Stack's Gram. p. 147.

اتھئي پھر اٿري ڪھڻو رڻي سين رنج

Being unwell she weeps much all the eight watches with grief. Maj. 562.

ڏهن ڀرين وچ مين آيو آهي انسان

انهي ڏهن ڀرين وچ مان جو ڪهڙي جنگ جوان

Man has come into the midst of ten enemies —

That young man, who wins the battle out of the midst of all these ten enemies etc. Sh. Barvō

Sindhī, Čhōṭ. 18.

جنهن جي حڪم مين سته اسي ٻانهي آهي تن سته

اسي ئي ٻانهي ڪهي گليليون هتهن مين انهن

Under whose command are sixty, eighty bond-maids; those sixty, eighty bond-maids have pellet-bows in their hands. Amulu Māniku, p. 141.

انهي ڪل سفيده ديو وٽ سو پريون به ڇڏيون هونديون

ته هو چوندو جي تون هن سو پرين ڪهي وهاري مون ڪهي

ڇيو ته ڏيکهارين

In that very palace one hundred Fairies also will dance near the Dēv Sufēdu. Then he will say: if thou

causest these hundred Fairies to sit down and showest me a dancing etc. Amulu Māṇiku, p. 144.

جِئِرِي تَنُهِن جُوانَ چِي نَنُون سَا نَنُون گَهَاءَ

In the body of that young man there are nine hundred and nine wounds. Sh. Kēḍ. VI, 7.

تَنُهِن سَان ڏَهه سَا ڏاتارَن جا چَرَهِيَا ڏُونڌِين تِڪهِين

With him ten hundred liberal persons mounted on swift boats. Ajāib, v. 253.

سَوِين آهِن سَنَسارَ مِين بِيَا بِيِي ڏاتا ڏَل

Hundreds and also other multitudes of generous persons are in the world. Sh. Sōr. II, 3.

مَرَضَ تان مُون ڪهي تَهِيَا حَڪِيمِن هَرَارَ

Thousands of physicians I have had for (my) disease. Sh. Ābirī I, Epil.

چِي هُونِي هَوَتَ هَرَارَ تَه بِيَه پَآڙِج ڪو مَه پُنُهِنِي سَان

If thou hast thousands of sweathearts, even then compare none with Punhū. Sh. Maḍḍ. V, 2.

اِيڪَ قَصَرِ دَر لَڪَه سَهَسِين ڪَنسِ گِنِڪِهِيُون

In one palace there are lakhs of doors, windows in thousands (belong) to it. Sh. Kal. I, 23.

چِيڏان قَاتِلَ ڪُورَ آڪِهِيُون اوڏانُهِين ڪَهَنِين

Where there are ten millions of killers, in that direction lift up thy eyes. Sh. Jam. Kal. IV, 4.

پَلَنگَ پَنهَرَنِيُون پَالِڪِيُون نَنُون لَڪَه نَانِي نِيلَ

Of bedsteads, beddings, pālakis nine lakhs, nīls of hard cash. Sh. Sōr. II, 5.

## §. 24.

## II. ORDINAL NUMBERS.

پَهَرِيُون	paharyō,	} the first.
پِهَرِيُون	peheryō,	
پِهَرُون	peherō,	
بِيَو	bīō,	} the second.
بِيَجَو	bījō,	
تِرِيَو	triō,	} the third.
تِرِيَجَو	triājō,	
چَوْتِهُون	čōthō,	the fourth.
پَنَجُون	panjō,	the fifth.
چَهَهُون	čahō,	the sixth.
سَتُون	satō,	the seventh.
اَتِهُون	aṭhō,	the eighth.
نَانْتُون	nāō,	} the ninth.
نَوُون	navō,	
دَهُون	ḍahō,	the tenth.
يَاَرَهُون	yārḥō,	} the eleventh.
کَاَرَهُون	kārḥō,	
بَاَرَهُون	bārḥō,	the twelfth.
تِيَرَهُون	tērḥō,	the thirteenth.
چَوَدَهُون	čōḍhō,	the fourteenth.
پَنَدَرَهُون	pandrahō,	} the fifteenth.
پَنَدَهَرُون	pandhrō,	
سَوَرَهُون	sōrhō,	the sixteenth.
سَتَرَهُون	satrahō,	the seventeenth.



اَزْهَوْن arhō, the eighteenth.

اَوْنِيَهَوْن ūnīhō, the nineteenth.

وِيَهَوْن vīhō, the twentieth.

اِيَكِيَهَوْن ēkīhō, the twenty first.

بَاوِيَهَوْن bāvīhō, the twenty second.

etc. etc.

تَرِيَهَوْن trīhō, the thirtieth.

چَالِيَهَوْن čālīhō, the fortieth.

پَنجَاهَوْن pañjāhō, the fiftieth.

سَٹْهِيَهَوْن saṭhyō, the sixtieth.

سَٹَرِيَهَوْن sataryō, the seventieth.

اَسِيَهَوْن asyō, the eightieth.

نَوِيَهَوْن	naviyō,	} the ninetieth.
نَوِيَهَوْن	navēō,	

سَوِيَهَوْن	saviyō,	} the hundredth.
سَوِيَهَوْن	sau-ō,	
سَوِيَهَوْن	sai-ō,	

Of compound numbers only the last takes the form of the ordinal and is inflected, as:

هِيڪُ سَوُ پِهَرِيَهَوْن hiku sau peheryō, the one hundred and first.

بَا سَوِيَهَوْن bā saviyō, the two hundredth.

بَا سَا بِيَهَوْن bā sā biō, the two hundred and second.

هَزَارَوْن	hazārō,	} the thousandth.
سَهَسَوْن	sahāsō,	

*Annotation.* The ordinals are regularly derived from the Prākrit; پہريون peheryō, the first, though, has not followed the traces of the Prākrit (= पथम), but taken its own course of assimilation; Sansk. प्रथम, thence: pahama; the m of pahama has been changed in a rather unusual way to l (r), pahala, pahara, thence the Sindhī: paharyō or peheryō. Hindūst. and Panjābī: pahilā, Marāṭhī likewise: pahilā. بيو biō, the second, points back to the Prākrit वीअ (shortened from विदिअ), and the other form बिजो bijō, corresponds to the Prāk. दुइज्ज. تريتريō, the third, coincides with the Prākrit तीअ, with this difference, that original r has been preserved in Sindhī. چوتھون čōthō, the fourth, Prākrit चउट्; the original dental (th) has been preserved in Sindhī. The following ordinals are all regularly derived from the cardinals, by adding the affix ō corresponding to the Sansk. affix तम, which has in Sindhī been changed to ō by the elision of t (compare: Introd. §. 9). In Hindūstānī and Panjābī tama has been similarly changed to vā, in Marāṭhī to vā; the Gujārātī has preserved the affix mō, and the Bangālī even the whole affix tam.

## §. 25.

**Inflection of the ordinals.**

The ordinals are regularly inflected as adjectives according to their respective terminations:

## SINGULAR.

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Nom.	پہريون peheryō.	پہرين peherī.
Format.	پہرين peherē.	پہريني peheriā.
Vocat.	پہريان peheryā.	پہرين peherī.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	پہريان peheryā.	پہريون peheryū.
Format.	پہرين peheryē.	پہريني peheryē (peheriē).

Format.	{	پَهْرِيَانِ peheryā.	{	پَهْرِيَانِ peheryā.
		پَهْرِيَنِ peheryane.		پَهْرِيَنِ peherine.
				پَهْرِيُونِ peheryune.
Vocat.	{	پَهْرِيَانِ peheryā.	{	پَهْرِيُونِ peheryū.
		پَهْرِيَوِ peheryō.		
		پَهْرِيَوِ peheryau.		

پَهْرِيُونِ وَيَرِي پَانْهَن جُو آه نَحْسُ نَحْسُ نَادَانُ

His first own enemy is the unlucky, wretched, ignorant man. Sh. Barvō Sindhī, Čhōṭ. 18.

کُوپَا کِلِي کُوڌِيَا سَاهُو سِلِي دَارَ

هَكَرَا بهَاثَرِ بَمَا بهَاثَرِيَا ثَرِيَا جَانِي يَارَ

In the fort of Kūfā are happy the heroes clad in armour,

The first are the brothers, the second the nephews, the third the beloved friends. Sh. Kēḍ. III, 2.

ايکويهِنِي مَاهِ عَاشَقَ کِهِي وَتُو وَسِرِي پَانُ

خَفِي تَهَتُو مَحْبُوبَ سِينِ بَاويهِنِي مَاهِ جُهَانُ

On the twenty first (date) self was forgotten to (= by) the lover;

Consciousness became hidden with the beloved on the twenty second. Maḡ. 518, 519.

کَارِهِيَنِ ڏينَهَ کَرَمَ وَرَتُو وَيَرَاگِنِ جُو

On the eleventh day the kindness of the Bērāgīs returned. Sh. Rāmāk. II, 11.

The date of the year is not expressed by the ordinals, but by the cardinals:

مَاهَ مُبَارَكِ رَمَضانَ جِي سَناوِيهِنِي سَارِي  
 قَدَرِ رَاتِ قِصَو پُنُو ڏِيئِيهِ اَنگاري  
 اِڪارَهن سَا چِهَتَرِيهَ هِجَرَتَ هُو سَنُ  
 عَارِفِن جِي عِشَقِ جُو فَاضِلَ جُوڙِئُو فَنُ

On the twenty seventh of the blessed month of Ramazān, according to calculation,

In the night of power the story was completed, on a Tuesday.

It was the year of the Hijrat eleven hundred thirty six (= A. D. 1724, 8<sup>th</sup> June).

By Fāzil was composed the science of the love of the wise ones (i. e. Sūfīs). Maj. 829.

### §. 26.

## III. ARITHMETICAL FIGURES.

The arithmetical figures or names of the numbers are expressed by adjectives, which are formed by adding the adjective affix *ō* to the cardinal numbers; some few have also, in order to distinguish the arithmetical figures from the ordinals, the affix *kō*.

ایکُو ēkō, هِڪُو hikō, containing the number 'one';

the number or figure 'one'.

ٻِڪُو bikō, the number 'two'.

ٽِرِڪُو trikō, „ „ 'three'.

چَوَنڪُو čaukō, „ „ 'four'.

پَنجُو panjō, „ „ 'five'.

چِهڪُو čhakō, „ „ 'six'.

سَٽُو satō, „ „ 'seven'.

اَٿهَو athō, „ „ 'eight'.



نَانْتُون	nāñ, the number	'nine'.
دَهَو	ḍahō, „ „	'ten'.
يَاَرْهَو	yārḥō, „ „	'eleven'.
بَاَرْهَو	bārḥō, „ „	'twelve'.
تِيَرْهَو	tērḥō, „ „	'thirteen'.
چَوْدَهَو	čōḍḥō, „ „	'fourteen'.
پَنْدَرْهَو	pandraḥō, „ „	'fifteen'.
سَوَرْهَو	sōrḥō, „ „	'sixteen'.
سَتَرْهَو	satrahō, „ „	'seventeen'.
اَزَهَو	aṛḥō, „ „	'eighteen'.
اُونِيَهَو	ūñihō, „ „	'nineteen'.
ويَهَو	viḥō, „ „	'twenty'.
ايَكِيَهَو	ēkiḥō, „ „	'twenty one'.
etc.	etc.	
تَرِيَهَو	triḥō, „ „	'thirty'.
چَالِيَهَو	čāliḥō, „ „	'forty'.
پَنْجَاهَو	pañjāhō, „ „	'fifty'.
سَتْهِيَهَو	saṭhyō, „ „	'sixty'.
سَتْرِيَهَو	sataryō, „ „	'seventy'.
اَسِيَهَو	asyō, „ „	'eighty'.
نَوِيَهَو	naviyō, „ „	'ninety'.
سَوِيَهَو	saviyō, „ „	'hundred'.

They are regularly inflected as adjectives ending in *ō*; هَكَا; ٻَ two units; ٽِڪي ٻَ two units; چَوَنڪو تَهو لَکي after the number three comes the number four.

## §. 27.

## IV. COLLECTIVE NUMBERS.

We have noticed already (§. 22), that the cardinal numbers may also be employed as collective numbers; but the Sindhī possesses also a peculiar kind of numerals, which express an aggregate sum; these are:

دَہاکو ḍahākō, the sum of ten; about ten.

ویہارو vihārō, }  
ویہارو vīhārō, } the sum of twenty; about twenty.

تریہارو trihārō, }  
تریہارو trihārō, } the sum of thirty; about thirty.

چالھیارو čālhyārō, the sum of forty; about forty.

پنجاہی panjāhī, }  
پنجاہو panjāhō, } the sum of fifty; about fifty.

ساتھیکو sāthikō, the sum of sixty, about sixty.

They are properly adjectives, formed by the affixes kō (§. 10, 24) and ārō, as: دَہاکو ḍahākō, making ten; ویہارو virāhō, containing twenty. They may be constructed either as substantives with the noun in the Genitive, or as numeral adjectives, e. g.: دَہاکو چھوکرَن جو ḍahākō cchōkarn jō ten boys, literally: a decade of boys, or: دَہاکو چھوکرَن ḍahākō cchōkarn.

To express more distinctly the indefiniteness of such a number, the adverb کھنُ khanu (literally: piece, portion, Sansk. खण्ड) is added to them as well as to the cardinal numbers; e. g. ویہارو کھنُ vihārō khanu, about twenty.

پنج ہزار کھنُ مرس ہما پنج ہزار کھنُ مرس ہما

They were about five thousand men. Matth. 14, 21.

چَوْنُکُ čaũku, چَوْنِکِرِي čaũkirī, the sum of four, کَوْرِي kōrī, a score, are only used substantively, the latter generally in the Formative Plural کَوْرِيَن kōrē, in scores, as:

سَهْسِين شِکْرَانَا کَوْرِيَن بَهَالِ کَرِيَمَ جَا

In thousands are the thanksgivings, in scores the favours of the kind one (i. e. God). Sh. Surāg I, Epil. 1.

سَيِکِرُو saikīrō, a hundred, is only used when speaking of interest, expressing our “per cent”, as: رُوپِيَا پَنجِيَن رُوپِيَن سَيِکِرِي اُدھَارِيَم I borrowed two hundred rupees at five rupees by the hundred (i. e. at five per cent). The percentage may also be expressed by an adjective (a so-called Bahuvrīhi, cf. §. 12, II, 5), compounded of the respective amount and the adjective ōtirō, ‘having above’, as:

ایکُوْتِرُو سَو one hundred having one above it, i. e. one per cent;

بِرُوْتِرُو سَو two per cent.

تِرُرُوْتِرُو سَو three per cent.

etc. etc.

Of the same kind are the compound adjectives, such as: چَوَانُو سَو čauāno (sau), one hundred having four Annas, i. e. 4 Annas per cent; تِرِپَانِيُو سَو tripānyō (sau), one hundred having three quarters of a rupee, i. e. at three quarters of a rupee per cent, etc. When مِتي mitī (interest) is used, سَو is omitted, as: ڈِيڈْ هُوْتِرِي مِتي, interest of one and a half.

## §. 28.

## V. PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS.

The numerals denoting 'fold', are:

هَيْكُونُو hēkūnō, }  
هَيْكُوتُو hēkūtō, } single.

بَيْنُو bīnō, }  
بِتُو bitō, } twofold.

تَرِينُو trīnō, threefold.

چَمُونُو čaūnō, }  
چُونُو čaunō, } fourfold.

پَنْجُونُو panjūnō, fivefold.

چَهْهُونُو čahūnō, sixfold.

سَتُونُو satūnō, sevenfold.

اَتْهُونُو aṭhūnō, eightfold.

نَمُونُو naūnō, ninefold.

دَاهُونُو ḍahūnō, tenfold.

يَارْهُونُو yārḥūnō, elevenfold.

بَارْهُونُو bārḥūnō, twelvefold.

تِيرْهُونُو tērḥūnō, thirteenfold.

چَوْدْهُونُو čōḍḥūnō, fourteenfold.

پَنْدْهُونُو pandhrūnō, fifteenfold.

سَوْرْهُونُو sōrhūnō, sixteenfold.

سَتْرْهُونُو satrahūnō, seventeenfold.

اَرْهُونُو arḥūnō, eighteenfold.

اُونْيهُونُو ūnīhūnō, nineteenfold.

وِيْهُونُو vīhūnō, twentyfold.



اِڪِيهُونُو ēkīhūnō, twenty-onifold.

تِرِيهُونُو tṛihūnō, fortyfold.

چَالِيهُونُو čālīhūnō, fortyfold.

پَنجَاهُونُو pañjāhūnō, fiftyfold.

سَتهِيُونُو sathyūnō, sixtyfold.

سَترِيُونُو sataryūnō, seventyfold.

اَسِيُونُو asyūnō, eightyfold.

نَوِيُونُو navēūnō, ninetyfold.

سَاُونُو saūnō, hundredfold.

In the same way the affix ūnō (cf. §. 10, 28) is added to the fractional numbers, as:

اَدِهُونُو adhūnō, one half-fold.

سَوَاُونُو savāūnō, one (or a certain sum) and a quarter-fold.

دِيْدِهُونُو dēdēhūnō, one and a half-fold.

اَدَّهَاُونُو aḍḥāūnō, two and a half-fold.

جَدَّهِيں اَنَدُو تَدَّهِيں پَان كَهَان بِيَنُو دَوَزَخ جُو بَارُ

تَهَا گَرِيوَسِ

When he has been brought over by you, then you make him twofold more a child of hell, than yourselves. Matth. 23, 15.

بِيَا بِيَجَ چَنگِي دَهَرَتِي تِي پِيَا سِي پَهَرِيَا كِي سُونَا كِي

سَتهِيُونَا كِي تِرِيهُونَا

Other seeds fill upon good land; these brought forth fruit, some hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold. Matth. 13, 8.

## §. 29.

## VI. REDUPLICATIVE NUMBERS.

The numeral adverbs, denoting reduplication, are.

هیکارَ	hēkāra,	}	once.
هیکَر	hēkara,		
بہارَ	bihāra,	}	twice.
بہَر	bihara,		
تہارَ	trihāra,	}	thrice.
تہَر	trihara,		
چوہارَ	čōhāra,	}	four times.
چوہَر	čōhara,		

The further reduplicatives are commonly made up by the cardinals with the nouns وَارو vārō, بھیرو or لنگو (linō).

*Annotation.* The affix هَارَ, or shortened هَر, has taken its origin from the Sansk. वार, Hindūstānī: bārah, Panjābī: vārī; in Sindhī v has been elided and euphonic h inserted.

## §. 30.

## VII. FRACTIONAL NUMBERS.

The fractional numbers are of two kinds; they are either substantives or adjectives;

a) substantives are:

چوتھ	čōthe,	}	a quarter.
چوتھائی	čōthāī,		
چوتھو	čōthō,		

پاء pāu, a quarter; Plur. پاءو pāva or پاء pā.

تريهائي trihāī, a third.

آدھ adhu, a half.

سوائی savāī, one and a quarter; a quarter more  
(than the whole).

سادھ sādhu, one half more (than the specified sum).

ڈیڈھ dēdhe, one and a half.

b) adjectives are:

پونو paunō, } one quarter less (than the whole).  
منو munō, }

آدھ adhu, } half.  
آدھو ādhō, }

سوا savā, one quarter more (than the whole).

سادھا sādḥā, one half more (than the whole).

ڈیڈھ dēdhu, one and a half.

آدھائی adhāī, two and a half.

*Annotation.* چوتھو, چوتھائی, چوتھی is derived from the Sansk. चतुर्थांश, Hindūstānī cauth, cauthāī; in the same way तृतीयांश is derived from the Sansk. तृतीयांश, Hindūstānī tihāī. पاء corresponds to the Sansk. पाद, Hindūstānī pāō; the adjective पونو has sprung from the Sansk. adj. पादोन, Hindūst. paunā, Marāṭhī pāūṇ; the origin of منو is doubtful. آدھ is substantive and adjective at the same time, Sansk. अर्ध, Hindūst. ādhā. سوائی and the adjective سوا are derived from the Sansk. सपाद, having a quarter, Hindūst. and Marāṭhī: savā; سادھ and the adjective سادھا (Plur. m.) from the Sansk. adjective साध्वि, having a half, with a half, Hindūstānī (Instrum.)

sārḥē. **ثِيْدَه** and the adjective **ثِيْدَه** are apparently derived from an unusual Sansk. compound **त्रि + अर्ध**, having three halves, Hindūst. dēṛh, Panjābī dēḍh, Marāṭhī dīd. **اَدَهَائِي** has drawn its origin from the Sansk. **अर्धवय**, Hindūst. aṛhāī, Panjābī dhāī, Marāṭhī aḍīts.

In reference to the use of these fractional numbers it is to be observed, that **مُنُو** is generally used with units, and **پُونُو** with two, three etc., as: **مُنُو رُوپِيُو**, a rupee wanting a quarter = three quarters of a rupee; **پُونَا پَه رُوپِيَا** two rupees wanting a quarter = one rupee and three quarters; **پُونُو سَوُو** one hundred wanting a quarter = 75. **سَوَا** one quarter more, as: **سَوَا سِيَر** one sēr and a quarter; **سَوَا تَرِي سِيَر** three sērs and a quarter.

**سَوَا** is not inflected in the Singular, nor in the Nominative Plural, but it has a Formative Plural masc., viz.: **سَوَائِي** savāine, **سَوَايِي** savāyane or: **سَوَائِي** savāē, and fem. **سَوَائِي** savāine or: **سَوَايِي** savāyune; but generally it is not inflected at all, e.g.: **سَوَائِي چِيْن مَنِي سِي** with four maunds and a quarter or: **سَوَا چِيْن مَنِي سِي**. **سَوَا** may also precede **سَوُو**, **هَزَار** etc., as: **سَوَا سَوُو** one hundred and a quarter = 125; **سَوَا هَزَار** one thousand and a quarter = 1250.

**اَدُه** adhu, half, is a common adjective and used accordingly.

**سَادَهَا** sādḥā, adding one half, is only used with nouns of number subsequent to 'two', and therefore ever found in the Plural; its fem. is **سَادَهِيُون** sādhiyū.



تَدِهِن سَادَهَا نَنَوْنَ سِيرَ سِنْدَر نَرَاژِي تَوَرِي

Then she weighs with a balance nine sērs and a half of read lead. Maḡ. 320.

دِدَه دēdhu, one and a half, is only used in the Singular and not compounded with other numbers, as: دِدَه اَنُو one Anna and a half; دِدَه رَتِي one ratī and a half.

اَدَهَائِي adhāī, two and a half, is only used in the Plural, without distinction of gender in the Nominative; in the Formative Plural it makes for the Masc. اَدَهَائِيْن adhāīne, اَدَهَائِيْن اَدَهَائِيْن adhāyane or: اَدَهَائِيْن اَدَهَائِيْن adhāiē, and for the fem. اَدَهَائِيْن اَدَهَائِيْن adhāīne, اَدَهَائِيْن اَدَهَائِيْن adhāyune, اَدَهَائِيْن اَدَهَائِيْن adhāiē; اَدَهَائِيْن تَوِيْرُوْن a\_dhāī tawīruṇ two yards and a half; اَدَهَائِيْن تَوِيْرُوْن a\_dhāī tawīruṇ two Tōis and a half; Formative: اَدَهَائِيْن اَدَهَائِيْن اَدَهَائِيْن g\_k\_j\_n etc.

From these fractional numbers another kind of adjectives has been derived, implying "consisting of, computed at such a rate, standing in such a relation", as:

پَانِيُو pānyō or پَانِيَكُ pānyaku, only used in the compound: تَرِپَانِيُو or: تَرِپَانِيَكُ, computed at at three quarters of a rupee.

پَاوُ pāo, compounded with cardinal numbers, as:

تَرِي پَاوُ, consisting of three quarters.

سَوَايُو savāyō, computed at  $1\frac{1}{4}$ .

دِدَه دēdho, consisting of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

دِدَه دēdhuō, standing in the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  place.

اَدَهَائِيُو adhāyō, consisting of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

اَدَهَائُو adhāō, standing in the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  place.

These are used as common adjectives and inflected and constructed accordingly.

The other fractional numbers may be made up by compositions, as:

آدھ پاءَ adhu pāu =  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

ڏيڏھ پاءَ dēdhu pāu =  $\frac{3}{8}$ .

ٻہ ٽرھائي bā trihāi =  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

پونا ٻہ paunā bā =  $1\frac{3}{4}$ .  
etc. etc. etc.

Fractions with special application are:

پارپو pārupō,	}	a quarter of a rupee.
پائلي pāilī,		
پاڻي pāṇi,		

پاڻي پائري pāirī, the quarter of a گج (yard).

لاري lārī, one third of a rupee.

آدھيلي adhēlī,	}	half a rupee piece.
آدھيو ādhiō,		

آدھيري adhirī, half a gaḷ, or half a ڊاميڙي (ḍamirī).

## Chapter XI.

### Pronouns.

#### §. 31.

The personal pronoun is in Sindhī of two kinds: it is either used as an absolute pronoun or as a suffix, acceding to nouns, adverbs or verbs.

## I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The Sindhī has a personal pronoun only for the first and second person Singular and Plural, the third person is made up by means of demonstrative pronouns. A remnant of the old (now lost) personal pronoun of the third person has been preserved in the pronominal suffix of the third person, as we shall see hereafter.

## 1) The personal pronoun of the first person.

There are two forms in common use for the first person Singular, **آئون** āũ, and shortened **آ** ā; besides these **مان** mā or **مون** mũ are also dialectically used in Sirō.

The great deterioration of the language is strikingly illustrated by the present forms of the absolute pronouns. The Prākrit form is **अहं** or **अहञ्** (Sansk. **अहं**); but in the corrupted Apabhranša dialect, the mother of the modern Sindhī, we meet already the form **हउं**, from **हमु** (by elision of **म**), from which the Sindhī āũ has drawn its origin (Lassen, §. 183); the other form ā has been simply contracted from **अहं**. The two other forms mā and mũ are originally the Accusative, Sanskrit **मां** (Prākrit shortened **मं**), and are still used as the Formative Singular.

The Genitive **مُنهن** mūhū or **مُنهن** mūhē, with the adjective affix **جو** jō, is to be referred to the Prākrit Genitive **मह** (Sansk. **मम**), Apabhranša **महु** (Lassen §. 183), the vowels being nasalized in Sindhī.

The Nominative Plural is **آسين** asī, Prākrit **अम्हे** (Sansk. root **अस्म**); in Sindhī m has been elided and final ē changed to ī (= î); the Formative **آسان** asā

corresponds to the Prākṛit Genitive Plural **अम्हांग** (Sansk. **अस्माकं**).

*Annotation.* In the cognate dialects the Accusative has similarly been used for the Nominative; Marāṭhī *mī* (inferior Prākṛit dialect **मइं**, Lassen §. 183, 2), Formative *ma* (Prākṛit Genitive **मह**); Hindūstānī *maī*, Formative *mujhē* or *mujh* (Prākṛit Genitive **मज्ज**); Panjābī: *maī*, Formative *maī*; but Gujārātī: *hū*, Formative *ma*. In the Plural the Marāṭhī has in the Nominative *āhmī*, in the Formative *āhmā*; the Hindūstānī *ham*, Formative *ham* or *hamō*; the Panjābī *asē*, Formative *asā*; the Gujārātī *hamē* or *hamō*, Formative *ham* or *hamō*.

#### Inflexion of the first personal pronoun.

آئون *āũ* or آن *ā*, I.

##### SINGULAR.

Nom. آئون *āũ*, آن *ā*; مان *mā*, مون *mũ*;

Format. }  
Instrum. } مون *mũ*, مان *mā*; آن *ā*.

Genit. مون جو *mũhũ jō*; منهن جو *mũhē jō*; مون جو *mũ jō*; آن جو *ā jō*.

Dative. }  
Accus. } مون کهي *mũ khē*; مان کهي *mā khē*.

Ablat. موننهان *mũhā*; مون کهان *mũk hā* or مان کهان *mā khā*.

##### PLURAL.

Nom. اسين *asī*, we.

Format. }  
Instrum. } اسان *asā*; اسانهن *asāhē*; اسانهون *asāhũ*.

Genit. اسان جو *asā jō*, اسانهن جو *asāhē jō*.

Dative. }  
Accus. } اسان کهي *asā khē*; اسانهن کهي *asāhē khē*.

Ablat. اسان کهان *asā khā* etc.



آن چي ڏٺها هون تہ آلهہ ڪارنِ مڱالہ ڪرڻو  
نہن منهن جا رُون راتوڏينھان اُن کهي

If they have been seen by you, for God's sake tell (me).  
After them my eyes weep night and day. Sh. Hus.  
X, 22.

کي نہ چھڏينديس جاني آن جو قيامتا

By no means I shall give up my friend till the day  
of resurrection. Sh. Kēḍ. IV, Epil.

قاضي مون کهي کينئي هنين ميان پسڻو مريض

Kāzī, why doest thou beat me, having seen me ill,  
o friend! Maj. 251.

مونھانئي اڳي هوند گھريون سبھ ڪھڙا ڪھني

Even before me all would have perhaps slid down  
(into the river) having taken their jars. Sh. Suh. I, 4.

آھيس آر آلهہ سين آسان ڏھن ايمان

She in bashful before God and faithful towards us.  
Maj. 671.

آسانھون وهي وٽرو ڏينھن سڀريان سين

Our love flows excessively with our sweethearts.  
Maj. 675.

## 2) The personal pronoun of the second person.

The pronoun of the second person is تُون tū, which  
points rather to the Sansk. त्वं, than to the Prāk. तुम;  
the Formative and Instrumentalis تو tō is derived from  
the Prāk. Instrum. तुए; the Genitive تُونھن tūhū or تْنھن  
tūhē (with جو etc.) corresponds to the Apabhranśa Ge-  
nitive तुहं.

The Plural of this pronoun presents a great variety of forms, as: **تَوَّهين** tavhī, **تَوَّين** tavī, **تَهين** tahī, **تَئین** tai; or: **اَوَّهين** avhī (avhē), **اَوَّين** avē, **اَهين** ahī, **آئین** āī, **آنین** āī.

The forms tavhī etc. have been derived from the Prākṛit Nom. Plural **तुम्हे**, tū having been changed to tav, and m elided. The forms avhī, ahī etc. are very remarkable. As initial t is never elided, they cannot well be derived from tavhī etc. It is therefore very probable, that these forms are to be referred to the Sansk. Plural **युष्मे** = Prāk. **युम्हे**, and with elision of initial y, umhē; in Sindhī 'u' has been changed to 'av' and m elided, as in tavhī.

The Formative **تَوَّهَان** tavhā, **اَوَّهَان** avhā corresponds to the Prāk. Genitive Plural **तुम्हाणं**.

*Annotation.* The cognate dialects agree in all essential points with the Sindhī. Marāṭhī: tū, Formative tū or tūja (Prākṛit **तुह** or **तुज्ज**; Nom. Plural tuhmī and Formative tuhmā. Hindūstānī: tū or tai; Genitive tē-rā (mē-rā), rā being used in this instance to form a pronominal adjective; the Formative tujh is properly the Prākṛit Genitive **तुज्ज**, and the Instrumentalis tū coincides with the Sindhī tō. The Nomin. Plural tum is shortened from the Prākṛit **तुम्हे**, and the forms tumhā (tumhā-rā), tumhō, tumh point back to the Prākṛit Genitive Plural **तुम्हाणं**. Panjābī: tū, Genitive tē-rā, Instrument. tai (Prākṛit **तड**), Formative tai (Prākṛit Genitive **ते**). Nom. Plural: tusī, Formative: tusā. Gujārātī: tū, Genitive: tāhā-rō, Formative ta; Nom. Plural: tamē or tamō, Formative tam or tamō.

Inflection of the second personal pronoun.

SINGULAR.

Nom. **تُو** tū, thou.

Format. } **تَو** tō.

Instrum. }

Gen.	جُو تُوهُنْ tūhū jō (tūhē jō); جُو تُو tō jō.
Dative.	} تُو کَہي tō khē.
Accus.	
Ablat.	تُوہان tōhā; تُو کَہان tō khā.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	تَوَہِینْ tavhī; تَوِینْ tavī; تَہِینْ tahī; تَتَّیْنْ taī. اَوَہِینْ avhī (avhē); اَوِینْ avī; اَہِینْ ahī; اَنَّتَیْنْ āī; اَنَّنْ ān.					
Format.	} تَوَہَانْ tavhā, تَہَانْ tahā; اَوَہَانْ avhā; اَہَانْ ahā; اَن اَن اَن.					
Instrum.						
Gen.	<table><tr><td>تَوَہَانْ جُو tavhā jō etc.;</td><td>اَوَہَانْ جُو avhā jō;</td><td rowspan="2">} جُو اَہِنْ āhē jō.</td></tr><tr><td>تَوَانَّہِنْ جُو tavāhē jō;</td><td>اَوَانَّہِنْ جُو avāhē jō</td></tr></table>	تَوَہَانْ جُو tavhā jō etc.;	اَوَہَانْ جُو avhā jō;	} جُو اَہِنْ āhē jō.	تَوَانَّہِنْ جُو tavāhē jō;	اَوَانَّہِنْ جُو avāhē jō
تَوَہَانْ جُو tavhā jō etc.;	اَوَہَانْ جُو avhā jō;	} جُو اَہِنْ āhē jō.				
تَوَانَّہِنْ جُو tavāhē jō;	اَوَانَّہِنْ جُو avāhē jō					
Dative.	} تَوَہَانْ تُوہَانْ کَہي tavhā khē; اَوَہَانْ کَہي avhā khē.					
Accus.						
Ablat.	تَوَہَانْ کَہَانْ tavhā khā etc.					

The emphatic ī or hī, hī is very frequently joined to this pronoun in all its forms.

تُوْنُہِیْنِ رَہِیْنِمِ رُوَحِ مِیْنِ تُوہِی تَاْنُہَ نِیْنِ

Even thou remainest in my heart; only towards thee my eyes (are directed). Maj. 211.

سَتَّہِمِ سَاہِیْتَرِنِ جَا طَعْنَا تُوہِی لَاءِ

Even for thy sake I have borne the tauntings of my companions. Sh. Mūm. Rānō I, Epil.

تُوہِی سَنَدُو مِیہِنُو بَہِلِی کَری لَدَہُوْمِ

Even thy reproach has been welcomed by me. Maj. 341.

سَارِيَانْ گَا نَه سَرِيرِ مِينِ طَاقَتِ تَوْهَانِ دَهَارِ

Separate from thee I cannot find any strength in my body. Sh. Suh. II, 4.

مِيَانِ مَنَعِ مُونِ كَهِي اَنِينِ گَا مَه كَرِيُو

O friends, do not hinder me at all! Maj. 95.

چَهَنِ چَهْڌِيَنْدِيَسِ كِي نَه كِي دُوسَ اَوَانِهِنِ جُو دَرُ

I shall not at all give up (your) shed nor your door, o friend! Sh. Barvō S. I, 16.

گَامِنِ آهِنِ جِي كُرِ جِي آڻِ وَڌَاڻِي آهي

O handsome lady! the mark of your family is greatness. Sh. Um. Mār. II, 8.

پِرِنِي پُنَجَنَاءِ اَنُمُونِ اَوَانِ سِينِ اُورِيَانِ

After my friend (is gone) I talk over with you my misfortunes. Sh. Hus. VI, 5.

## II. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

### §. 32.

1) The proximate demonstrative pronoun is **هي** hī, **هي** hē or **هيئي** hīu (also pronounced: **هيئي** hīu); in Lār initial h is commonly dropped, as: **اي** ī, **اي** ē, **ايئي** īu. The base of this pronoun is ī (cf. Bopp §. 360 sqq.); in the Formative another pronominal base is substituted, i-na, (Bopp §. 369; compare also the inflexion of **इदम्** 'this' in Sansk.).

*Annotation.* The Marāṭhī form of this demonstrative is hā, Formative: yā (Prākṛit **अञ्ज** = Sansk. **अयम्**); Hindūstānī: yeh, Formative: is (Sansk. **अस्य**); Plural: yē, Formative: in. Panjābī: ih, Formative: is, Instrument.: in; Plural: ih, Formative: inā.



## Inflexion of the proximate demonstrative.

هي hī, this.

Nom.	هي hī; هي hē; هِيَّ hīu or هِيَّ hīu, masc., 'this'; 'he'. هي hī; هي hē; هِيَّ hīa or هِيَّ hīa, fem., 'this'; 'she'.
Format.	} هِنَ hina or اِنَ ina, com.
Instrum.	
Genit.	جُو hina jō or اِنَ ina jō.
Dative.	هِنَ كِهِي hina khē etc.
Accusat.	{ هِنَ كِهِي hina khē etc. هي hī etc.
Ablat.	
	هِنَ كِهَان hina khā etc.; هِنَان hinā.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	هي hī; هي hē, 'these'; 'they'; com.
Format.	} هِنَ hine or اِنَ ine; هِنَان hinane or اِنَان inane.
Instrum.	
Genit.	جُو hine jō; هِنَان hinane jō.
Dative.	هِنَ كِهِي hine khē; هِنَان كِهِي hinane khē.
Accus.	{ هِنَ كِهِي hine khē etc. هي hī; هي hē.
Ablat.	
	هِنَ كِهَان hine khā etc.

There is also an emphatic form of this pronoun:  
هِيَّيَّ hēī, this very one.

پُرُن پُنْهَنِي پُتْه مِين اِيَّ سَعَادَت سَنْدِيَام

To travel after Punhū, this is my happiness. Sh. Maṣḍ. III, 1.

هِنَ پَانِي سِين پَانْهِن جُو مُور نہ مَتْهَو دھو

With this water she does not wash at all her head. Sh. Suh. Čhōṭ. 3.



Accus.	{ انْهِي inhē khē etc. اِهْو ihō; m.; اِهَا ihā, fem.
Ablat.	اِنْهِي كِهَان inhē khā etc.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	اِهِي ihē, com.
Format.	{ اِنْهَن inhane; اِنْهِن inhine; اِنْهَيْن inhē.
Instrum.	
Genit.	اِنْهَن جَو inhane jō etc.
Dative.	اِنْهَن كِهِي inhane khē etc.
Accus.	{ اِنْهَن كِهِي inhanē khē etc. اِهِي ihē, com.
Ablat.	اِنْهَن كِهَان inhane khā etc.

The emphatic ī may also be added to this pronoun, to point the object out with still greater distinctness, as: اِهْوِي ihōī, this very same person, fem. اِهَائِي ihāī; Format. اِنْهِيِي inhēī; Plur. اِهِيِي ihēī; Format. اِنْهِنِي inhī or commonly: اِنْهَيْن inhī.

اِهْو سَائِنِي جَو سَبَبُ جَو بُدَا اُكَارِي بَارِ مَانَ

Even this is the cause of the Lord, that he draws forth the drowned ones from the eddy. Sh. Surāg. II, 16.

عَاشِقَ عَبْدُ الْطَيفِ چَرِي اِنْهِي پَه پَا

The lovers, says Abd-ul-Latīf, have fallen into this very reflection. Sh. Kal. I, 8.

اِهِي كَمِ الْاِهِي دَه دَه كُنَن مِينِ كِيرِ گِهَرِي

Even these are the works of God; otherwise who wouldstep down into the whirlpools? Sh. Suh. VI, 13.

3) The demonstrative pronoun **اِجھو** ijhō, 'this one present' is only used in the Nom. Sing. and Plural. It is apparently compounded of the base 'i' and the Sansk. pronoun **सः**, s being now and then changed in Sindhī to j, and even to jh (see: Introduction §. 11, 2).

## SINGULAR.

Nom. **اِجھو** ijhō; fem. **اِجھا** ijhā.

## PLURAL.

Nom. **اِجھي** ijhē, com.

**اِجھي تہا اچن کاک ککوریہ کاپڑی**

They come here; the faqīrs have been made tawny by the Kāk (river). Sh. Mūm. Rāṇō II, 3.

4) The remote demonstrative pronoun is **هُو** hū or **هو** hō, in Lār pronounced **او** ū or **او** ō. The base of this pronoun, hū, is not in use in Sanskrit, but in Prākṛit a remnant of it has been preserved in the Genitive **हे**. Its theme must have been (according to Bopp, Comp. Gramm. §. 341) sva, from which 'hu' has been regularly formed. Its inflection quite agrees with that of **هي** hī, only hu (u) being substituted instead of 'hi' in the Formative.

*Annotation.* The Marāṭhī does not know this pronominal base; it only uses tō, corresponding to the Sindhī sō. In Panjābī we find uh, Instrum. un, and Formative us, Plur. uh, Formative unā. The Hindūstānī uses: woh, Formative us; Plural wē, Format. un (Hinduī: wah, Formative vā; Plur. wē, Formative: un). The Gujārātī, like the Marāṭhī, has only the theme tē.

## SINGULAR.

Nom. **هُو** hū, **هو** hō, **او** ū, **او** ō, masc. } that; he, she.  
**هُو** hū (**هو** hō), **هُي** hui, **او** ū, **اِي** ai, fem. }



Format. }  
 Instrum. } هُنَ huna, اُنَ una, com.

Dative. هُنَ کَهِی huna khē etc.

Accus. { هُنَ کَهِی huna khē etc.  
 هُوَ hū, هُی hua etc.

Ablat. هُنَ کَهِی hunā, هُنَهَان hunahā, اُنَ unā; هُنَ کَهِی huna khā.

## PLURAL.

Nom. هُو hū; هُوَ hō; هُوَ hūe; اُوَ ūe; هُوَ hōe, com.

Format. }  
 Instrum. } هُنَ hunane, اُنَ unane; هُنَ hune, اُنَ une.  
 (emphatic: هُنَ hunī).

Dative. هُنَ کَهِی hunane khē; هُنَ کَهِی hune khē etc.

Accus. { هُنَ کَهِی hunane khē etc.  
 هُوَ hū; هُوَ hō etc.

Ablat. هُنَ کَهِی hunane khā etc.

پَرْدِیَهَان پَنْدَه کَری هَلِی آوِ هُو

Having travelled from a foreign country he had come. Sh. Sōr. I, 3.

هُوَ جَا پَائِنِ پِیرِ مِینِ تَنَهِنِ اَن جُتِی نَه جِیهِی

I am not worthy of that shoe, which they put on (their) foot. Sh. Kōh. III, 8.

اُنَ دَرِ سِیئِی اَکَهِیَا جِنِ وَنَجَایُو وَجُوَدُ

At that door those are accepted, who have lost their existence. Sh. Surāg. I, Epil. 2.

هُوَ مَحَلَّ هُوَ مِهَنَمُونِ هُوَ قَصَرِ قَاصِنِ

Those are the mansions, those the mosques, those the palaces of the Kāzīs. Maj. 137.

كُهُوْهَا كَالِهَ كَهْنِي اِنْ وِدَهَا اَوْتَرِ اَسِرِي

Yesterday were raised by them the masts by the support of the north-wind. Sh. Surāg. III, 1.

5) The emphatic remote demonstrative is **أُوْهُ** uhō, 'that very'; it is formed in the same way as **اِهْوْ** ihō, only 'u' being substituted for 'i'.

## SINGULAR.

Nom.	<b>أُوْهُ</b> uhō or <b>اُوْهُ</b> uō, masc. <b>اُهَا</b> uhā or <b>اُأَا</b> uā, fem.
Format.	{ <b>اُنْهِي</b> unhē; <b>اُنْهِيَا</b> nnhia; <b>اُنْهِيَا</b> uniha, com.
Instrum.	
Genit.	<b>اُنْهِي جُوْ</b> unhē jō etc.
Dative.	<b>اُنْهِي كَهِي</b> unhē khē etc.
Accus.	{ <b>اُنْهِي كَهِي</b> unhē khē etc. <b>اُوْهُ</b> uhō, m.; <b>اُهَا</b> uhā, fem.
Ablat.	<b>اُنْهِي كَهَان</b> unhē khā.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	<b>اُهِي</b> uhē, com.
Format.	{ <b>اُنْهِن</b> unhanē; <b>اُنْهِنِيَا</b> unhinia; <b>اُنْهِنِيَا</b> unhinia.
Instrum.	
Genit.	<b>اُنْهِن جُوْ</b> unhanē jō etc.
Dative.	<b>اُنْهِن كَهِي</b> unhanē khē etc.
Accus.	{ <b>اُنْهِن كَهِي</b> unhanē khē etc. <b>اُهِي</b> uhē, com.
Ablat.	<b>اُنْهِن كَهَان</b> unhanē khā etc.

The emphatic **ī** may also be added to this pronoun, **اُوْهُوْ** uhōī, 'that very same', fem. **اُهَايَا** uhāī,

Formative: اُنْهِيَّيْ unhēī, اُنْهِي unhī or اُنْهِيْن unahī.

Plural: اُنْهِيَّيْ uhēī; Formative: اُنْهَانِي unhanī or اُنْهِيْن unhī.

اَکِي تَهي سَئي اُنْهي سَنَدي گَالْهَزي

The story of that very (person) was heard before.  
Sh. Khāhōrī I, 11.

اُنْهي گَهَر مِين اَچي اُنْهي بَار کهي ۛ اُنْه جِي مَاء مَرِيَمَ  
کهي ڏسي هُن کهي پيرين پيئي پُوڄائون

Having come to that very house (and) having seen that very child and its mother Mary, they fell at his feet and worshipped (him). Matth. II, 11.

هي چَنڌَرُ اُهوئي جو هِت پَسي تَهُ پَر نئي کهي

This one sees the moon, and that one, who is there, (sees his) friend. Sh. Kambh. I, 3.

سَدَا اُهيئي تُو کهي سَارِن

جي نَ کڏِ هِن مَنجَهِ گَامَ گُڏَارِن

Even those remember thee always

Who never live in a town. Sh. Sārangu II, Epil.

اُنْهِيْن ڏان اَحْمَدِ چَوي اَهِمَ سِڪَ سَرُسُ

Even towards them, says Aḥmad, I have an immense longing. Umar Māruī X. <sup>1)</sup>

6) The remote demonstrative pronoun اُجْهُو ūjhō, that one present, is, like اِجْهُو ijhō, only used in the Nom. Singular and Plural. It is compounded of the base 'u' and the Sansk. pronoun सः (see: اِجْهُو).

1) A poem, different from that contained in the Shāha jō Risāls.

## SINGULAR.

Nom. اُجھو ūjhō; fem. اُجھا ūjhā.

## PLURAL.

Nom. اُجھي ūjhē, com.

## §. 33.

## III. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

The relative pronoun in Sindhī is جو jō, 'who', 'what', Sansk. यो, Prāk. जो; the Formative Singular جَنھن jāhē corresponds to the Prākrit Genitive जस्स = जह, the vowels having been nasalized in Sindhī. The Nom. Plural is جي jē, as in Prākrit जे, and the Formative جن jine or جن jane points to the Prākrit Genitive Plur. जाण, ā having been shortened in Sindhī.

*Annotation.* The cognate dialects do not differ essentially from the Sindhī; Marāṭhī: Sing. jō, Plur. jē; Guṣarātī: Sing. jē, Plural jēō; Hindūst.: Sing. jō or jau; Formative jis; Plur. jō, Formative jin or jinh; Panjābī: jō, Instrum. jin, Formative jis; Plur. jō, Format. jinā, Bangālī: jē or jine, Formative jāhā (Prāk. जास); Plur. jāhā-rā.

## SINGULAR.

Nom. جو jō, masc.; جا jā, fem.

Format. }  
Instrum. } جَنھن jāhē, com.

Genitive. جو جَنھن jāhē jō etc.

Dative. جي جَنھن jāhē khē.

Accus. جي جَنھن jāhē khē; جو jō; جا jā.

Ablat. جَنھن کھان jāhē khā.

## PLURAL.

Nom. جي jē, com.



Format. }  
 Instrum. } جَنَ j̄ane; جِنَ j̄ine; جَنُهِنَ j̄inhane; جِنُهِنَ j̄inhine.  
 جِنَ j̄inane, جِنِ j̄inine.

Genit. جَنَ جَوَ j̄ane j̄ō etc.

Dative. جَنَ كَهِي j̄ane khē etc.

Accus. جَنَ كَهِي j̄ane khē; جِي j̄ē.

Ablat. جَنَ كَهَانِ j̄ane khā etc.

In poetry the emphatic *ī* very frequently is added to the Formative Sing. and Plur. of this pronoun, as:

Format. Sing. جَنُهِنَ j̄āhī; Format. plur. جَنِي j̄anī (also written جِنِي j̄anī), جَنُهِنَ j̄anhī (to be well distinguished from the Format. Sing.)

هُوَ جَا پَڪَ پُنُهَنِي جِي چَتِيَان تَنُهِنَ چَوَاڪو

That, which is the spittle of Punhū, of that will I lick a drop. Sh. Sah. II, Epil. 2.

جَنُهِنَ كَهِي سِڪَ سَاهَرُ جِي سَا كَهِيڙُ نَ پُچهي گَهَاتَ

جَنَ كَهِي عِشَقَ جِي اوسَاتَ سِي وَاَهَرُ بَهَائِنِ وَكَهَرِيُون

She, who has a longing for Sāharu asks not for a slope in the ferry;

Those, who thirst after love, consider the brooks as small steps. Sh. Suh. III, 4.

جِي سَڄِيهِيئي سَتِيُون سِي مَرُ سَوَر سَهَنَ

Those who have fallen asleep on the evening, suffer pains indeed. Sh. Khāhōrī III, Epil. 2.

وِينْدَا سِي اِيْمَانَ سِينِ كَلِمُو جَنِينِ وَاتِ

They will depart with faith, in whose mouth the creed is. Maj. 37.

اُمِّرْ وَنَجِي اَن چَرَكهُو اَتَن وَچ مَان  
کَتِیْم جَنهیں گان سَو کوهیارو کِچ وَئو

O mother, go and bring me the spinning wheel from the courtyard.

The mountaineer, for whose sake I have spun, is gone to Kēč. Sh. Hus. III, 8.

پِکُون سِي پِن سِر جَنهیں جَا سَت مِین

Those drink draughts, whose heads are devoted. Sh. Jam. Kal. II, 25.

§. 34.

#### IV. THE CORRELATIVE PRONOUN.

The pronoun سَو sō is nearly always used as the correlative of جو; it is seldom found isolated, in which case it retains its original signification 'that'. It corresponds to the Sansk. pronoun सः, Prāk. सो. The Formative Sing. تَنهیں tāhē is derived from the Prāk. Genitive तस्स (Sansk. तस्य) = तह; the Nom. Plur. سِي sē differs so far from the Sanskrit and Prākrit (ते), as having retained the base of the Singular; the Formative Plural تَن tane is to be referred to the Prāk. Genitive ताण, ā having been shortened, as in जाण.

*Annotation.* All the kindred idioms know this pronoun; Marāṭhī: tō, Plur. tē; Gujārātī likewise: tē, Plur. tēō; Hindūst.: sō or taun, Formative tis; Nom. Plur. sō or taun, Formative tin, tinh or tinhō. Panjābī: sō, Instrument. tin, Formative tis; Plur. sō, Formative tinā. Bangālī: sē, Formative tāhā, Plur. tāhā-rā.

#### SINGULAR.

Nom. سَو sō; fem. سَا sā.

Format.	} تَنْهِن tāhē.
Instrum.	
Genit.	جَو تَنْهِن tāhē jō etc.
Dative.	كَهِي تَنْهِن tāhē khē.
Accus.	كَهِي تَنْهِن tāhē khē; سَو sō; سَا sā.
Ablat.	تَنْهَان tāhā; تَنْهِن كَهَان tāhē khā.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	سِي sē; com.
Format.	} تَنِ tane; تِنِ tine; تِنَنِ tinane, تِنِينِ tinine;
Instrum.	
	تِنْهِنِ tinhane; تِنْهِنِ tinhine.
Genit.	جَو تَنِ tane jō etc.
Dative.	كَهِي تَنِ tane khē etc.
Accus.	كَهِي تَنِ tane khē; سِي sē.
Ablat.	تَنِانِ taneā; تَنِ كَهَانِ tane khā etc.

The emphatic *ī* may also be joined to this pronoun, as: Nom. Sing. سَوِي sōī, fem. سَاِي sāī; Format. تَنْهِين tāhī. Nom. Plur. سِيِي sēī, Format. تَنِ tanī or: تَنْهِين tanhī.

سَوِ هِيئِ سَوِ هُو سَوِ اَجَلُ سَوِ اَللهُ

سَوِ پَرِدِنِ سَوِ پَسَاھُ سَوِ وِیْرِی سَوِ وَاھَرُو

He is this, he is that; he is death, he is Allah.

He is friend, he is breath; he is enemy, he is helper.

Sh. Kal. I, 19.

سُومِرَا سَاهِي تَنْهِن سَتِي وَجْهْ مَ سَنَكْهَرُون

O Sūmirō! do not confine in fetters that chaste woman! Sh. Um. Mār. III, 9.

تَنهين ويله ڪٿوم وڃن ويڙهيڪن سين

In that very time I have made an engagement with the inhabitants of the jungle. Sh. Um. Mār. I, 1.

جڏهن سٽيون جي پتھر پير ڌرگها ڪري

تڏهن تنهين ڪهي ساهه سٽيئي جهڏڻو

When they were fallen asleep, having stretched out their feet on the bed,

Then they were left behind by the caravan, whilst sleeping. Sh. Kōh. I, 8.

جنهين سنڊي منھ مين سوين سھس ڏکن

تنين وڏھڻو هيڪڙو ته ڪھڙو تھڙو تن

In whose face there are hundred thousands of noses, Cut off from those one, then what obligation is it to them? Sh. Mūm. VI, 22.

### §. 35.

## V. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1) The interrogative pronoun ڪير kēru, who?

This pronoun is only used absolutely. The Nominative base ڪير kēru is derived from the Sanskrit कीदृश, Prāk. केरिस (see Introduction §. 2, 6); but the Formative Singular ڪنھن kāhē, and the Format. Plural ڪن kane point back to the Sansk. कः; Genitive Sing. कस्य, Prāk. कस्स = कह; Genitive Plural in Prākrit ڪاण, the ā of which has been shortened in Sindhī.

*Annotation.* The cognate idioms fall back on the Sansk. base कः (i. e. on the Accus. Sing. कं), as Marāṭhī and Gujarātī: kōṇ; Hindūst.: kaun, Format. kis; Plural kaun, Format.



kin, kinh, kinhō; Panjābī: kauṇ, Instrument. kin, Format. kis; Plural kauṇ, Formative kinā. Bangālī: kē, Formative kâhā; Plural kâhā-rā.

## SINGULAR.

Nom. کیرُ kēru; fem. کیرَ kēra.

Format. }  
Instrum. } کڻهن kâhē, com.

Genit. کڻهن جو kâhē jō etc.

Dative. کڻهن کهي kâhē khē.

Accus. { کڻهن کهي kâhē khē.  
کیرُ kēru; کیرَ kēra.

Ablat. کڻهن کھان kâhē khā.

## PLURAL.

Nom. کيرَ kēre, com.

Format. }  
Instrum. } کڻ kane, کين kine; کڻن kinane, کڻن kinine;  
کڻهن kinhane, کڻهن kinhine.

Dative. کڻ کهي kane khē etc.

Accus. { کڻ کهي kane khē etc.  
کيرَ kēre.

Ablat. کڻ کھان khane khā etc.

کیرُ آنهين کٽھان ھلين جڙو نالو

Who art thou? from whence proceedest thou? what is thy name? Maḡ. 167.

کيرَ ٻانڀهن کن جي کيرُ ڄاڻي کيناس

Who is the brahman woman? whose (Genit. Plur.) is she? who knows her? Sh. Maḡḡ. I, 14.

کیر هئا کيڏانھ وٽا ڪهڙي هئا جاتِ

Who have they been? wither are they gone? of what class have they been? Maj. 659.

2) The interrogative pronoun چها čhā, what?

This pronoun is only used in a neuter sense and has no Plural. The Genitive جو چها čhā jō etc. signifies: of what sort, of what kind? With the postpositions کهي khē, کان kāṇe, ڪهان khā, it signifies: what for? to what purpose? why? — It is derived from the Sansk. किम् what.

*Annotation.* The Hindūstānī uses kiā, the Panjābī kī and kiā, Format. kās; the Marāṭhī kāy (Formative kasā); Bangālī: ki, Format. kāha. Hinduī: kahā, Format. kāhē.

جي لون جو سوان وڃي ته چها سان سلونو تهئي

If the savour of the salt goes, whit what shall it be salted? Matth. 5, 13.

3) The interrogative pronoun ڪوھ kōhu, what?

This pronoun is only used in a neuter sense, just as the preceding one, and is indeclinable. It signifies very frequently 'why', 'what for'. In poëtry it is occasionally shortened to ڪھ kuhu.

As to its derivation it is identical with چها (= kā, kahā), ā having been changed to ō in this instance. The same is also the case in Hinduī, where kaun, who? makes the Formative either in kā, kōhe or kāhe.

جڙيس سنبھار ڪوھ ڪريندم گڏجي

I have been made alive by remembering (him); what will he do to me having met (me)? Sh. Suh. IV, 7.

سَدَهَڙِيَا سَري جُون کُه ڇِڙُون کَن

Why do the vacillating ones talk of strong wine?  
Sh. Kal. II, 25.

4) The interrogative pronouns کِيهَو kēhō,  
کِيهَرَو kēhārō and کُڄَارَو kujārō, what? which?

These three interrogative pronouns may either be used absolutely or adjectively with a substantive. Instead of کِيهَو kēhō the form کِيئَو kēō is also used in Lār; کِيهَرَو kēharō may also be written کِهَرَو kēharō or it may be contracted to کِيرَهَو kēr\_hō; about their derivation see Introd. §. 2, 6. They are inflected regularly. The Dative Sing. of کُڄَارَو, i. e. کُڄَارِي کِهِي kujārē khē and the Ablative of the fem. Sing. کُڄَارِيئَان kujārēā (frequently also written کُڄَارِيئَا) is generally used as an interrogative adverb, 'why?' 'what for?'

کِيهِي پَر پَرِين ڏکهي ڏانارَن ري

In which wise wilt thou, o afflicted one! pass (thy time) without the bountiful? Sh. Jam. Kal. IV, 16.

تِهئَو کُڄَارَو قيسَ کهي اچئَو اينِي ڇُون

What has happened to Qais? having come they speak thus. Maj. 39.

کُڄَارِي کهي تَو کئَو هيئي پَنهن جو حال

Why has thy own state been made by thee thus? Maj. 655.

## §. 36.

## VI. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

- 1) The indefinite pronoun ڪو kō, any one;  
some one.

The root of this indefinite pronoun is the same as that of the interrogative (Sansk. कोऽपि); the Formative Sing. and Plural is therefore identical in both pronouns.

## SINGULAR.

Nom.	ڪو kō; fem. ڪا kā.
Format.	ڪنهن kāhē, com.
Instrum.	
Genit.	ڪنهن جو kāhē jō etc.
Dative.	ڪنهن ڪهي kāhē khē.
Accus.	ڪنهن ڪهي kāhē khē.
	ڪو kō; ڪا kā.
Ablat.	ڪنهن ڪهان kāhē khā.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	ڪي kē, com.
Format.	ڪن kane; ڪين kine.
Instrum.	
Genit.	ڪن جو kane jō etc.
Dative.	ڪن ڪهي kane khē.
Accus.	ڪن ڪهي kane khē.
	ڪي kē.
Ablat.	ڪن ڪهان kane khā.

ڪم نہ ايند ڪو ٻيو پنهنجي جي پوکهڻي ري  
ڪنو نہ ڏين تهو ڪنهن ڪهي تون ميڙنڻو مال دهرين



Nothing else will be of use to thee, except that,  
which thou hast sown thyself;

Not a grain givest thou to any one, accumulating  
thou hoardest up treasures. Mēnghō 10.

کي چيکن چين تي کي لهن سمرقندين سار

Some (lightenings) flash over China, some take notice  
of the Samarqandis. Sh. Sār. IV, 12.

کريان بي د کن آهر انهن آهيان

I do not other (work) for any, even his I am. Sh.  
Um. Mār. VII, 5.

The emphatic form of this pronoun is also in  
frequent use:

## SINGULAR.

Nom. کوئي kōī, any one; fem. کائي kāī.

Format. کنهن kāhī.

## PLURAL.

Nom. کيئي kēī, or کئين kaī, کائي kāī.

Format. کني kanī or کنهن kanhī.

در دوسن چي کنئين جو هوند ا مون جيها مشتاق

Because there will be at the door of my friends  
some (= several) longing like me. Sh. Jam. Kal. VIII,  
Epil.

کنهن کنهن مارهين پيئي کد کائي

To some, some men some (peculiar) knowledge has  
been allotted. Sh. Sōr. I, 17.

Instead of the emphatic form of this pronoun کو  
kō may also be repeated:

ڪو ڪو ڊين ڪلالِ جو پتي سرِ پئون

Some reproach of the liquor-seller (fem.) has fallen upon their gall-bag. Sh. Jam. Kal. IV, 18.

A neuter form of ڪو is ڪي kī, something, a little; it is not inflected.

ڪنو ڏهيلي ڏاکهري ڪمندان ڪي ڪار

With hard labour scoop a little out the heart from the sugar-cane. Golden Alphab. VI, 8.

With a negation ڪو signifies: no one, nobody, and ڪي kī: nothing; for emphasis' sake they are frequently reduplicated, in which case the negation is put between them, as: ڪو نه ڪو kō na kō, nobody at all, ڪي نه ڪي kī na kī, nothing at all.

هنَ زمانِي مِين بهلُو سُو بهائي  
جنهن وِڀاءُ نه وَڃهه ڪو نه پُترُ نه پُهائي  
نه ڪي هٿر نه هج ڪي نه ڪهتھو نه ڪهاهي  
هيته پُراني متهي چهند لڄ نه لوءِ ڪاڻي

In this time that one is a good comrade  
Who has no children, no buffalo calf, no son and  
no fortune;

Nothing in his bundle, nothing in his lap, no blanket,  
no sack,

A rope, at the bottom old and at the top broken,  
and no place whatever to live in. Golden Alphab. VII.

هتونين همراھ تهيند ڪتنبه مڃهون ڪو نه ڪو

Not any one from thy family will be thy companion from hence. Mēnghō 3.

When ڪو is followed by the auxiliary verb آهي āhe (is) with a negation, a contraction takes place, as: ڪونهي kōnhē (instead of: ڪو نه آهي) there is nobody (m.), ڪانهي kānhe (f.); ڪونهڪو kōnhēkō, there is nobody at all (m.), ڪانهڪا kanhēkā (f.); ڪينهيڪي kīhēkī, there is nothing at all.

## 2) The compound indefinite pronoun

جيڪو jēkō, whoever.

The original form of this pronoun is جوڪو jōkō, fem. جاڪا jākā, which alone is in use in the Formative Sing. and Plural, in the Nominative Sing. and Plural however the form جيڪو jēkō preponderates; it is composed of جي jē, if, and ڪو kō, literally: if any one. Instead of جيڪو or جوڪو the reduplicated relative جوڙو jōjō (and as its correlative سوسو sōsō) is likewise in use; it is inflected in the same way as the single جو (or سو).

The neutral form of this pronoun, جيڪي jēkī, whatever, is not inflected.

### SINGULAR.

Nom.	جيڪو jēkō; fem. جيڪا jēkā.
Format.	جڻهن ڪڻهن jāhē kāhē.
Instrum.	
Genit.	جڻهن ڪڻهن jāhē kāhē jō etc.
Dative.	جڻهن ڪڻهن jāhē kāhē khē.
Accus.	جڻهن ڪڻهن jāhē kāhē khē.
	جيڪو jēkō; جيڪا jēkā.
Ablat.	جڻهن ڪڻهن jāhē kāhē khā.

## PLURAL.

Nom. چيکي jĕkē.

Format. }  
 Instrum. } چنِ کَنِ jane kane; چنِ کينِ jine kine.

Genit. چنِ کَنِ جو jane kane jō etc.

Dative. چنِ کَنِ کهي jane kane khē.

Accus. { چنِ کَنِ کهي jane kane khē.  
 چيکي jĕkē.

Ablat. چنِ کَنِ کهان jane kane khā.

چيکا هوئِس هينئي مين تان سا گال سُنيس

Whatever (word) be in his mind, hear that his word.  
 Maĵ. 43.

چيکي چيندين جگديس کهي سو سَنگي تهيندء سان

Whatever thou wilt pray to the Lord of the world,  
 that will be thy companion (i. e. to the other world).  
 Mēnghō 9.

Instead of چوکو jōkō the poets very frequently use  
 کوجو, reverting the order of the two pronouns.

کا جا گاله گري بيچل بُندهاء مون

Whatever thing thou hast to say, o Bīḷalu, let me  
 hear that! Sh. Sōr. II, 17.

جي جي وَن چنگو پهل نہ تها ڏنن سي سي وڌهي

باه مين تها وجهجن

Which trees soever give no good fruit, those are  
 cut off and thrown into the fire. Matth. 7, 9.

There is also a reduplicated form of this pronoun:  
 چيکوکو jĕkōkō, but it is only used in the Nominative Sing.  
 and Plural.



## SINGULAR.

Nom. چيڪوڪو jēkōkō; fem. چيڪاڪا jēkākā.

## PLURAL.

Nom. چيڪيڪي jēkēkē, com.

The neuter form of it is: چيڪيڪي jēkīkī.

چيڪوڪو پَنهن جي بهاءِ تي بي سَبَب تھو ڪاوڙجي سَو  
عَدَالَت جو ڏھاري تھيندو

Whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause, he will be guilty of judgement. Matth. 5, 2.

*Annotation.* Another compound of ڪو is هَڪو harkō, every one, whoever (Hindūstānī: harkōī); it is only used in the Singular and inflected regularly, as:

Nom. هَڪو harkō, fem. هَڪا harkā;

Format. هَڪنهن harkāhē, com.

## §. 37.

## VII. THE RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

پَان pāṇa, 'self'.

The reciprocal pronoun in Sindhī is پَان pāṇa, 'self', in person, in contradistinction to پَانُ pāṇu, s. m., one's own person or personality. It is derived from the Sansk. **आत्मा**, soul, self, which becomes in Prākṛit either **अप्पा** (Var. III, 48) or **अप्पाण** (Var. V, 45). From the latter Prākṛit form appāṇa, the Sindhī پَان has sprung by dropping the first syllable 'ap'.

*Annotation.* The Marāṭhī reciprocal pronoun āpaṇ points likewise back to the Prākṛit appāṇa, whereas the Hindūstānī āp (possessive: ap-nā) is to be traced back to the Prākṛit form appā; similarly the Panjābī: āp, possessive āp-ṇā. In Gujārātī both Prākṛit forms reappear: āp, and possessive: āpaṇ-nō.

From the original signification of پَانِ pāna, 'soul' (like the Hebrew נֶפֶשׁ), its application may be easily explained. It refers in a sentence always to the chief-subject, be it distinctly expressed or only tacitly understood. In the Genitive (پَانْهَن جُو pāhā jō etc.), which serves as a possessive pronoun, it may be translated by 'own'; but at the same time it points out with a peculiar nicety the subject, to which it must be referred, and may then be translated by the respective possessive pronoun, required by the subject.

## SINGULAR and PLURAL.

Nom. پَانِ pāna, self; masc. and fem.

Format. } پَانِ pāna.

Instrum. }

Genit. پَانِ جُو pāhā jō; پَنْهَن جُو pāhā jō; پَانِ جُو pāhā jō (in Lār).

Dative. } پَانِ کَہی pāna khē.

Accusat. }

Ablat. پَانِ پَانِ pānā; پَانِ کَہانِ pāna khā.

An adverbial form is پَانِہِنِ pānahī, of, from, by himself or themselves, in person; in a similar sense the Ablative پَانِ پَانِ pānā is also used.

پَانِہِنِ سُنْجَانِی پَانِ پَانِ کَر پَانِ لَہی

پَانِہِنِ پَسِی پَانِ کَہی پَانِہِنِ ہِیئِ مَحْبُوبُ

By himself he knows his own person; his own person takes notice of himself;

By himself he sees himself; by himself he is beloved. Sh. Kal. I, 18.

پَانْہَن جُو آہِنِ پَانِ آؤ عَجِیْنِ کَہی

Thou thyself art thy own (i. e. thy soul's friend);

thou (thyself art) in presence of (thy) friends. Sh. Ābirī V, 12.

پُوجَا ڪَر مَه پَان ڪهي جوڳي رکھج جوڳ

Do not worship thyself; o Jōgī, keep (thy) devotion! Sh. Rāmākālī VII, 20.

تون پنهنجي بهاءُ ڪهي ڪينئي چوندِين تہ مون ڪهي  
پنهنجي آڪھ مون کتر ڪڏهن ڏي

How wilt thou say to thy brother: let me pull out the mote from thy eye? Matth. 7, 4.

In this last sentence the subject, to which the reciprocal pronoun is to be referred, must be found out from the context or the emphasis of the speaker.

دھر dhure is not a reciprocal pronoun, as alleged by Capt. Geo. Stack; it is the Locative of دھُرُ dhuru, 'extremity', 'exact spot' (Panjābī: dhur, adv.), used adverbially. The same is to be remarked of پِنڌُ pinḍe, which is the Locative of پِنڌُ pinḍu, s. m. 'body', and signifies: 'in person'. For this reason its Genitive is پِنڌُ جو pinḍa jō etc.

پر پُڄھ پِنڌُ پاڻهن جو مَنجھس مَنھ پايو

But ask thy own body (i. e. thyself), having turned thy face upon it. Golden Alphabet 43, 7.

'One another' is expressed in Sindhī in the following way:

هينما هيڪڙا ٻين ڪهي سڌائين سارين

Their hearts always remember each other. Maḡ. 200.

## §. 38.

## VIII. PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

Under this head we class only such adjectives, as participate more or less of the nature of pronouns and are somewhat irregular in their inflexion, and such, as are derived from pronominal themes. All other adjectives, which may, according to their position in a sentence, supply the place of the pronoun, we exclude from this list, such as: **فُلَانُو** fulānō, a certain person, **هِيَكِرُو** hikirō, one, **بِنُو** biō, another, **سَجُو** sajō, whole, as they are treated and constructed as regular adjectives.

## 1) Indefinite pronominal adjectives.

We have to deal here with the pronominal adjectives **سَبْهُ** sabhu, whole, all, every one; the emphatic form of which is **سَبْهُوَيِي** sabhōi; with the compound **سَبْهُكُو** sabhukō, every one, and **مِرْيُوَيِي** miryōi or **مِرْيُوَيِي** mirōi, all, whole, every one.

a) The pronominal adjective **سَبْهُ** sabhu.

It is derived from the Sansk. **सर्वे**, Prāk. **सव्व**; Hindūstānī: sab (Marāṭhī: sarv); in Sindhī b has been aspirated (as in Panjābī: sabh) on account of the elided r (see: Introd. §. 15, B. c.)

## SINGULAR.

Nom. **سَبْهُ** sabhu; fem. **سَبْهَ** sabha.

Format. } **سَبْهَ** sabha, com.  
Instrum. }

Genit. **جُو** sabha jō etc.

Dative. **كَهِي** sabha khē.



Accus.	{ سَبْهَ sabha khē. سَبْهُ sabhu; fem. سَبْهَ sabha.
Ablat.	كَهَانِ سَبْهَ sabha khā.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	سَبْهَ sabhe, com.
Format.	{ سَبْهَنِ sabhane, سَبْهِنِ sabhine; سَبْهِنِينَ sabhi- Instrum.} nine; سَبْهِينَ sabhē.
Genit.	
Dative.	جَوْ سَبْهَنِ sabhane jō etc.
Accus.	{ سَبْهَنِ sabhane khē. سَبْهَ sabhe.
Ablat.	سَبْهِنَانِ sabhaneā (سَبْهِنَانِ sabhinā). كَهَانِ سَبْهَنِ sabhane khā etc.

In the Nom. Plur. we find occasionally سَبْهِي sabhē written, instead of سَبْهَ sabhe. In the Formative Plural سَبْهِينَ sabhē may be used, instead of سَبْهَنِ etc., when the noun immediately follows in the Formative (ē).

عَمْرَ سَبْهَ عَبْتُ وَقْتُ وَنَجَايِمِ پَانْهِنِ جَا

My whole life is useless; my time (pl.) has been lost by me. Sh. Surāg. V, Epil.

اَللّٰهُ اَنْ پَرْنِي جَا سَبْهِي كَاچِ سَرَنِ

By Allah all the undertakings of that friend are carried out. Maj. 688.

وَيْتَهَا پَرْهَنِ پَرْتِ سِينِ نِتِ تَرْمَايُو نِينِ

جَلَدِ سُونَهَارَا سَبْهِينِ پَرِينِ بِمَا مُعْكَفِ مَوْجَارَا

Sitting they read with love, causing always their eyes to shed tears;

Volumes beautiful in all ways, and other elegant books. Maḡ. 140. 141.

سَائِنِي جَو سَوَكُنْدُ جَو سَاجُنْ سَبَهَانْ سُنَهِنُو

It is an oath of the Lord (i. e. by the Lord), that my friend is the most beautiful. Sh. Barvō Sindhī II, 6.

b) The pronominal adjective سَبَهَوِي sabhōī.

The inflection of سَبَهَوِي, 'all', 'whole', 'every one', is somewhat irregular.

#### SINGULAR.

Nom. سَبَهَوِي sabhōī; fem. سَبَهَائِي sabhāī.

Format.	{	سَبَهِي سَبَهِي سَبَهِي	sabhēī; fem.	سَبَهَائِي سَبَهَائِي سَبَهَائِي	sabhāia.
Instrum.		etc.	etc.		

#### PLURAL.

Nom. سَبَهِي سَبَهِي سَبَهِي sabhēī, or: سَبَهَائِي sabhāī, com.

Format.	{	سَبَهِي سَبَهِي سَبَهِي	sabhini or: سَبَهِي سَبَهِي سَبَهِي	sabhini.
Instrum.		etc.	etc.	

Ablat. سَبَهَانِي سَبَهَانِي سَبَهَانِي sabhināī or: سَبَهَانِي سَبَهَانِي سَبَهَانِي sabhineāī.

آءِ پُنَهُونِ پِيهِي وَتَرَا سَوَر سَبَهِي

Come in, o Punhū! all pains are gone! Sh. Dēsī II, Epil.

سَبَهِي جِي سِيْدُ چَوِي آهي اَتِ اَمَانِ

The safety of all, says the Sayyid, is there. Sh. Ābirī V, 6.

تَوَدِي کَهي تَعْظِيْمِ بِيْنِ سَبَهَانِي اِکْري

To Tōḍī (Suhinī) belongs more honour than to all (others). Sh. Suh. III, 9.

c) The pronominal adjective سَبْهُكُو sabhukō.

The compound pronominal adjective سَبْهُكُو sabhukō is inflected as follows:

## SINGULAR.

Nom. سَبْهُكُو sabhukō; fem. سَبْهَكَا sabhakā.

Format. سَبْهَكْنَهَن sabhakāhē, com.

etc. etc. etc.

## PLURAL.

Nom. سَبْهَكِي sabhakē, com.

Format. سَبْهَكَن sabhakane.

etc. etc. etc.

There is also a neuter form of this pronoun: سَبْهَكِي sabhukī. The emphatic form سَبْهَكُوِي sabhukōī is also used (see كُوِي).

سَانَوَن گَهري سَبْهَكَا هِي سَرَهِي سِيَارِي

In Sāvan (July—August) every one slips (into the river), this one (goes into it) merry in the cold season. Sh. Suh. III, 17.

اچَان وِيلَه سَبْهَكْنَهَن وَنچَان وَاجَهَائِي

I come at every time, using shifts I go. Sh. Barvō Sindhī II, 7.

پِي پِيَالَو عِشَق جَو سَبْهَكِي سَجْهَوَسُون

Having drunk a cup of love we understood every thing. Sh. Kal. II, Epil.

d) The pronominal adjective مِرْيُوِي miryōī.

The pronominal adjective مِرْيُوِي miryōī or مِرْيُوِي miryōī is inflected in the same manner as سَبْهَوُوِي sabhōī.

## SINGULAR.

Nom.	مِرْيَوِي miryōi or: مِرْوِي mirōi; fem. مِرْيَاي miryāi.
Format.	مِرْيِي miryēi or: مِرِي mirēi; fem. مِرْيَاي miryāia.
	etc. etc. etc.

## PLURAL.

Nom.	مِرْيِي miryēi or مِرِي mirēi; مِرَاي mirāi (in Lār); com.
Format.	مِرِي mirinī; مِرْيَانِي miryanī.
	etc. etc.
Ablat.	مِرِينَا mirineā or: مِرِينِي كِهَان mirinī khā.

مِرْيَوِي چَنگَو وَن چَنگَو پَهَل تَهو دِئِي

Every good tree gives good fruit. Matth. 7, 17.

جِنُّ نَاهِي جَگَ مِین دِیْنَه مِرِي دُون

There is no living in the world; all the days (of life) are two. Sh. Kal. II, Epil.

مِرِينُون مَوکَل کَالَه کَنَدَا وَنَا کَاپَرِي

The devotees, taking yesterday leave from all, went off. Sh. Rāmakalī VII, Epil.

The Locative Sing. masc. مِرِي mirēi, 'in all', 'throughout', 'altogether', is very frequently used, where we would employ the simple adjective all, whole; but it is to be noticed, that the Locative مِرِي mirēi always follows immediately the noun, on which the stress is thus to be laid.

لَگَو کُوسُو وَا لَوکُ مِرِي لَهَسُو

A hot wind has set in; the world in all (i. e. the whole world) has been singed. Sh. Ābirī I, 11.



رَائُو مِزِّي رَت سَان كَارَن كَانَدَه كَكُور

The gravel-stone throughout (i. e. all) make red with blood for the sake of (thy) husband. Sh. Ābirī VIII, 8.

جَاكِ تُو مَتَهَاءِ مِلَكِ مِزِّي گهوریان

O bard! upon thee (i. e. for thy sake) I sacrifice all (my) property. Sh. Sōr. IV, 10.

## 2) Correlative adjectives.

The Sindhī possesses a great facility to derive correlative adjectives from pronominal bases.

a) The pronominal adjectives, denoting 'quantity' are formed by affixing to the original Sanskrit-Prākṛit bases or other bases formed alike, the adjectival termination *rō*, as: *کیترو* *kētirō*, how much? Sansk. कियत् Prāk. केत्तिञ्च. As similar phenomenon is to be noticed in the cognate idioms, as Hindūstānī: *kittā* and *kit-nā*; Panjābī: *kit-nā*; Marāṭhī: *kitī* or with the affix *k*: *kitik*; Gujārātī: *kēt-lō*; but Bangālī: *kat*.

b) The pronominal adjectives denoting 'size', are formed by affixing to the respective pronominal base the termination: *دَو* *ḍō*, as: *کیدو* *kēḍō*, how large? This termination is properly not an adjectival affix, but an adjective: *وَدَو* *vaḍō*, 'great', the first syllable of which is dropped in this composition. This is clearly proved by the Marāṭhī, as: *kē-vaḍhā*, how great, and the Gujārātī: *kē-vaṭō* (but Panjābī: *kē-ḍā*, as in Sindhī).

All these pronominal adjectives admit again of a diminutive form, by adding the affix *rō* (see §. 11), as: *کیدرو* *kēḍirō*, how small?

c) The pronominal adjectives denoting 'kind' are formed by adding to the pronominal bases *kēha*, *jēha*, *tēha*, *ēha*, *hūa* (*ūha*), the diminutive affix *rō*, in consequence of which the long vowel of the pronominal

base is shortened to its corresponding short one, as:

کَهَرَوُ kēharō, of what kind or manner?

The pronominal bases, from which these three kinds of adjectives are derived, are: ē or hē, this; ō (ū) and hō (hū), that; the relative jō (jē), the correlative sō (tē), and the interrogative kē.

We exhibit them in the following survey:

From the base:	Quantity.	Size.		Kind.
ē or hē	اِيتِرَوُ ētirō this much.	اَيْدَوُ ēdō as large as this	اَيْدِرَوُ ēdirō as small as this	اَهَرَوُ ēharō of this kind.
ō or hō	اوتِرَوُ ōtirō that much	اوَدَوُ ōdō as large as that	اوَدِرَوُ ōdirō as small as that	اُهارَوُ uharō of that kind.
jō (jē) and sō (tē)	جِيتِرَوُ jētirō as much	جِدَوُ jēdō as large	جِدِرَوُ jēdirō as small	جِهَرَوُ jēharō of which kind.
	تِيتِرَوُ tētirō so much	تِيدَوُ tēdō so large	تِيدِرَوُ tēdirō so small	تِهَرَوُ tēharō of that kind.
kē	کِيتِرَوُ kētirō <sup>1)</sup> how much	کِيدَوُ kēdō how large	کِيدِرَوُ kēdirō how small	کِهَرَوُ kēharō of what kind.

All these correlative adjectives are inflected regularly, according to their respective termination (masc. and fem.).

1) Not to be confounded with کِيتِرَوُ is the interrogative pronominal adjective کَنْثَوُن kāñ, which of more than two, Sansk. कतम; about its formation see Introd. §. 9.

## §. 39.

IX. PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES,  
attached to nouns and postpositions.

Instead of the inflected cases of the absolute personal and possessive pronouns the Sindhī uses very extensively the so-called suffixes or pronouns, which are affixed to nouns, postpositions (adverbs) and verbs. The use of these suffixes constitutes quite a peculiar feature of the Sindhī language and distinguishes it very advantageously from all the kindred idioms of India, which are destitute of pronominal suffixes; but at the same time the construction of the sentences is very frequently thereby rendered so intricate, that it presents great embarrassments to a beginner. In this respect the Sindhī quite agrees with the Paštō and the Persian, being the connecting link between the Indian and Iranian languages.

Here we shall describe the manner, in which the suffixes are attached to nouns and postpositions; the verbal suffixes will be treated in their proper place.

The pronominal suffixes, which are added to nouns and adverbs, are:

Singular.	Plural.
I pers. <span>م</span> me.	<span>اُون</span> ũ or <span>هُون</span> hũ.
II pers. <span>ٺ</span> e.	<span>وَ</span> va.
III pers. <span>سِ</span> se.	<span>نِ</span> ne or <span>نَ</span> na.

The suffix of the I pers. Sing. me corresponds to the Prākṛit Genitive Sing. **मे** my; the Persian suffix is **ـم** am, Paštō me, as in Sindhī.

The suffix of the II pers. Sing. ě has sprung from the Sansk. Genitive Sing. **ते**, thy, t being elided in Sindhī according to Prākṛit rule (see Introd. §. 7). In Persian

final e (tē) has been dropped and t preserved (= at), whereas the Paṣtō has retained the original form of this pronoun, only with transition of the tenuis into the media = ॡ de.

The suffix of the III pers. Sing. se is to be referred to the Prākṛit Genitive **से** (shortened from **अस्य**), literally: hujus. In Persian it has become **شـ**, whereas in Paṣtō s has been changed to h (Zend hē) and then altogether elided = **هي** ē.

The suffix of the I pers. Plur. ũ or hũ accedes to postpositions only, no suffix of the I pers. Plur. being in use with nouns. It is a contraction from the Prāk. Genitive Plur. **अमहो**, the first syllable being dropped in Sindhī. The Persian form is **ما** mā, Paṣtō **مو** mū or **ام** um.

The suffix of the II pers. Plur. ̎ va is derived from the Sansk.-Prāk. Genitive Plur. **वो**; Persian on the other hand **شما** (pointing to the Sansk. Genit. Plur. **युष्माकम्**) but Paṣtō **مو** mū (m = v).

The suffix of the III pers. Plur. ne or na has apparently sprung from an old pronominal base **न** na, which is already in Pāli substituted for **सो**, that; the Prāk. Genit. Plur. would be **णेहिं** (cf. Lassen p. 325; Var. VI, 4), shortened ne, or na from **णान्**.

These suffixes, according to their etymology, supply, when attached to nouns, the place of possessive pronouns; but when joined with postpositions or adverbs, they may stand in lieu of any inflected personal pronoun. The suffix however, which properly belongs to the noun, may also be attached to the verb, as will be explained under the verbal suffixes.



## §. 40.

**I. Pronominal suffixes attached to nouns.**

When a suffix accedes to a noun, its final vowel undergoes in some instances a change. But it is to be noticed, that the suffixes are not used promiscuously with nouns, but for the most part only with those referring to man, far less with those referring to animals or to inanimate objects.

In the Nominative Singular:

- 1) Nouns ending in 'u' undergo no change before the suffixes.
- 2) Nouns ending in  $\bar{o}$  generally shorten the same to 'u'; but  $\bar{o}$  may also keep its place before the suffixes.
- 3) Masc. nouns ending in  $\bar{i}$  change the same for euphony's sake either to *yu* or to *ya*.
- 4) Fem. nouns ending in  $\bar{i}$  change the same either to *ya* or shorten it to 'i'.
- 5) Nouns ending in 'e' (i) remain unaltered before the suffixes.

In the Formative Singular the suffixes accede to the final vowel without any further change, with the exception of nouns ending in  $\bar{o}$ , the Formative Singular of which terminates before suffixes in  $\check{a}$ , and not in  $\bar{e}$ .

In the Nominative Plural a final long vowel is shortened respectively and final nasal *n* dropped before the suffixes; but final  $\bar{i}$  of masc. nouns is changed to *ya*, as in the Nom. Sing.

In the Formative Plural the suffixes accede to the termination *ne* without any further change.

Nouns ending in  $\bar{u}$  ( $\check{u}$ ) and  $\bar{a}$  are hardly ever found with suffixes; of nouns ending in 'a' there are some instances, but they are very rare, and only found in poetry. On the whole the suffixes are for the most part attached

to nouns ending in 'u' and ō, far less to those ending in ī (masc. and fem.) and 'e'.

The way, in which the suffixes are attached to nouns, may best be learnt from the following examples.

1) Nouns ending in u (masc.)

Nom. Sing. نَيْنِ nēnu, eye; Format. نَيْنَ nēna.

*Nominative.*

Sing.	{	I pers. نَيْنُمِ nēnume, my eye.
		II pers. نَيْنِي nēnue, thy eye.
		III pers. نَيْنِسِ nēnuse, his eye.

*Formative.*

Sing.	{	I pers. نَيْنِمِ nēname; نَيْنِهْمِ nēnahime.
		II pers. نَيْنِي nēnae; نَيْنِهْ nēnahe.
		III pers. نَيْنَسِ nēnase; نَيْنِهْنِسِ nēnahīse.

*Nominative.*

Plur.	{	II pers. نَيْنَوِ nēnuva, your eye.
		III pers. نَيْنِ nēnune, their eye.

*Formative.*

Plur.	{	II pers. نَيْنَوِ nēnava; نَيْنِهْنَوِ nēnahīva.
		III pers. نَيْنِنِ nēnane; نَيْنِهْنِ nēnahine.

Nom. Plur. نَيْنَ nēna; Form. نَيْنِنِ nēnane.

*Nominative.*

*Formative.*

Sing.	{	I pers. نَيْنِمِ nēname, my eyes.	نَيْنِنِمِ nēnanime.
		II pers. نَيْنِي nēna-e, thy eyes.	نَيْنِنِي nēnanī.
		III pers. نَيْنَسِ nēnase, his eyes.	نَيْنِنَسِ nēnanise.

	<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Formative.</i>
Plur.	II pers. نَيْنَوِ nēṇava, your eyes.	نَيْنَوِ nēṇaniva.
	III pers. نَيْنِنِ nēṇane, their eyes.	نَيْنِنِ nēṇanine.

In the Formative Sing. there is instead of the suffix me, the form hime also in use, as: نَيْنِهَمِ nēṇahime; and instead of se we find likewise the form hise, as: نَيْنِهَسِ nēṇahise. In the Format. Plur. the suffix of the II pers. ě is generally contracted with the final e of the termination ne to ē (ě) or even ī, or hě is affixed, to avoid a hiatus, as: نَيْنِنِ nēṇanē, نَيْنِنِ nēṇanī or: نَيْنِنِه نēṇanehe.

In poetry final 'u' is frequently lengthened again to ō before the suffixes; but final 'a' may also be likewise lengthened, if required by the metre, as: نَيْنَانَ nēṇāna, instead of نَيْنَنَا nēṇana.

Some nouns of this class, which do not change final 'u' in the Formative Singular, are somewhat irregular in attaching the suffixes. These are: پِي پِي piu, father, بھاء bhāu, brother, ماء māu, mother, دھي dhiu, daughter, نھ nuhu, daughter-in-law.

پِي piu, father.

SINGULAR.

Nomin. and Format.: پِي piu.

Sing.	{	I pers. پِيَمِ piume; پِيَامِ piāme; پِيْنِهَمِ pinhame; پِيْنِهَمِ pinhime, my father.
		II pers. پِيِي پِي_u-e; پِيَاءِ piāe; پِيْنِهِي pinhē, thy father.
		III pers. پِيُسِ piuse; پِيَاسِ piāse; پِيْنِهَسِ pinhase, his father.

Plur.	{	II pers. $\text{پيو}$ piuva; $\text{پياو}$ piāva; $\text{پنھو}$ pinhava,
		your father.
	{	III pers. $\text{پين}$ piuna; $\text{پنھن}$ pinhune, their father.

## PLURAL.

Nomin.  $\text{پير}$  piura; Format.  $\text{پيرن}$  piurane or:  $\text{پين}$  piune.

*Nominative.*

*Formative.*

Sing.	{	I pers. $\text{پيرم}$ piurame,	$\text{پيرنم}$ piuranime.
		my fathers;	$\text{پينم}$ piunime.
		II pers. $\text{پيرِء}$ piura-e, thy fathers;	$\text{پيني}$ piunī.
		III pers. $\text{پيرس}$ piurase, his fathers;	$\text{پينس}$ piunise.

Plur.	{	II pers. $\text{پيرو}$ piurava, your fathers;	$\text{پينو}$ piuniva.
		III pers. $\text{پيرن}$ piurana, their fathers;	$\text{پينن}$ piunine.

$\text{بھاء}$  bhāu, brother.

## SINGULAR.

Nominative and Formative  $\text{بھاء}$  bhāu.

Sing.	{	I pers. $\text{بھائم}$ bhāume; $\text{بھام}$ bhāme; $\text{بھانم}$ bhā-
		name, $\text{بھانم}$ bhāṇime, my brother.
		II pers. $\text{بھاء}$ bhā-e; $\text{بھاني}$ bhāṇē, thy brother.
		III pers. $\text{بھاس}$ bhāse; $\text{بھانس}$ bhāṇuse, his brother.

Plur.	{	II pers. $\text{بھاو}$ bhāuva, $\text{بھانو}$ bhāṇuva, your
		brother.
		III pers. $\text{بھائن}$ bhāuna, their brother.



## PLURAL.

Nomin.: **بَهَائِرُ** bhāura; Format.: **بَهَائِرِنِ** bhāurane or:

*Nominative.* **بَهَائِنِ** bhāune.

*Formative.*

I pers. **بَهَائِرِمِ** bhāurame,  
my brothers.  
etc.

{ **بَهَائِرِنِمِ** bhāuranime.  
**بَهَائِنِمِ** bhāunime.  
etc.

**مَاءُ** māu, mother.

## SINGULAR.

Nominative and Formative: **مَاءُ** māu.

Sing. { I pers. **مَائِمِ** māume; **مَامِ** mām; **مَائِهِمِ** māñhime,  
my mother.  
II pers. **مَاءِ** mae; **مَائِي** māñe, thy mother.  
III pers. **مَائِسِ** māuse; **مَاسِ** mase; **مَائِسِ** māñuse;  
**مَائِسِ** māñise, his mother.

Plur. { II pers. **مَآوِ** māva; **مَائُو** māñuva, your mother.  
III pers. **مَآنِ** māne; **مَائُنِ** māñune, their mother.

## PLURAL.

Nomin.: **مَائِرُ** māura; Format.: **مَائِنِ** māune.

*Nominative.*

*Formative.*

I pers. **مَائِرِمِ** māurame, my mothers;  
etc.

etc.

**دِهِي** dhiu, daughter.

## SINGULAR.

Nomin. and Format. **دِهِي** dhiu (**دِهِيَا** dhia).

Sing. I pers. **دِهِيْمِ** dhiume; **دِهِيَمِ** dhiam; **دِهِيْنِمِ** dhī-  
name; **دِهِيْنِمِ** dhīñime, my daughter.

Sing.	{	II pers. دِهِيَّيْ dhiya-e; دِهِيْنِي dhīne, thy daughter.
		III pers. دِهِيْسِ dhiuse, دِهِيْسِ dhīase; دِهِيْنِسِ dhī-nuse, his daughter.

## PLURAL.

Nomin.: دِهَارُ dhiaru; Format.: دِهِيْنِ dhiune.

*Nominative.*

*Formative.*

I pers.	{	دِهَارُمِ dhiarume, my daughters.	دِهِيْنِمِ dhiunime.
		etc.	etc.

نُهْ nuhu (or: نُهْ), daughter-in-law.

## SINGULAR.

Nominative and Formative: نُهْ nuhu.

Sing.	{	I pers. نُهْمِ nuhume; نُهْمِ nuhame; نُهْنِمِ nuhi-name; نُهْنِمِ nuhinime, my daughter-in-law.
		II pers. نُهْيِ nuhu-e; نُهْيِ nuhē; نُهْنِي nuhinē, thy daughter-in-law.
		III pers. نُهْسِ nuhuse; نُهْسِ nuhase; نُهْنِسِ nuhinise, his daughter-in-law.

Plur.	{	II pers. نُهْوِ nuhuva, your daughter-in-law.
		III pers. نُهْنِ nuhune; نُهْنِ nuhane, their daughter-in-law.

## PLURAL.

Nomin.: نُهَارُ nuharu; Format.: نُهَانِ nuhane.

*Nominative.*

*Formative.*

I pers.	{	نُهَارُمِ nuharume,	نُهْنِمِ nuhunime.
		my daughters-in-law.	etc.

A noun with suffixes may be followed by postpositions; in this case the suffixes are added to the Formative of a noun.

مَآڙُهَن چيُو مَانَسِ ڪهي تہ نُون پَان پُڇِيئَسِ

The people said to his mother: ask him thyself.  
Maj. 42.

اھو پُٽُءُ بَنِ پَوِي جو بھانمِ جو سُر وڌھي

May that thy son fall into the forest (i. e. away with that thy son), who will cut off my brother's head.  
Story of Rāe Diāču p. 1.

اَمَڙ ڪُھِ گھروءُ مُونھان وَڃي سَآئھڙو

O mother, away with thy house (literally: to the well with thy house); away from me goes the little caravan.  
Sh. Hus. II, 7.

جھول نہ جھلي سُنھني سَآئِر سَتَ سَندياسِ

جَنھن اھڙي جَآئي عَاجِرَان سَا مَرُ مَرڪي مَاسِ

پَسِين جي پِئاسِ تہ ڪي عِشَقُ آئِينِ

By no perplexity was Suhinī kept back; in the stream was her devotion;

From which poor (woman) such a one was born, that her mother may well boast:

If thou seest her father, thou mayst also love him a little. Sh. Suh. III, 13.

ماءُ ۽ بھائِرُءُ بَآھِرِ بِيٽھَا آھينِ

Thy mother and thy brothers are standing outside.  
Matth. 12, 47.

مَانَسِ ۽ بھائِرُنِسِ بَآھِرِ بھي سَانَسِ گَالھائِنُ گھريو

His mother and his brothers, standing outside, wished to speak to him. Matth. 12, 46.

وَهَان جَان مَاتِهَ كَرِي وَسَارِي وَيَنَانِ  
تَان وَارِي جِينِي وَجِي هِنْتُون كِنِكْتُو كِينَانِ

When I sit in silence, having forgotten their abuses,  
Then my heart goes like sand, moaning after them.  
Maj. 679, 680.

اَجْ نَهْ كَالِهَاتُون هُونْ ذِيْنَهَاتِي نَجْهَرِي

To-day there is no talk (كَالِهَاءَ) of theirs; they are  
the whole day in the hut. Sh. Mūm. Rēnō V, 12.

## 2) Nouns ending in ō.

Nouns ending in ō do not differ essentially from those in 'u', as regards the annexion of the suffixes; they generally shorten final ō to 'u', but they may also retain the same in the Nom. Sing., which is frequently the case in poëtry. The Formative Sing. always terminates in 'a', not in ē, when followed by suffixes. In the Nomin. Plural final ā may be likewise preserved before suffixes, instead of being shortened to 'a'.

مَتْهَو mathō, head.

SINGULAR.

Nom.: مَتْهَو mathō; Form.: مَتْهِي mathē = مَتْهَ matha.

*Nominative.*

*Formative.*

Sing.	{	I pers. مَتْهُم mathume, my head;	{	مَتْهَم <sup>1)</sup> mathame; مَتْهَم مَتْهَم mathahime.
		II pers. مَتْهِي <sup>2)</sup> mathu-e, thy head;		مَتْهِي matha-e; مَتْهِي mathahe.
		III pers. مَتْهُس mathuse, his head;		مَتْهَس mathase; مَتْهَس مَتْهَس mathahīse.

1) In Sirō the people very commonly substitute 'i' instead of 'a' in the Formative Sing. as: مَتْهَم mathime etc.

2) In poëtry the long vowels may be retained, as: مَتْهَو mathō-e, مَتْهَان mathā-na.



Plur.	{	II pers. مَتَهُوْ your head; مَتَهُوْ	مَتَهَيِّوْ
		mathuva,	mathava; mathahīva.
	{	III pers. مَتَهُنْ their head; مَتَهُنْ	مَتَهَيِّنْ
		mathune,	mathane; mathahane.

## PLURAL.

Nomin.: مَتَهَا mathā; Format.: مَتَهِنْ mathane.

*Nominative.**Formative.*

Sing.	{	I pers. مَتَهَمْ mathame,	مَتَهَيِّمْ mathanime.
		my heads;	
		II pers. مَتَهَيْ matha-e,	{ مَتَهَيِّنِي mathanī;
		thy heads;	مَتَهَيِّنِي mathanihe.
		III pers. مَتَهَسْ mathase,	مَتَهَيِّسْ mathanise.
		his heads.	

Plur.	{	II pers. مَتَهُوْ mathava,	مَتَهَيِّوْ mathaniva.
		your heads.	
		III pers. مَتَهُنْ mathane,	مَتَهَيِّنْ mathanine.
		their heads.	

كَبِيرُ أَنْهَيْنِ كِنْتَهَانَ هَلِينَ كُنْجَاژُو نَالُوْءُ

Who art thou, whence comest thou, what is thy name?  
Maj. 167.

جِي نَظَرُ نَاتَهَ جُو أَتِي اؤْتَارَانَ  
اِهِي اَهَنْجَانَانَ لِيَا بَهْنَنِ لَوَك مِينِ

Where the sight of the Lord is, there are their abodes.

These are their tokens: concealed they wander about in the world. Sh. Rāmak. II, 9.

## 3) Nouns ending in ī (masc.)

Nouns ending in ī (m.) generally change the same to ya, far less to yu, before the accession of the suffixes; in the Formative Sing. ē must always be changed to ya. The same is the case in the Nom. Plur., so that only the context can decide, whether a noun is put in the Nominative or Formative Sing. or in the Nominative Plural.

In poetry a final short vowel may be lengthened before a suffix, as:  $\text{دَهْنِيَّاس}$  dhanyāse, instead of:  $\text{دَهْنِيَس}$  dhanyase.

## SINGULAR.

Nom.:  $\text{دَهْنِي}$  dhanī, master; Form.:  $\text{دَهْنِيَّ}$  dhanyā.

*Nominative.**Formative.*

Sing.	I pers.	$\text{دَهْنِيْم}$ dhanyame,	$\text{دَهْنِيْم}$ dhanyame.
		$\text{دَهْنِيْم}$ dhanyume,	my master.
Sing.	II pers.	$\text{دَهْنِيَّ}$ dhanya-e,	$\text{دَهْنِيَّ}$ dhanya-e.
		$\text{دَهْنِيَّ}$ dhanyu-e,	$\text{دَهْنِيَّ}$ dhanyahe.
		thy master.	
Sing.	III pers.	$\text{دَهْنِيَس}$ dhanyase,	$\text{دَهْنِيَس}$ dhanyase.
		$\text{دَهْنِيَس}$ dhanyuse,	his master.
Plur.	II pers.	$\text{دَهْنِيَو}$ dhanyava,	$\text{دَهْنِيَو}$ dhanyava.
		$\text{دَهْنِيَو}$ dhanyuva,	
		your master.	
Plur.	III pers.	$\text{دَهْنِيَن}$ dhanyane,	$\text{دَهْنِيَن}$ dhanyane,
		$\text{دَهْنِيَن}$ dhanyune,	
		their master.	

## PLURAL.

Nom.: دَهْنِي dhani; Format.: دَهْنِيْن dhanyune.

*Nominative.*

*Formative.*

Sing.	{	I pers. دَهْنِيْم dhanyame, my masters.	{	دَهْنِيْن dhanyunime.
		II pers. دَهْنِيْ dhanya-e, thy masters.		دَهْنِيْنِي dhanyunī.
		III pers. دَهْنِيْس dhanyase, his masters.		دَهْنِيْنِه dhanyunehe.
Plur.	{	II pers. دَهْنِيَو dhanyava, your masters.	{	دَهْنِيْنِيَو dhanyuniva.
		III pers. دَهْنِيْن dhanyane, their masters.		دَهْنِيْنِيْن dhanyunine.

وِیْرُوْتَارَ وُجُوْدَ مِیْنِ پَرِیْمِ جِی پِجَارَ

There is constantly in my body the talk of my friend. Sh. Suh. IV, 7.

دَهْنِيْمِ گَرِ مَهْ دَهَارَ پَاژَو تَنِ پَرِیْنِ کِهَانِ

O my master, do not make apart (thy) quarter from those friends. Sh. Barvō III, 5.

جِدَانِ سَدَهْرُ سَكَهْنِيَاْسِ تِيْدَانِ وَهِي وَهْ سَامُهُونِ

Because her steersman is sturdy, therefore she floats facing the current. Sh. Surāg. III, 6.

## 4) Nouns ending in ī (fem.)

Nouns ending in ī (fem.) either shorten final ī to 'i' before the suffixes or change it to ya; the latter is always the case with adjectives and participles ending in ī. The termination of the Nomin. Plur. ū is shortened to 'u' and the final nasal dropped before the suffixes.

## SINGULAR.

Nom.: بَائِي bāī, lady; Format.: بَائِي bā-ia.

		<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Formative.</i>
Sing.	I pers.	بَائِمِ bāime, بَائِمِ bāyame, my lady.	بَائِمِ bāyame.
	II pers.	بَائِي bāyē, بَائِي baya-e, thy lady.	بَائِي bāya-e.
	III pers.	بَائِسِ bāise, بَائِسِ bāyase, his lady.	بَائِسِ bāyase.
Plur.	II pers.	بَائَوِ bāiva, بَائَوِ bāyava, your lady.	بَائَوِ bāyava.
	III pers.	بَائِنِ bāine, بَائِنِ bāyane, their lady.	بَائِنِ bāyane.

## PLURAL.

Nom.: بَائُونِ bāyūn; Format.: بَائُونِ bāyune.

		<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Formative.</i>
Sing.	I pers.	بَائِمِ bāyume, my ladies.	بَائِنِمِ bāyunime.
	II pers.	بَائِي bāyu-e, thy ladies.	بَائِنِي bāyunī.
	III pers.	بَائِسِ bāyuse, his ladies.	بَائِنِسِ bāyunise.
Plur.	II pers.	بَائَوِ bāyuva, your ladies.	بَائُونِ bāyuniva.
	III pers.	بَائِنِ bāyune, their ladies.	بَائُونِنِ bāyunine.



In poetry final ī is occasionally not changed to ya, but simply to 'a', as:

جِڪَا پُچَندَم سَا

if there is any power of mine, it is that. Sh. Kēḍ. IV, 9.

پُپھي puphī, a father's sister, has, besides the regular forms, also پُپھِنَم puphiname or: پُپھِنِمْ puphinime.

چوڏھين مَآھ چَندَر جِنِي پَر مِين پاڳَرِيَاَس

Like the moon on the fourteenth of the month was his turban in the plain. Sh. Kēḍ. V, 1.

کوڙھي گنھن ڏ پُچھيا اَندَر اَندوھيان

Not by any messenger have they been asked; inside is their grief. Sh. Rāmak. VI, 4.

### 5) Nouns ending in e (fem.)

Nouns ending in ẽ remain either unaltered before suffixes or change final ẽ (i) to ya, as well in the Nominative as in the Formative Singular.

#### SINGULAR.

Nom.: چھوگر چھوکare, girl; Format.: چھوگر.

*Nominative.*

*Formative.*

Sing.	I pers.	چھوگرِم	čhōkarime, thy girl; the same.
		چھوگرِیم	čhōkaryame.
	II pers.	چھوگرِي	čhōkarē, thy girl; the same.
		چھوگرِيِي	čhōkarya-e.
		چھوگرِيھ	čhōkaryahe.
	III pers.	چھوگرِيس	čhōkarise, his girl; the same.
		چھوگرِيسِيس	čhōkaryase.

Plur.	II pers.	چھوکرَوَ	čhōkariva, your girl; the same.
		چھوکرِیَوَ	čhōkaryava.
	III pers.	چھوکرِنَ	čhōkarine, their girl; the same.
		چھوکرِیَنَ	čhōkaryane.

## PLURAL.

Nom.: چھوکرِیُون čhōkaryū; Form.: چھوکرِن čhōkarine.

		<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Formative.</i>
Sing.	I pers.	چھوکرِیُم čhōkaryume, my girls.	چھوکرِنِم čhōkarinime
	II pers.	چھوکرِیَّ čhōkaryu-e, thy girls.	چھوکرِنِ čhōkarinī
	III pers.	چھوکرِیْس čhōkaryuse, his girls.	چھوکرِنِْس čhōkarinise.
Plur.	II pers.	چھوکرِیَوَ čhōkaryuva, your girls.	چھوکرِنِوَ čhōkariniva
	III pers.	چھوکرِیَن čhōkaryune, their girls.	چھوکرِنِْن čhōkarinine.

The substantive noun جوءَ jōe or زوءَ zōe, wife, presents, when joined by suffixes, some irregularities, as:

## SINGULAR.

		<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Formative.</i>
Sing.	I pers.	جَوِّمَ jōime, my wife.	The same.
		جَوِّیَمَ jōyame;	
		جَوْنَمَ jōṇame; جَوْنْهَمَ jōṇhame;	
		جَوْنِیَمَ jōṇime; جَوْنْهِیَمَ jōṇhime;	

*Nominative.**Formative.*

Sing.	II pers.	{ جُوِي jōē, جُوِي jōye, thy wife. جُوِي jōya-e. جُوْنِي jōṇē, جُوْنِي jōnhē.	} The same.
		{ جُوِي jōise, جُوِي jōyase, his wife. جُوْنِي jōṇase; جُوْنِي jōnhase.	
Plur.	II pers.	{ جُوِي jōiva, جُوِي jōyava, your wife. جُوْنِي jōṇava, جُوْنِي jōnhava.	} The same.
		{ جُوِي jōine, جُوِي jōyane, their wife. جُوْنِي jōṇane, جُوْنِي jōnhane.	

## PLURAL.

*Nominative.**Formative.*

I pers.	جُوِي jōyume, my wives. etc.	جُوِي jōyunime. etc.
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جَدِّهِيں هُو عَدَالَتَ جِي گَادِي تِي وِيتھو تَدَّعِيں جُوْنَسِ

چَوَانِي مَوَكِلِيَسِ

When he was seated on the judgement seat, his wife sent him word. Matth. 27, 19.

The other nouns, ending in ū, ā, 'a' are generally not used with suffixes, though occasionally one or another is found with a suffix; in this case final ū is changed to 'u' in the Nominative, and in the Formative to ua, whereas ā and 'a' keep their place before suffixes.

جي ڪا ڄماران<sup>1</sup> سا منجه ڳوند رکڙي

Whatever their lifetime is, it has been spent in sorrow.  
Sh. Rāmāk. III, 4.

§. 41.

## II. PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

attached to Postpositions and Adverbs.

The rules, according to which pronominal suffixes are attached to nouns, are also applicable in reference to postpositions and adverbs. Any pronominal suffix may be joined with a postposition, but with most of them only the suffix of the third person Singular and Plural is in use. It is however quite optional in Sindhī, either to subjoin a pronominal suffix to a postposition, or to put the absolute pronoun before it in the Formative, with or without the Genitive case-sign جي, as: وٽسِ vaṭise, with him, or: هُنَ وَٽِ huna vaṭe.

### 1) The postposition سَندُو sandō.

سَندُو sandō is originally not a postposition, but an adjective, and therefore declinable, as well as جو, the Genitive case-sign, for which it is very frequently substituted (see §. 18). It corresponds to the Panjābī sandā, being (Sansk. part. pres. सन्त = सन्) and signifies therefore: 'belonging to'. It is now used as a regular postposition, chiefly in connexion with suffixes, before such nouns, to which suffixes are not attached, either for the sake of the final vowel, or for perspicuity's sake, or, as in poëtry, for the sake of the metre.

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1) Short 'a' may be lengthened to ā in poëtry for the sake of the rhyme.



## SINGULAR.

Masc. سَندَوْ sandō.

Nom.: سَندَوْ sandō.

Form.: سَندَ sanda.

Sing.	I pers.	سَندُم sandume, my.	سَندَم sandame.
	II pers.	سَندُ sandu-e, thy.	سَندَ sanda-e.
	III pers.	سَندِس sanduse, his.	سَندِس sandase.

Plur.	I pers.	سَندُون sandū, our.	سَندُون sanda-ū.
	II pers.	سَندَوْ sanduva, your.	سَندَوْ sandava.
	III pers.	سَندِن sandune, their.	سَندِن sandane.

## PLURAL.

Nom.: سَندَا sandā.

Form.: سَندَن sandane.

Sing.	I pers.	سَندَم sandame, my.	سَندَنِم sandanime.
	II pers.	سَندَ sanda-e, thy.	سَندَنِي sandanī.
	III pers.	سَندِس sandase, his.	سَندَنِس sandanise.

Plur.	I pers.	سَندَتُون sanda-ū, our.	سَندَنِين sandineū.
	II pers.	سَندَوْ sandava, your.	سَندَنِي sandiniva.
	III pers.	سَندِن sandane, their.	سَندَنِن sandanine.

It has been stated already (see: nouns ending in ō, §. 40, 2) that ō and ā may also be preserved before the suffixes, as: سَندُوم sandōme, سَندَاس sandāse etc.

Fem.: سَنَدِي sandī.

## SINGULAR.

	<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Formative.</i>
Sing.	I pers. سَنَدِيْم sandyame, my.	The same.
	II pers. سَنَدِيَّ sandya-e, thy.	„
	III pers. سَنَدِيْس sandyase, his.	„
Plur.	I pers. سَنَدِيَّوْن sandyaũ, our.	„
	II pers. سَنَدِيَو sandyava, your.	„
	III pers. سَنَدِيْن sandyane, their.	„

## PLURAL.

Sing.	I pers. سَنَدِيْم sandyume, my.	سَنَدِيْنِم sandyunime.
	II pers. سَنَدِيَّي sandyu-e, thy.	سَنَدِيْنِي sandyuni.
	III pers. سَنَدِيْس sandyuse, his.	سَنَدِيْنِيس sandyunise.
Plur.	I pers. (not in use).	(not in use).
	II pers. سَنَدِيَو sandyuva, your.	سَنَدِيْنِو sandyuniva.
	III pers. سَنَدِيْن sandyune, their.	سَنَدِيْنِيْن sandyunine.

The Plural of سَنَدُو is very little in use, سَنَدُو preceding a noun in the Plural generally in the Singular.

سَوِّي سَانِيْهْ مُنْهَنْ جَو سَاچَنْ جِتِ سَنَدُوْمِ

Even that is my native country, where my sweetheart is. Maj. 86.

رَاچُ پَرَتُو رَبَّ كَهِي سُوْمَرَا سَنَدُوْءُ

Thy government, o Sūmarō! has been reconciled to the Lord. Sh. Um. Mārui VI, Epil.

مَا زُھُونَ ذِيْنَدَا مِيْهَنَا چِيْکِي سِيْن سَنَدَاءَ

The people (and) whosoever are thy relatives, will give thee reproaches. Maj. 292.

زَالِيْنَ مَتَّهِيْ بِهٖ جُوْثِيُونُ

مُتَّسِنِ مَتَّهِيْ وَارَ

هَتَّهِيْن سُوْثِيُونُ

مَتَّهِيْن چُوْثِيُونُ

اِهِي سَنَدَن اَجَارَ

The women have on the head two plaits,  
The men have on the heads hair:  
In the hands sticks,  
On the heads plaits:  
These are their habits. Verses of the Māmuīs.

جَنَّتْ سَنَدِيْنَ جُوْءَ فَائِقَ هَلِيَا فِرْدَوْسَ ثِي

The garden (of Eden) is their place; the noble ones have gone to Paradise. Sh. Kēd. IV, 5.

In poetry سَنَدُوْ is now and then used without suffixes, which must then be supplied from the context:

لَدَهَائِيْ لَطِيْفُ چَرِي سَنَدَا ذَانِ ذِسَن

The worthy ones, says Latīf, see his gifts. Sh. Sōr. I, 14.

## 2) Postpositions ending in 'u'.

سَانُ saṇu, with.

SING.

PLUR.

I pers. سَانُمُ sāṇume, with me. | سَانُھُوْ سāṇuhū, with us.

II pers. سَانِيْ sāṇu-e, with thee. | سَانُوْ sāṇuva, with you.

III pers. سَانِسِ sāṇuse, with him. | سَانِنِ sāṇune, with them.

In the same way the suffixes are attached to سِينُ sēnu, with. In the third person Plural we meet often in poetry the form سَيْنَانِ sēnāna or سَيْنَانِ sēnāne, instead of سِينُنِ sēnune.

جَانِ جَانِ سَانِي سَاهُ تَانِ پَارِجِ كُو مَه پُنْهَنِي سَانِ

As long as there is a breath with thee, compare none with Punhū. Sh. Maṣḍ. V, 5.

مُنْهَن جُو سَاهُ وَتُو سَيْنَانِ آيَلِ وَهَانِ كِينِي بَهَنْبُورِ مِينِ

My soul is gone with them, o mother! how shall I sit in Bhambōru? Sh. Hus. XI, Epil.

### 3) Postpositions ending in ě or ē (ē).

کَنِ kaṇe or کَنِ kane, near, with, to.

SING.	PLUR.
I pers. کَنِمِ kaṇime, to me.	کَنِمُونِ kaṇeū, to us.
II pers. کَنِی kaṇē, to thee.	کَنِوِ kaṇiva, to you.
III pers. کَنِسِ kaṇise, to him.	کَنِنِ kaṇine, to them.

About the derivation of کَنِ see §. 16, 4.

Other postpositions of this kind are: گَرِ gāre, to; وَتِ vate, near, with; مَنجِهَ manjhe, in; هِیْتِهَ hēthe, below etc. Before the suffix of the third person Sing. final i (e) is often lengthened to ī, as: وَتِیْسِ vatiṣe, near him, and before the suffix of the third person Plur. to ī, as: مَنجِهِنِ manjhīna, in them.



ایک قصر در لکھ سہسین کس گنکھین

In one palace there are lakhs of doors, in thousands are to it windows. Sh. Kal. I, 23.

جیکڌھین اُن کُنون مارئو تڌھین پُن کھتئو آسھن جو آھي

If we are beaten by them, even then it is our advantage. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 64.

گا جا گالھ گري بجل بُدھاء مون

Whatever be the matter with thee, o Bījalu, let me hear that. Sh. Sōr. II, 17.

گرن مہ گرهچ (وئي کج مہ یدھرو

Do not unbosom thyself to them; weeping do not make it public. Sh. Ripa I, 8.

سندس چکلا وتینس آيا

His disciples came unto him. Matth. 5, 1.

Postpositions and adverbs ending in ē are treated differently; they either retain ē before the suffixes or they shorten it to ě (i); thus the postposition کهي khē, the case-sign of the Dative or Accusative, retains its final ē before the suffixes, as: کھيس khēse, to him (her, it), کھين khēne or کھينا khēna, to them, whereas اُتي utē, upon, shortens final ē to ě (i) as: اُتيس utise, upon him (her, it) or: اُتھيس utehise; اُن utine, upon them or: اُنھين utehine. Others again vary, as: مَتھي mathē, upon (properly the Locative of مَتھو mathō, the head), مَتھي matha-e, upon thee (the Formative of مَتھو), but مَتھيس mathise, upon him (being properly the Locative of مَتھ, the top).

چَوَاسُو چَارِ مَاہِ مَتَّہِي وَسَا مِیْنِہَ

During the rainy season, four months, rains have fallen upon thee. Maj. 646.

مَتَّہِسِ نَاہِ مَلَامُ جِي کِي پُچھِیْن پُچھِ سُو

There is no reproach upon it; if thou wilt ask any thing, ask it. Sh. Khambh. I, 10.

To the postposition مِیْنِ mē (in) the suffixes are attached in the following manner: مِیْنَسِ mēse, in him (her, it) or: مِیْنَسِ maīse (in Sirō); مِیْنُونِ maīnū, in us; مِیْنِ mēne or مِیْنِ mēna (in Sirō: مِیْنِ maina) in them.

#### 4) Postpositions ending in ā, ā̃, āū, ō̃.

Those, which terminate in ā, remain unaltered before a suffix, as: <sup>1)</sup>کِیْنَاءِ kīnā to thee, کِنَاسِ kēnāse, to him, کِیْنَانِ kēnāne, to them. Similarly کِهَانِ khā, from, as: کِهَانَسِ khāse, from him, کِهَانِ khane, from them (the final nasal being dropped before a following dental n); مَتَّهَانِ mathā, from upon (properly the Ablative of مَتَّهَوِ mathō, the head), مَتَّهَانِ mathāe, from upon thee, مَتَّهَانَسِ mathāse, from upon him; پُتَّهَانَسِ puṭhiāse, from behind him, after him (properly the Ablat. of پُتَّهِ puṭhe, the back).

Before the suffix of the third person Plural a euphonic 'i' is occasionally inserted, especially in poetry, as: مَنجَّهَانِیْنِ manjḥāine, instead of: مَنجَّهَانِ manjḥāne, out of them.

Those ending in āū, ā̃u, āu (termination of the Ablat. Sing.) remain likewise unchanged before suffixes, the final

1) This postposition or adverb is never found without suffixes.

nasal only being dropped before them, as: مَتَهَانُسِ mathāuse, from upon it, مَتَهَانُو mathāuva, from upon you; كَهَانُسِ khāuse, from it, كَهَانُنِ khāune, from them.

Those ending in ǝ change it to ă before suffixes, as: پُئَانُسِ puāse, behind him (from پُئُونِ puō).

تَذِهِن مَاءِ پُچھي کھي ھِئي کھڙي لڳي کيناءَ

Then the mother asked Majnō: what (matter) has happened to thee? Maj. 44.

آتن منهن جا انگڙا کهل نہ پوي کينان

My limbs melt, no languor befalls them. Sh. Khā-hōrī, Epil. I.

آئون پاڻ مَتَهَانِي گھوريان اينهين چيائين

I sacrifice myself for thee; thus he spoke. [Maj. 755.

سو سبهوئي حال منجهانين معلوم تهئي

That whole state becomes known out of them. Sh. Kal. I, 17.

تان سو عين جو عين جي مَتَهَانُسِ نُقُطو ڏور ڪرين

Then that, which is yain, becomes ʒain, if thou remove from it the dot. Sh. Kal. I, 21.

هيئي سر سمانو گھوٽ مَتَهَانُو گھوريان

This head is ready; o bridegroom, for you I sacrifice it. Sh. Kēd. IV, 8.

اهڙا ڏينھن ايندا جو گھوٽ ڪھانن ڪھسبو

Such days will come, that the bridegroom will be taken from them. Matth. 9, 15.

## SECTION III.

### THE VERB.

The great deterioration, the modern Indian languages have undergone, is nowhere more apparent, than in their conjugational process. They have lost nearly all the Sanskrit tenses, especially those of the Past, which were too intricate for the conception of the vulgar, and have therefore been compelled to have recourse to compositions, in order to make up for the lost tenses. They differ very greatly as to the method, which they have followed in this respect, every one of them exhibiting some peculiar features, which are not to be met with in the other idioms.

### Chapter XII.

**Formation of the verbal themes, the Imperative and the Participles.**

§. 42.

#### Formation of the verbal themes.

I. We have seen already (§. 7, 2) that the Infinitive of the Sindhī verbs, terminating in *aṇu*, corresponds to the verbal noun of the Sanskrit and Prākṛit. The root of the Sindhī verb is therefore not to be sought in the Infinitive, but in the Imperative, which exhibits the crude form of the verb without an additional increment, except that of the final vowel, which is no part of the verbal root.

Properly speaking there is only one class of verbs in Sindhī, as all verbs, with a slight difference, are inflected alike. There are therefore no different conjugations, as in Sanskrit, but the same rules of inflection apply equally to all verbs.



In some tenses though there is a marked difference between neuter and active verbs, and we may therefore, for practical purposes, divide the Sindhī verbs into neuter and active ones.

1) The neuter or intransitive verb ends in the Infinitive in *aṇu* and in the Imperative in 'u', as:

هَلَنُ hal-aṇu, to go, Imper. هَلْ hal-u, go.

وَرَنُ var-aṇu, to return, „ وَرْ var-u, return.

But in derivative verbs, where the termination of the Infinitive is preceded by *ā*, the Infinitive ends, for euphony's sake, in *iṇu*, as:

كَارَائِنُ kārā-iṇu, to be blackish, Imper. كَارَاءْ kārā-u.

When the verbal root ends in short 'a' or 'i', a euphonic *v* is inserted between it and the increment of the Infinitive, as:

پَوَنُ pa-v-aṇu, to fall, Imper. پَوْ pa-u.

نَوَنُ ni-v-aṇu, to bow, „ نَوْ ni-u.

2) The active or transitive verb ends in the Infinitive likewise in *aṇu* (in Sirō commonly in *iṇu*), and in the Imperative in 'e' (and partly in 'u'), as:

جَهَلَنُ jhal-aṇu, to seize, Imper. جَهَلْ jhal-e.

پَهْرَنُ phur-aṇu, to plunder, „ پَهْرْ phur-e.

But when the increment of the Infinitive is preceded by 'a', *ā* and *ō*, the Infinitive ends, for euphony's sake, in *iṇu*<sup>1</sup>), as:

مَئِنُ ma-iṇu, to measure, Imper. مَيْ ma-e.

گَالِهَائِنُ gālāhā-iṇu, to speak, „ گَالِهَاءْ gālāhā-e.

دِهَوَائِنُ dhō-iṇu, to carry, „ دِهَوَاءْ dhō-e.

---

1) Some Sindhīs, especially the Musalmāns, write and pronounce instead of *āiṇu*: *ā-aṇu* or contracted: *aṇu*.

If a verbal root (active or neuter) end in ī and ū, these vowels are respectively shortened before the increment of the Infinitive, as:

پڻَ pi-anu, to drink, Imper. پي پي pī-u.

ڀونَ pu-anu, to string beads, „ ڀو پو pū-u.

In some instances radical ō is likewise shortened to 'u' in the Infinitive, as:

دھونَ dhu-anu, to wash, Imper. دھو دھو dhō-u.

رونَ ru-anu, to weep, „ رو رو rō.

A number of Sindhī verbs have a different form when used in a neuter or active sense, but it would be wrong to say, that such neuter verbs are changed into an active form; they recur to a different Sanskrit form, from which they are derived and must therefore be considered as independent verbs.

The most common of these are:

*Neuter.*

*Active.*

اُجھامَنَ ujhāmaṇu, to be extinguished. اُجھائِنَ ujhāiṇu.

اُڏامَنَ uḍāmaṇu, to fly . . . . . اُڏائِنَ uḍāiṇu.

بَڄھَنَ bajhaṇu, to be bound . . . . . بَڏھَنَ bandhaṇu.

بُڄھَنَ bujhaṇu, to be heard . . . . . بُڏھَنَ bundhaṇu.

بھڄَنَ bhaṇu, to be broken . . . . . بھڄَنَ bhañāṇu.

بھڄَنَ bhujaṇu, to be fried . . . . . بھڄَنَ bhuñāṇu.

پھڄَنَ phāṇu, to be torn . . . . . پھڄَنَ phāraṇu.

ڄاينَ jāpaṇu, } to be born . . . . . ڄئنَ jāpaṇu.

ڄمنَ jāmaṇu, }

ڇھپَنَ čhupaṇu, to be touched . . . . . ڇھپَنَ čhuhaṇu.

ڇھڄَنَ čhijaṇu, to be plucked . . . . . ڇھڄَنَ čhinaṇu.

*Neuter.**Active.*

دُھوپَیْنُ dhōpaṇu, to be washed . . .	دُھوْنُ dhuaṇu.
دُبَّهَیْنُ ḍubhaṇu, to be milked . . .	دُھَنْ ḍuhaṇu.
دَجَّهَیْنُ ḍajhaṇu, to be envious . . .	دَهَنْ ḍahaṇu.
دَھَرَّایْنُ dhrāpaṇu, to be satiated . . .	دَھَرَّایْنُ (دَھَرَّایْنُ).
	dhra-iṇu
رَجَّهَیْنُ rajhaṇu, to be boiled . . .	رَندَهَنْ randhaṇu.
رَهَّیْنُ rahaṇu, to remain . . .	رَکَّهَنْ rakhaṇu.
سُجَّیْنُ sujaṇu, to be heard . . .	سُنَّیْنُ suṇaṇu.
کُسَّیْنُ kusaṇu, to be killed . . .	کُھَنْ kuhaṇu.
کَھَاچَیْنُ khājaṇu, to be eaten . . .	کَھَائِیْنُ khāiṇu.
کَھَامَیْنُ khamāṇu, to burn . . .	کَھَائِیْنُ khāiṇu.
کَھَاچَیْنُ khajaṇu, to be raised . . .	کَھَنْ khaṇaṇu.
گَسَّیْنُ gasaṇu, to be abraded . . .	گَھَنْ gahaṇu.
لَبَّیْنُ labaṇu, to be reaped . . .	لُنَّیْنُ luṇaṇu.
لَبَّهَیْنُ labhaṇu, to be obtained . . .	لَهَنْ lahaṇu.
لُوسَیْنُ lūsaṇu, to be scorched . . .	لُوهَنْ lūhaṇu.
مَآپَیْنُ māpaṇu, {	to be contained . . . مَائِیْنُ māiṇu.
مَآمَیْنُ mamaṇu, }	
مُسَّیْنُ musaṇu, to have ill luck . . .	مُھَنْ muhaṇu.
وَسَامَیْنُ visāmaṇu, to be extinguished . . .	وَسَائِیْنُ visāiṇu.
وِکَامَیْنُ vikamaṇu, {	to be sold . . . وِکَنَیْنُ vikiṇaṇu.
وِکَیْنُ vikaṇu, }	
وَهَامَیْنُ vehāmaṇu, to be passed . . .	وَهَائِیْنُ vehāiṇu.
هَپَامَیْنُ hapāmaṇu, to be lessened . . .	هَپَائِیْنُ hapāiṇu.
یَبَّهَیْنُ yabhaṇu, to be copulated . . .	یَهَنْ yahaṇu.

II. Almost from every neuter or active verb a Causal may be derived. Those causals, which have sprung from a neuter verb, are, as regards their signification, active, whereas those, which are derived from an active verb, are doubly active.

The Causal is derived by adding to the root of a verb the long vowel ā, to which the increment of the Infinitive accedes as usual; e. g.:

وَرِچَنُ virčanu, v. n., to be tired; causal: وِرْچَائِنُ vir-čā-inu, to cause to be tired or to tire.

دَسَنُ ḍasānu, v. a., to show; causal: دَسَائِنُ ḍasā-inu, to cause to show.

دِهَوْنُ dhōinu, v. a., to carry, causal: دِهَوْنَائِنُ dhō-ā-inu, to cause to carry.

But when the verb ends in radical 'a', euphonic v is inserted between the final root-vowel and the causal increment, as:

مَئِنُ ma-inu, v. a., to measure; causal: مَوَائِنُ ma-v-ā-inu, to cause to measure.

Exceptions to this rule:

a) When a verb ends in radical r, ṛ, ṛh, h, preceded by a short 'a', the causal increment may be inserted in the root itself, coalescing with the short radical 'a' to ā, as:

بَرَنُ baraṇu, v. n., to burn; caus.: بَارَنُ bāraṇu, to kindle.

گَرَنُ gaṛaṇu, v. n., to drop; caus. گَارَنُ gāraṇu, to cause to drop.

پَرَهَنُ paṛhaṇu, v. a., to read; caus.: پَارَهَنُ pāraṇu, to cause to read, to teach.

گَهَنُ gahaṇu, v. n., to work hard; caus.: گَاهَنُ gāhaṇu, to make work hard.



In a number of verbs, the final r (ṛ) of which is preceded by the vowel 'i', ā is inserted before the final radical and 'i' dropped, as:

سُدْهِرَنُ sudhiraṇu, v. n., to be arranged; caus.: سُدْهَارَنُ sudhāraṇu, to arrange.

وِسْرَنُ visiraṇu, v. n., to be forgotten; caus.: وِسَارَنُ vi-sāraṇu, to forget.

كِهِنْدِرَنُ kindiraṇu, v. n., to be spread; caus.: كِهِنْدَارَنُ khindāraṇu, to spread.

اُجِرَنُ ujiraṇu, v. n., to be waste; caus.: اُجَارَنُ ujāraṇu, to lay waste.  
etc. etc.

But the regular mode of forming the causal is also in use, as:

اَرَاِنُ araṇu, v. n., to be caught; caus.: اَرَايِنُ arā-inu, to entangle.

تَارَنُ taraṇu, v. a., to fry; caus.: تَارَايِنُ tarā-inu, to cause to fry.

پَرَهَنُ parhaṇu, v. a., to read; caus.: پَرَهَايِنُ parhā-inu, to cause to read.

سَنَبَهَنُ sambahaṇu, v. n., to be ready; caus.: سَنَبَهَايِنُ sambahā-inu, to get ready.

b) When final r or ṛ of a verbal root be preceded by the short vowels 'i' or 'u', the causal increment ā coalesces with them to ē and ō respectively, as:

پِهْرَنُ phiraṇu, v. n., to turn; caus.: پِهْرَانُ phēraṇu, to cause to turn.

كِهِنْدِرَنُ khindiraṇu, v. n., to be spread; caus.: كِهِنْدِيرَنُ khindēraṇu, to spread (besides كِهِنْدَارَنُ).

وِچھُڑَنُ viçhuraṇu, v. n., to be separated; caus.: وِچھُڑَنُ  
viçhōraṇu, to separate.

Those verbs, in which the root-vowel 'i' coalesces with the causal increment ā to ē, may add, besides the causal increment, ā to the end of the root, without altering the simple causal signification of the verb: as:

پھِرَنُ phiraṇu, v. n., to turn; caus.: پھِرَنُ phēraṇu  
or: پھِرَائِنُ phērā-iṇu.

Some verbs with radical 'u', form the causal in the common way, as:

کُڑَنُ kuraṇu, v. n., to be tired; caus.: کُڑَائِنُ kuṛā-iṇu,  
to tire.

A few verbs change in the causal the final cerebral t̥ (tr) and ḍ to r, as:

بُڏَنُ buḍaṇu, v. n., to be drowned, caus.: بُوڏَنُ bō-  
raṇu, to drown.

ٽُٽَرَنُ ṭuṭraṇu, v. n., to be broken, caus.: ٽُٽُورَنُ ṭrō-  
raṇu, to break.

c) If a verb end in radical 'i' or 'u', r is inserted after the causal increment ā, as:

ڏيَنُ ḍi-aṇu, v. a., to give; caus.: ڏيَئَارَنُ ḍi-ā-r-aṇu, to  
cause to give.

ڇُڻَ ču-aṇu, v. n., to leak; caus.: ڇُڻَآرَنُ ču-ā-r-aṇu,  
to cause to leak.

The same is the case, when final h is preceded by 'i', as:

وِهَنُ veh-aṇu, v. n., to sit; caus.: وِهَارَنُ veh-ā-r-aṇu,  
to cause to sit,

but if final h be preceded by 'u', the common rule holds good, as:

كُهْنُ kuh-aṇu, v. a., to kill; caus.: كُهَّائِنُ kuhā-iṇu, to cause to kill.

On the reverse a euphonic r is inserted before the causal increment in such verbs, the final radical of which ends in ā, as:

گُهَّائِنُ ghā-iṇu, v. a., to wound; caus. گُهَّارائِنُ ghā-r-ā-iṇu; to cause to wound.

There is a number of causal verbs, which cannot be brought under any of the foregoing rules; these are:

اُتَهَّارِنُ uthāraṇu, v. n., to rise; caus.: اُتَهَّارِنُ uthāraṇu, to cause to rise.

دُرِّجَّارِنُ drijaṇu, v. n., to be afraid; caus.: دُرِّجَّارِنُ drē-jāraṇu, to frighten.

سِکِّهَّارِنُ sikhaṇu, v. a., to learn; caus.: سِکِّهَّارِنُ sēkhā-raṇu, to instruct.

سُمِّهَّارِنُ sumhaṇu, v. n., to fall asleep; caus.: سُمِّهَّارِنُ sumhāraṇu, to put to sleep.

وَنِّجَّارِنُ vaṇaṇu, v. n., to be lost; caus.: وَنِّجَّارِنُ viṇāiṇu, to loose.

وَهِّجَّارِنُ vēhejaṇu, v. n., to bathe; caus.: وَهِّجَّارِنُ vē-hejāraṇu, to wash.

III. From most of the causal verbs a second causal may be derived, according to the rules laid down already, the first or simple causal being treated again as a theme by itself.

Simple caus.: وِرَّجَّائِنُ virča-iṇu; double caus.: وِرَّجَّارائِنُ virč-ā-r-ā-iṇu, to cause (another) to weary.

Simple caus.: گَارَّارِنُ gāraṇu; double causal: گَارَّارائِنُ gār-ā-iṇu, to cause to shed (tears).

Simple caus.: **وَجِهَوْرَانُ** viçhōraṇu; double caus.: **وَجِهَوْرَانِ**  
viçhōr-ā-iṇu, to cause to separate.

Simple caus.: **پَهیرَآئِنُ** phēr-ā-iṇu; double caus.: **پَهیرَآئِنِ**  
phēr-ā-r-ā-iṇu, to cause (another) to cause to  
turn.

Simple caus.: **گَهَارَآئِنُ** ghā-r-ā-iṇu; double caus.: **گَهَارَآئِنِ**  
ghā-r-ā-r-ā-iṇu, to cause (another) to cause to  
wound.

*Annotation.* The Prākṛit forms the causal either by adding the increment ē (Sansk. ay) or āvē (Sansk. āpay = ābē = āvē, cf. Varar. VII, 26, 27). In the modern Indian idioms only the latter increment is in use, which has been shortened to ā in Sindhī, Hindūstānī and Bangālī, the syllable vē having been dropped. In Gujārātī the causal is formed by adding the increment āv (and vāḍ, when the verb ends in a vowel); in Panjābī by means of the increment āā. In Marāṭhī āv is generally shortened to av.

The insertion of euphonic r in Sindhī (in Hindūstānī and Panjābī l) has its precedent in the euphonic l, which is inserted in some Sanskrit causal themes.

The double causal is formed in Hindūstānī by inserting v before the simple causal increment ā; the same is the case in Panjābī and Gujārātī.

IV. Almost from every neuter, active or causal verb a Passive may be derived by adding to the verbal root the increment **جَنُ** jaṇu (j-aṇu). A few verbs, chiefly denominatives, are only found in the passive form, as: **اُکَنَدَهِجَنُ** ukandhiṇu, to long for, **اَنگَرَجَنُ** angurī-jāṇu, to be exchanged, **دَمِرَجَنُ** ḍamirjaṇu, to be angry etc. Any neuter verb may take the passive form, without changing its original signification.

The passive of neuter or intransitive verbs is mostly used impersonally (III pers. Sing.), whereas that of active and causal verbs is inflected through all persons.



The passive increment جَنْ jānu is joined to the verbal root, if it end in a consonant, with or without the conjunctive vowel 'i', as euphony may require it; but if the verbal root end in a vowel, the conjunctive vowel 'i' must always be employed, as:

يُورَنُ pūraṇu, v. a., to bury; pass.: يُورَجَنْ pūr-jaṇu, to be buried.

گَهَتَنُ ghaṭaṇu, v. n., to lessen; pass.: گَهَتَجَنْ ghaṭi-jaṇu, to lessen.

وِجَائِنُ viñāinu, v. caus., to loose; pass.: وِجَاجَنْ viñā-i-jaṇu, to be lost.

Those verbs, which end in a radical 'a' and in the Imperative in 'u' (see §. 43), as: چَوَن ča-v-aṇu, Imper. چَو ča-u, to speak, drop before the increment of the passive the euphonic v of the Infinitive, as: چَیَجَنْ ča-i-jaṇu, to be spoken; پَوَن pa-v-aṇu, to fall, Imper. پَو پَو pass. پَیَجَنْ pa-i-jaṇu, to fall.

Those verbs, which shorten their final root-vowel (ī, ū, ō) before the increment of the Infinitive (§. 42, 2), retain their long vowel before the passive termination j-aṇu, as:

پِیَن pi-aṇu, v. a., to drink; Imper. پِی پِی pass. پِیَجَنْ pī-jaṇu, to be drunk.

پُون pu-aṇu, v. a., to string beads; Imper. پُو پُو pass. پُوَجَنْ pū-i-jaṇu, to be strung (as beads).

دِهُون dhu-aṇu, v. a., to wash; Imper. دِهَو دِهَو pass. دِهَوَجَنْ dhō-i-jaṇu, to be washed.

Exceptions to these rules are:

تِهِن thi-aṇu, v. n., to become; Imper. تِهی تِهی pass. تِهَجَنْ thi-jaṇu, to become.

کَرَنُ karaṇu, v. a., to make; Imper. کَر kare (Prec. کِجِ kiḷe); pass. کِجَنُ ki-jaṇu, to be done.

*Annotation.* In Sanskrit the Passive is formed by adding y to the root of the verb; in Prāk. y is dissolved into īa or iḷja, and in the Apabhraṇṣa dialect iḷja or iḷja is employed for the formation of the Passive (Lassen, p. 467). The increment of the Passive is therefore in Sindhī ḷ, joined to the affix of the verbal noun or the Infinitive = ḷ-aṇu. The Sindhī (and to some extent the Panjābī) is the only modern idiom of India, which has preserved a regular passive voice, all its sister languages being compelled to resort to compositions, in order to express a passive voice. The common way to form a passive voice in the kindred idioms is, to compound the past participle passive with the verb jānā, to go, as in Hindūstānī: مَیْنِ مَارَا جَاتَا هُون māī mārā jātā hū, I go being beaten = I am beaten. But the use of the passive voice, if it may be called so, is very limited in the cognate languages, and it is avoided wherever possible, which is greatly facilitated by a great number of verbs having a neuter or passive signification.

### §. 43.

#### The Imperative.

The Imperative represents the root of a Sindhī verb, as stated already, and as the whole conjugational process depends a great deal upon it, its formation must be explained in the first place.

1) The Imperative of neuter and passive verbs always ends in 'u'), as:

مَرَنُ mar-aṇu, to die; Imper.: مَر mar-u.

اچَنُ ač-aṇu, to come; Imper.: اچ ač-u.

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1) The only exception to this rule is:

پَابُوھَنُ pābūhaṇu, v. n., to smile, which has in the Imperative, besides the regular پَابُوھ pābūhu, also: پَابُوھِ pābūhe.

كَثِرَ gaḍ-ij-aṇu, to meet; Imper.: كَثِرْ gaḍ-ij-u.

Those verbs, which insert a euphonic v in the Infinitive, drop it again in the Imperative, as:

نَوَّ na-v-aṇu, v. n., to bow, Imper.: نَوَّ na-u.

If a final vowel has been shortened in the Infinitive, it is restored again in the Imperative, as:

تَهَيَّنْ thi-aṇu, v. n., to become, Imper. تَهَيَّ thī-u.

چَوَّ ču-aṇu, v. n., to leak, Imper. چَوَّ čū-u.

رَوَّ ru-aṇu, v. n., to weep, Imper. رَوَّ rō (= رَوَّ).

Similarly: وَهَنَ veh-aṇu, v. n., to sit down; Imper. وَهَّ vēh-u.

The following verbs form their Imperative both regularly and irregularly:

آجَنَ ač-aṇu, v. n., to come; Imper. آج ač-u and آ آ-u<sup>1</sup>).

وَجَنَ vañ-aṇu, v. n., to go; Imper. وَج vañ-u and وَو va-ū.

2) The Imperative of active and causal verbs ends in 'e', as:

پَالَنَ pal-aṇu, v. a., to foster; Imper. پَال pāle.

گهٔتائِنَ ghaṭā-iṇu, v. caus., to lessen; Imper. گهٔتاءَ ghaṭā-ē.

But there is a considerable number of active verbs, which end in the Imperative in 'u' and not in 'e'; some have both terminations. These are:

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1) From an old root  $\bar{A}$  ā, which is no longer used in Sindhi, but in Hindūstānī (آنا ā-nā).

*Imperative.*

اُپِنَنُ upinaṇu, to sift . . . . .	اُپِنُ upiṇu.
اَكْهَنُ ākhaṇu, to inform . . . . .	{ اَكْهُ ākhu and اَكْهَ ākhe.
اُكْهَنُ ughaṇu, to wipe . . . . .	اُكْهُ ughu.
اَلَنُ alaṇu, to deny . . . . .	اَلُ alu.
بُجْهَنُ būjhaṇu, to understand. . . . .	بُجْهُ būjhu.
بَنْدْهَنُ bandhaṇu, to bind. . . . .	بَنْدْهُ bandhu.
بُنْدْهَنُ bundhaṇu, to hear. . . . .	بُنْدْهُ bundhu.
بْهَنْجَنُ bhaṇaṇu, to break. . . . .	بْهَنْجُ bhaṇu.
بْهَنْجَنُ bhuṇaṇu, to fry. . . . .	بْهَنْجُ bhuṇu.
پُچْهَنُ pučhaṇu, to ask . . . . .	پُچْهُ pučhu.
پُرْجْهَنُ purjhaṇu, to understand . . . . .	پُرْجْهُ purjhu.
پَرُورَنُ parūraṇu, to understand . . . . .	پَرُورُ parūru.
پَرْهَنُ parhaṇu, to read. . . . .	پَرْهُ parhu.
پَسَنُ pasaṇu, to see . . . . .	پَسُ pasu.
پِنَنُ pinaṇu, to beg . . . . .	پِنُ pinu.
پُونُ puṇu, to string (beads). . . . .	پُو پُونُ pūu.
پِهَنُ pihaṇu, {	{ پَهُ pehu.
پِيَهَنُ pīhaṇu, { to grind . . . . .	{ پِيَهُ pīhu.
پِيَنُ piaṇu, to drink. . . . .	پِي پِيَنُ pīu.
جَانَنُ jāṇaṇu, to know . . . . .	جَانُ jāṇu.
جَهَنُ jahāṇu, to copulate . . . . .	جَهُ jahu.
جِهَنِکَنُ jhiṇikaṇu, to scold . . . . .	جِهَنِکُ jhiṇiku.
چْهَنُ čbhaṇu, to prick . . . . .	چْهُ čbhu.



*Imperative.*

چَرَنُ čaraṇu, to graze . . . . .	چَرُ čaru.
چَکھَنُ čakhaṇu, to taste . . . . .	چَکھُ čakhu.
چُگَنُ čuḡaṇu, to peck up food . . . . .	چُگُ čuḡu.
چُگھَنُ čughaṇu, to puncture. . . . .	چُگھُ čughu.
چُمنُ čumaṇu, to kiss . . . . .	چُمُ čumu.
چُنَنُ čunaṇu, to crimple (cloth) . . . . .	چُنُ čuṇu.
چَوَنُ čavaṇu, to speak . . . . .	چَوُ čau.
چُهَنُ čuhaṇu, to soak up . . . . .	چُهُ čuhu.
چِهَنُ čhinaṇu, to pluck . . . . .	چِهُ čhiṇu.
چُهَوَنُ čhuanu, } to touch . . . . .	{ چُهَوُ čhū-u.
چُهَهَنُ čhuhaṇu, }	{ چُهَهُ čhuhu.
دھائِنُ dhāiṇu, to suck . . . . .	دھاءُ dhāu.
دھُنَنُ dhunaṇu, to choose. . . . .	دھُنُ dhunu.
دھَوَنُ dhāvaṇu, to blow (with bellows).	{ دھَوُ dhā-u or دھَنِیَ dhā-e.
دھَوَنُ dhuanu, to wash. . . . .	دھَوُ dhō-u.
ڌَرَنُ ḍaraṇu, to eat up. . . . .	ڌَرُ ḍaru.
ڌِسَنُ ḍisaṇu, to see . . . . .	ڌِسُ ḍisu.
ڌَهَنُ ḍahaṇu, to vex. . . . .	ڌَهُ ḍahu.
ڌُهَنُ ḍuhaṇu, to milk . . . . .	ڌُهُ ḍuhu.
رَکھَنُ rakhaṇu, to keep. . . . .	رَکھُ rakhu.
سِبنُ sibaṇu, to sow. . . . .	سِبُ sibu.
سِکَنُ sikaṇu, to long for . . . . .	سِکُ siku.
سِکھَنُ sikhaṇu, to learn . . . . .	سِکھُ sikhu.
سَلَنُ salaṇu, to divulge . . . . .	سَلُ salu.
سَڄھَنُ samuḷhaṇu, to understand . . . . .	سَڄھُ samuḷhu.

*Imperative.*

سَمْبِهْرُنْ sambhiraṇu, to recollect	سَمْبِهْرُ sambhiru.
سُتَجَانُنْ suṭāṇaṇu, to recognize	سُتَجَانُ suṭāṇu.
سِنِكُنْ sinikaṇu,	} to blow the nose . { سِنِكُ siniku.
سُنِكُنْ sunikaṇu,	
سِنْگَهْنْ singhaṇu,	} to smell . . . { سِنْگُ singhu.
سُنْگَهْنْ sunghaṇu,	
سُنُنْ suṇaṇu, to hear	سُنُ suṇu.
سَهَنْ sahaṇu, to endure	سَهُ sahu.
کَتُنْ kataṇu, to spin	کَتُ katu.
کَدَّهَنْ kaḍhaṇu, to pull out	کَدَّهْ kaḍhu.
کِهَائِنْ khāiṇu, to eat	کِهَاءْ khā-u.
کِهَاتَنْ khaṭaṇu, to earn	کِهَاتُ khaṭu.
کِهَنْ kahaṇu, to say	کِهْ kahu.
کِهَنْ kuhaṇu, to kill	کِهْ kuhu.
کِهَنْ khaṇaṇu, to lift	کِهَنْ khaṇu.
کِهَنْهَنْ khāhaṇn, to scratch	کِهَنْهْ khāhu.
کِهِيْدَنْ khēḍaṇu, to play	کِهِيْدْ khēḍu.
کِهِيَنْ khiaṇu, to eat	کِهِيْ khiu.
گِنْهَنْ ḡinḥaṇu, to take	گِنْهْ ḡinhu.
گِهْرَنْ ḡhuraṇu, to wish	گِهْرُ ḡhuru.
گِهَنْ ḡahaṇu, to rub	گِهْ ḡahu.
گِهَنْ ḡeḥaṇu, to swallow	گِهْ ḡehu.
لَکِهَنْ lakhaṇu, to ascertain	لَکِهْ lakhu.
لِکِهَنْ likhaṇu, to write	لِکِهْ likhu.

*Imperative.*

لِئْبَنُ limbaṇu, to plaster . . . .	لِئْبُ limbu.
لُئْنُ luṇaṇu, to reap . . . . .	لُئْ luṇu.
لَهَنُ lahaṇu, to obtain . . . . .	لَهْ lahu.
لَهَنُ lahaṇaṇu, to have to receive .	لَهَنُ lahaṇu.
مُنْجَنُ munjaṇu, to send . . . . .	مُنْجُ munju.
مَنْجَنُ maṇaṇu, to heed . . . . .	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> { <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">مَنْجُ maṇu</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">مَنْجِ maṇe.</div> </div> </div>
مَنْگَنُ maṇaṇu, to ask . . . . .	مَنْگُ maṇu.
مَنْنُ manaṇu, to shampoo . . . . .	مَنْ manu.
وَتَهَنُ vaṭhaṇu, to take . . . . .	وَتَهْ vaṭhu.
وِجَهَنُ vijaṇu, to throw . . . . .	وِجَهْ vijhu.
وِکِنَنُ vikiṇaṇu, to sell . . . . .	وِکِنُ vikiṇu.
هَنَنُ haṇaṇu, to strike . . . . .	هَنْ haṇu.
يَهَنُ <sup>1)</sup> yahaṇu, to copulate . . . .	يَهْ yahu.

The following active verbs form their Imperative in an irregular way:

دِئَنُ dīaṇu, to give; Imper. دِئِ dē (instead of: دِئِ dīu).

1) Capt. Stack in his *Sindhi Grammar* has adduced the following verbs also as active and ending in the Imperative in 'u':

بَکَنُ bakaṇu, to chatter,	سُنْهَنُ sūhaṇu,	} to suit,
بُهَلَنُ bhulaṇu, to forget,	سُنْهَائِنُ sūhā-iṇu,	
چَنْبُرَنُ čamburaṇu, to stick close to,	وَچُرَنُ vačuraṇu, to stick to,	
جَهَکَنُ jhakaṇu, to prate,	وِسَهَنُ visahaṇu, to trust,	
رُچَنُ ručaṇu, to please,	وَئَنُ vaṇaṇu, to please;	

but all these are properly intransitive verbs and therefore quite regular in their Imperative.

نِيْنُ nianu, to take away; Imper. نِيْ (instead of نِيْ nīu).

Verbs which end in the Imperative Sing. in 'u', form the Plural in ō (or yō, with euphonic y, if the verb end in any other vowel but 'a' and ū), and those, which end in the Imperative Sing. in ě, form their Plural in yō or iō, as:

أُجْ ačū, come,	Plur.	أَجُوْ ač-ō.
دَهْوْ dhō-u, wash,	„	دَهْوِيْوْ dhō-yō.
پَرْ pa-u, fall,	„	پَرِيْوْ pa-ō.
دِيْ dē, give,	„	دِيْوْ dīō.
جَهَلْ jhal-ě, seize,	„	{ جَهَلِيْوْ jhal-yō or جَهَلِيْوْ jhal-iō.

An older form of the II. pers. Plur. is the termination hō, which is also in use, as; جَهَلِيْهْوْ jhal-ihō.

The other persons of the Imperative must be supplied from the Potential.

There is another form of the Imperative, ending in ě<sup>1)</sup>, which is added equally to the root of neuter and active verbs. This form of the Imperative is properly a Precative, implying exhortation, request or prayer, as:

مَوْتُنْ mōṭanu, to return; Imper. مَوْتُ mōṭu; Prec. مَوْتِجْ mōṭ-iĵe, please to return.

وِيْتُنْ vīṭanu, to scatter; Imper. وَيْتِ vīṭ-e; Prec. وَيْتِجْ vīṭ-iĵe, please to scatter.

If a verb end in 'i' or ī, the initial 'i' of iĵe is dropped, as:

1) In poetry iĵe is now and then lengthened to ěĵe, as well in neuter as active verbs, ending in the Imperative in 'u' or 'e', as:  
كَرِيْجْ kar-ěĵe, from كَرْنْ karaṇu, Imper. كَرْ kare. وَانِجْ vañeĵe, from وَانْنْ vaṇanu, to go, Imper. وَنْ vaṇu.



كِهْنُ khiaṇu, v. a., to eat, Imper. كِهْ khi-u; Prec. كِهْج khi-je.

تِهْنُ thiaṇu, v. n., to become; Imper. تِهْ thī-u; Prec. تِهْج thī-je or: تِهْج thi-je.

Quite irregular is كَرْنُ karaṇu, to do, in the Precative, as:

كَرْنُ karaṇu, Imper. كَر kare, Prec. كِج ki-je or: كِج ka-je.

Neuter or such active verbs, as end in the Imperative in 'u', take frequently, especially in poëtry, the termination iju instead of je, as:

سُنْ sunaṇu, to hear; Imper. سُنْ sunu; Prec. سُنْج sun-iju.

This termination is also now and then found in active verbs, ending in the Imperative in 'e', as:

بِهَانِنُ bhā-iṇu, to think; Imper. بِهَانِ bhā-e; Prec. بِهَانِج bhā-iju.

The Plural of the Precative ends in ijō (or ējō, as the case may be), as:

پُورِج pūr-ije (پُورِج pūr-ēje), shut up; Plur. پُورِجُو pūr-ijō (پُورِجُو pūr-ējō).

Instead of ijō (ējō) the terminations ijā, ijāe (ijā-e), ijāhu (ijāu) ijāha are also in use, especially in a honorific sense, and are therefore also referred to a subject in the Nominative, as:

وَرِج var-iju, return; Plur. وَرِجَا var-ijā.

وَنِج vañ-iju, go; „ وَنِجَا vañ-ijā-e.

سُنْج sun-iju, hear; „ سُنْجَاهْ sun-ijāha.

پَرِهْج parh-iju, read; „ پَرِهْجَا parh-ējā-u.

*Annotation.* In Prākṛit the different (10) conjugations of the Sanskrit have already been discarded and only the first of them is in common use. The II pers. Sing. of the Imperative ends in Prākṛit in 'a', which in Sindhī has been changed to 'u' and 'e' respectively; the II pers. Plur. ends in ha (Sansk. ध dha), and in Sindhī in ō, h being commonly dropped. — In the cognate idioms the final vowel of the II pers. Sing. of the Imperative has been dropped altogether; in the Plural the Imperative ends in ō, as in Sindhī, with the exception of the Marāṭhī, the Plural Imperative of which ends in ā, and the Bangālī, the Plural Imperative of which is identical with the Singular.

The Sindhī Precative is to be referred to the Prākṛit increment ija or ijja, which is inserted between the root and the inflexional terminations in the Present, the definite Future and the Imperative (Varar. VII, 21). Lassen's conjecture (p. 357), that this increment has sprung from the Sanskrit Precative, is borne out by the modern idioms. — The Guṣarātī forms the Precative in the same way as the Sindhī by adding to the verbal root the increment ajē (Plur. ajō). — In Hindūstānī iyē is joined to the root of the verb for the III pers. Sing. (generally with āp etc.), it being considered more respectful to address a person in the III pers. Sing.; and iyō for the II or III pers. Plur.; jīē is only used, when the root ends in ī or ō. — In Panjābī the increment ī is added to the root for the II pers. Sing., and īō for the II pers. Plur. Similarly iō is joined to the root in Bangālī, as well for the II. pers. Sing. as Plur.

#### §. 44.

#### The participle present.

From the Imperative or the verbal root the Participle present is derived in the following way:

1) Neuter verbs ending in the Imperative in 'u', add to the root the affix andō (see §. 8, 11), as:

هَلَنُ halaṇu, to go; Imper. هَلْ hal-u; Part. pres. هَلَنَدُو hal-andō.

The same is the case with active verbs, the Imperative of which ends in 'u', as:

هَنْنُ haṇaṇu, to strike; Imper. هَنْ haṇu; Part. pres.  
هَنْدُو haṇ-andō.

Some of these however use also the other form in īndō, as:

سُنُّ sunaṇu, to hear; Imper. سُنْ sunu; Part. pers.  
سُنْدُو sunandō or: سُنِّندُو sunīndō.

Those verbs, which end in radical ā, and in the Imper. in 'u', form, for euphony's sake, their Participle present in īndō, and not in andō, as:

كِهَائِنُ khā-iṇu, v. a., to eat; Imper. كِهَاءُ khā-u; Part.  
pres. كِهَائِنْدُو khā-īndō.

بُدَّهَائِنُ budhā-iṇu, v. n., to become old; Imper. بُدَّهَاءُ  
budhā-u; Part. pres. بُدَّهَائِنْدُو budhā-īndō.

Those verbs, which shorten their final vowel in the Infinitive or insert a euphonic v (§. 42, 1. 2), do the same before the affix of the Participle present, as:

پَوَنُ pa-v-aṇu, to fall; Imper. پَوُ pa-u; Part. pres.  
پَوْنْدُو pa-v-andō.

پِئِنُ pi-aṇu, to drink; Imper. پِئِي pī-u; Part. pres.  
پِئِنْدُو pi-andō.

دِهَوَنُ dhu-aṇu, to wash; Imper. دِهَوُ dhō-u; Part.  
pres. دِهَوْنْدُو dhu-andō.

In some verbs, with euphonic v inserted, a contraction takes place, as:

چَوَنُ ča-v-aṇu, to say; Imper. چَوُ ča-u; Part. pres.  
چَوْنْدُو ča-v-andō or: چُونْدُو čūndō.

هُوَنُ hu-aṇu, to be; Imper. هَوُ hō-u; Part. pres. هُونْدُو  
hūndō (instead of هَنْدُو hu-andō).

A similar contraction takes place in:

كِهِنُّ khi-aṇu, to eat; Imper. كِهِي khi-u; Part. pres. كِهِينْدُو khīndō.

دِيْنُّ dī-aṇu, to give; Imper. دِي dē; Part. pres. دِيْنْدُو dīndō.

نِيْنُّ nī-aṇu, to take away; Imper. نِي nē; Part. pres. نِيْنْدُو nīndō.

The following verbs form their Participle present in an irregular way:

اچِنُّ ač-aṇu, to come; Imper. اچ ač-u; Part. pres. اچِنْدُو ačindō.

وَنجِنُّ vaṇaṇu, to go; Imper. وَنَج vaṇu; Part. pres. وِنْدُو vēndō or وِينْدُو vīndō.

2) Active and causal verbs form the Participle present by adding the affix īndō to the root, as:

بِهَرِنُّ bhar-aṇu, v. a., to fill; Imper. بَهَر bhar-e; Part. pres. بَهَرِيْنْدُو bhar-īndō.

گَنْدَهَائِنُّ gāṇdhā-iṇu, to cause to connect; Imper. گَنْدَهَاء gāṇdhā-e; Part. pres. گَنْدَهَائِيْنْدُو gāṇdhā-īndō.

The verb كَرِنُّ karaṇu, to do, forms its Part. pres. both regularly and irregularly, كَرِيْنْدُو kar-īndō or: كَنْدُو kandō, كِيْنْدُو kindō.

3) The participle present of the Passive voice is formed by adding the affix ibō to the root of the passive theme (cf. §. 8, 13), as:

پَسِنُّ pasaṇu, v. a., to see; pass. پَسِيْجَنُّ pas-iṇaṇu; Part. pres. پَسِيْبُو pas-ibō.

چَوْنُ ča-v-aṇu, v. a., to say; pass. چِيْجَنُّ ča-iṇaṇu; Part. pres. چِيْبُو ča-ibō.



دھوَنُ dhu-aṇu, v. a., to wash; pass. دھوئَجَنُ dhō-iṇaṇu;

Part. pres. دھوئِبُو dhō-ibō.

پيَنُ pi-aṇu, v. a., to drink; pass. پيَجَنُ pī-jaṇu; Part.

pres. پيِبُو pī-bō.

تھيَنُ thi-aṇu, v. n., to become; pass. تھيَجَنُ thi-jaṇu;

Part. pres. تھيَبُو thi-bō.

کَرَنُ karaṇu, v. a., to do; pass. کيَجَنُ ki-jaṇu; Part.

pres. کيِبُو ki-bō (also: کَبُو ka-bō).

The Participle present is also used in the sense of a Future, as will be seen under the future tense.

### §. 45.

#### The Participle past.

From all Sindhī verbs, be they neuter, active (causal) or passive, a past participle may be derived by adding the affix iō or yō (the latter always, when the root ends in a vowel) to the root of the verb (see §. 8, 14). The past participle of neuter verbs implies simply a praeterite sense, whereas that of active (causal) verbs always denotes a praeterite passive signification.

جَاگَنُ jāgaṇu, v. n., to be awake; p. p. جَاگِئُو jāg-iō,

having been awake.

کھاٹَنُ khaṭaṇu, v. a., to gain; p. p. کھاٹِئُو khaṭ-yō,

having been gained.

پَرَبھائِنُ parbhāiṇu, v. caus., to quiet; p. p. پَرَبھايُو parbhāyō,

having been quieted.

پَرکھيَجَنُ parkhiṇaṇu, v. p., to be tested; p. p. پَرکھيَئُو parkh-iō,

having been tested.

Those verbs, which insert euphonic v in the Infinitive, drop it again before the affix of the past participle, as:

چَوَنُ ča-v-aṇu, to say; p. p. چَيَوُ ča-yō.

نَوَنُ na-v-aṇu, to bow; p. p. نَيَوُ na-yō.

If a verb end in 'i' or ī, the initial 'i' of the affix iō is dropped in the past participle; the same is commonly the case, when the root ends in one of the Palatals č, čh, ĵ, ĵh.

نِسَنُ ni-aṇu, to take away; p. p. نِئَوُ ni-ō.

تِهِنُ thi-aṇu, to become; p. p. تِهَيَوُ thi-ō.

جِنُ ĵi-aṇu, to live; p. p. جِيئَوُ ĵi-ō.

کُچَهَنُ kučhaṇu, to speak; p. p. کُچَهَيَوُ kučh-ō.

سَوَجَهَنُ sōĵhaṇu, to investigate; p. p. سَوَجَهَيَوُ sōĵhō.

If final ō and ī has been shortened in the Infinitive, it is restored again (with a few exceptions) in the past participles, as:

دُھَوَنُ dhu-aṇu, to wash (Imper. دُھَوُ dhō-u); p. p. دُھَوِيَوُ dhō-yō.

جِنُ ĵi-aṇu, to live (Imper. جِيئُ ĵi-u); p. p. جِيئَوُ ĵi-ō.

About the compound affixes ya-lu or ia-lu, ya-rō (ia-rō), which are attached to the past participle, in order to impart to it more the nature of an adjective, compare §. 9, 22.

A considerable number of verbs form their past participle in an irregular way, that is to say, they have retained the old Sanskrit-Prākṛit form of the past participle, modified only according to the laws of transmutation of letters, as current in Prākṛit and Sindhī. We subjoin here an alphabetical list of them.

اُبھَامَنُ ubhāmaṇu, v. n., to boil up; p. p. اُبھَانَوُ ubhānō.

اُبھَنُ ubahaṇu, v. n., to stand; p. p. اُبَيْتھَوُ ubīṭhō.

اُتَنُ utaṇu, v. a., to say; p. p. اُتَوُ utō.

- أَجَنْ v. n., to be woven, } p. p. اُنْمُو unīō.  
 اُنْن v. a., to weave, }  
 اُجْهَامَنْ ujhāmaṇu, to be extinguished; p. p. اُجْهَانُو ujhānō.  
 اُجَنْ v. n., aḥaṇu, to come; p. p. اَيُو āyō.  
 اُذَامَنْ v. n., uḍāmaṇu, to fly; p. p. اُذَانُو uḍānō.  
 اُكْرَنْ v. a., ukaraṇu, to engrave; p. p. اُكْرِيُو ukaryō or:  
 اُكْهَتُو ukhatō.  
 اُكْهَنْ v. a., ughaṇu, to wipe out; p. p. اُكْهَتُو ughaṭhō.  
 اَلَنْ alaṇu, v. a., to deny; p. p. اَلْتُو altō.  
 اَلْهَنْ ulahaṇu, v. n., to descend; p. p. اَلْتَهُو ulathō.  
 اَنْن ānaṇu, v. a., to bring; p. p. اَنْدُو āndō.  
 اُجْهَنْ bājhaṇu, v. n., to be bound; } p. p. اُجْهُو bājhō or  
 اُبْدَهَنْ bandhaṇu, v. a., to bind; } اُبْدَهُو badhō.  
 اُجْهَنْ bujhaṇu, v. n., to be heard; } p. p. اُبْدَهُو budhō.  
 اُبْدَهَنْ bundhaṇu, v. a., to hear; }  
 اُبْدَنْ buḍaṇu, v. n., to be drowned; p. p. اُبْدُو buḍō.  
 اُبْهَجَنْ bhajaṇu, v. n., to run away; }  
 to be broken; } p. p. اُبْهَكُو bhaḡō.  
 اُبْهَجَنْ bhañaṇu, v. a., to break; }  
 اُبْهَجَنْ bhijaṇu, v. n., to get wet; p. p. اُبْهِنُو bhiṇō.  
 اُبْهَجَنْ bhujaṇu, v. n., to be fried; } p. p. اُبْهَكُو bhuḡō.  
 اُبْهَجَنْ bhunaṇu, v. a., to fry; }  
 اُبْهَجَنْ bhucaṇu, v. n., to be digested; p. p. اُبْهَتُو bhutō.  
 اُبْهَنْ bhunaṇu, v. n., to wander about; p. p. اُبْهَنُو bhunō.  
 اُبْهَنْ bihaṇu, v. n., }  
 اُبْهَنْ bihaṇu, v. n., } to stand up; p. p. اُبْهَتُو bithō.  
 اُپَانْ pāiṇu, v. a., to get; p. p. اُپَاتُو pātō.

پُجَنُ pujaṇu, v. n., to be finished; p. p. { پُنُو punō,  
پُجَتُو pujitō.

پَچَنُ pačanu, v. n., to be cooked; p. p. پَکُو pakō.

پُرْجَهَنُ purjhaṇu, v. a., to understand, p. p. پُرْدَهَو purdhō.

پَرَچَنُ parčanu, v. n., to be reconciled; p. p. { پَرْتَو partō,  
پَرَچَو parčō.

پَرَنَنُ parnanu, v. a., to entrust, p. p. پَرْتَو partō.

پَوَنُ pavanu, v. n., to fall; p. p. پِئُو piō.

پُونُ puanu, v. a., to string (as beads); p. p. پُوتُو pūtō.

پَهَاتَنُ phāṭanu, v. a., to tear; p. p. پَهَاتَو phātō.

پَهَاسَنُ phāsaṇu, v. n., to be caught; p. p. پَهَاتَهَو phāthō.

پَهِٔتَنُ phiṭanu, v. n., to be injured; p. p. پَهِٔتَو phiṭō.

پَهَچَنُ pahučanu, v. n., to arrive; p. p. پَهَتُو pahutō.

پَهَسَنُ phasaṇu, v. n., to be caught; p. p. پَهَتَهَو phathō.

پَهِسَنُ phisaṇu, v. n., to burst; p. p. پَهَتَهَو phithō.

پَهَنُ pehanu, {  
پَهِنُ pēhanu, } v. n., to enter; p. p. پَهِتَهَو pēthō.

پِچَنُ pičanu, v. n., to be credited; p. p. پِئَتُو pītō.

پِيسَنُ piṣaṇu, v. a., to grind; p. p. پِئَتَهَو pīthō.

پِئَنُ pianu, v. a., to drink; p. p. پِئَتُو pītō.

پِیَهَنُ pihaṇu, v. a., to grind; p. p. پِئَتَهَو pīthō.

تَپَنُ tapanu, v. n., to be warm; p. p. تَتَو tatō.

تُسَنُ <sup>†</sup>tusaṇu, v. n., to be gratified; p. p. { تَتَهَو tuṭhō,  
تَتَهَو tuṭhō.

تَهَكَنُ thakanu, v. n., to be weary; p. p. تَهَكُو thakō.



- تَرَاهَنُ trāhaṇu, v. caus., to frighten; { p. p. تَرَاتْهُو trāṭhō.  
 تَرَهَنُ trahaṇu, v. n., to be frightened; } p. p. تَرَتْهُو trāṭhō.  
 جَايَنُ jāpaṇu, v. n., to be born; { p. p. جَايَو جَا-و jā-ō,  
 جَانُنُ jānaṇu, v. a., to bring forth; } جَايَو or جَانِيَو jāniō.  
 جَانَنُ jānaṇu, v. a., to know; p. p. جَاتَو jātō.  
 جَبَهَنُ jabhaṇu, v. n., to be copulated; { p. p. جَدَهَو jadhō.  
 جَهَنُ jahaṇu, v. a., to copulate; }  
 جُنْبَنُ jumbaṇu, v. n., to be deeply engaged; p. p. جُتَو jutō  
 or جُنِيَتَو jumbiō.  
 جَهْپَامَنُ jhapāmaṇu, v. n., to decrease; p. p. جَهْپَانَو jhapānō.  
 جَهْلَنُ jhalāṇu, v. a., to seize; p. p. { جَهْلَتَو jhaltō  
 جَهْلِيَتَو jhaliō.  
 چُڪَنُ čukaṇu, v. n., to be finished; p. p. چُڪَو čukō.  
 چُهَنُ čupaṇu, v. n., to be touched; { p. p. چُهَتَو čutō.  
 چُهَنُ čuhaṇu, v. a., to touch; }  
 چُهَتَنُ čuṭaṇu, v. n., to get loose; p. p. چُهَتَو čuṭō.  
 چِهَجَنُ čhijaṇu, v. n., to break; { p. p. چِهِنَو čhinō.  
 چِهَنُ čhinaṇu, v. a., to break off; }  
 چُهَنُ čuhaṇu, v. a., to soak up; p. p. چُتْهُو čuṭhō.  
 دُهَنُ dhuṇaṇu, v. a., to choose; p. p. دُهَتَو dhuō.  
 دُبَهَنُ ḍubhaṇu, v. n., to be milked; { p. p. دُدَهَو ḍudhō.  
 دُهَنُ ḍuhaṇu, v. a., to milk; }  
 دُرِجَنُ drijaṇu, v. n., to be afraid; p. p. دُرِنَو drinō.  
 دَرَهَنُ drahaṇu, v. n., to tumble down; { p. p. دَرَتْهُو draṭhō.  
 دَرَاهَنُ drāhaṇu, v. caus., to demolish; } p. p. دَرَاتْهُو drāṭhō.  
 دِسَنُ ḍisaṇu, v. a., to see; p. p. دِثْهُو ḍiṭhō.

دِهْرَآپَنُ dhrāpaṇu, v. n., to be satiated; } p. p. دِهْرَآوُ dhrāō.  
 دِهْرَآيَنُ dhrāiṇu, v. a., to satiate; }

دَہَانُ ḍahaṇu, v. a., to torment; p. p. دَدَہُو dādho.

دِآنُ dīaṇu, v. a., to give; p. p. دِآنُو dīno.

رِجَنُ riḡaṇu, v. n., to be watered; p. p. رِدُو ridō  
 رِجِئُو rijīō.

رَاجَہَنُ rajhaṇu, v. n., to be boiled; } p. p. رَدَہُو radhō.  
 رَندَہَنُ randhaṇu, v. a., to cook; }

رُجَہَنُ ruḡhaṇu, v. n., to be busy; p. p. رُدَہُو rudhō.

رَآچَنُ račaṇu, v. n., to be immersed; p. p. رَاتُو ratō.

رُسَنُ rusaṇu, v. n., to be sulky; p. p. رُتْہُو ruṭhō.

رُنبَہَنُ rumbhaṇu, { v. n., to be engaged; p. p. رُدَہُو rudhō  
 رُبَہَنُ rubhaṇu, { or رُنبِہِئُو rumbhiō.

رُؤَنُ ruaṇu, v. n., to weep; p. p. رُنُو runō.

رِجَہَنُ riḡhaṇu, v. n., to be pleased; p. p. رِیدَہُو rīdhō.

سَامَآيِجَنُ sāmāiḡaṇu, v. n., to arrive at the years of dis-  
 cretion; p. p. سَامَآنُو sāmāṇō or: سَامَآيُو sāmāyō.

سُجَنُ suḡaṇu, v. n., to be swollen; p. p. سُونُو sūṇō.

سُجَنُ suḡaṇu, v. n., to be heard; } p. p. سُو سُو suō  
 سُنَنُ suṇaṇu, v. a., to hear; } سُنِئُو suṇiō.

سِجَہَنُ sijhaṇu, v. n., to be seethed; p. p. سِدَہُو sidhō.

سُکَنُ sukaṇu, v. n., to be dry; p. p. سُکُو sukō.

سَلَنُ salaṇu, v. a., to divulge; p. p. سَلَتُو salto  
 سَلِئُو salīō.

سَمَآيِجَنُ samāiḡaṇu, v. n., to be contained; p. p. سَمَآنُو  
 samāṇō.

سَمَجَّهْنُ samujhaṇu, v. a., to understand; p. p. سَمْتُو samutō or سَمَجَّهْو samujhō.

سُمَهْنُ sumahaṇu, v. n., to go to sleep; p. p. سَتُو sutō or سُمَهْتُو sumhiō.

سَنَبِهْرَنْ sambhiraṇu, v. n., to be prepared; p. p. سَنَبُهُرَّو sambhūrō, سَنَبُهُونُو sambhūnō or: سَنَبِهْرَتُو sambhiriō.

كَرَنْ karaṇu, v. a., to do; p. p. كَتُو kiō, كَيُو kayō; كَيْتُو kitō.

كُومَاتَجَنْ kūmāṭijaṇu, { v. p., to wither; p. p. كُومَانُو kū-  
كُومَائَجَنْ kūmāijaṇu, { mānō or كُومَايُو kūmāyō.

كَهَامَنْ khāmaṇu, v. n., to be burnt; p. p. كَهَانُو khānō.

كَهَپَنْ khapaṇu, v. n., to be wearied; p. p. كَهَتُو khatō or كَهَپَتُو khapiō.

كَهَپَنْ khupaṇu, v. n., to be fixed; p. p. كَهَتُو khutō or كَهَپَتُو khupiō.

كَهَسَنْ khisaṇu, v. n., to be reduced; p. p. كَهْتَهْو khithō.

كَهَسَنْ khusaṇu, v. n., to be plucked out; p. p. كَهْتَهْو khuthō or كَهْسَتُو khusiō.

كُهَنْ kuhanu, v. a., to kill; { p. p. كُتَهْو kuṭhō.  
كُسنْ kusaṇu, v. n., to be killed; }

كَهَنْنْ khaṇaṇu, v. a., to lift up; p. p. كَهْنِيُو khāyō or كَهَنْتُو khaniō.

كُهَنْنْ khuhaṇu, v. n., to be tired; p. p. كَهْتَهْو khuthō.

كَپَنْ gapaṇu, v. n., to stick (in mud); p. p. كَتُو gatō.

كَتَنْنْ gutaṇu, v. a., to plait together; p. p. كُتُو gutō.

كَسَنْ gasaṇu, v. n., to abrade; {  
كَهَنْ gahaṇu, v. a., to rub; } p. p. كَتَهْو gaṭhō.

گُسنُ gusaṇu, v. n., to fail; p. p. { گُتهو guthō,  
گُسيئو gusiō.

لَايْنُ lainu, v. a., to apply; p. p. لَاتو lātō or لَايو lāyo.

لَاهْنُ lāhaṇu, v. caus., to cause to descend; p. p. لَانِهَو lāthō.

لَبَهْنُ labhaṇu, v. n., to be obtained; } p. p. لَدِهَو ladhō.  
لَاهْنُ lahaṇu, v. a., to obtain;

لِيَكْنُ likaṇu, v. n., to be hidden; p. p. لِيَكُو likō or لِيَكِيئو likiō.

لِنْبَنُ limbaṇu, v. a., to plaster; p. p. { لِنَتو litō,  
لِنْبِيئو limbiō.

لُوسَنُ lūsaṇu, v. n., to be scorched; } p. p. لُوتِهَو lūthō.  
لُوهْنُ lūhaṇu, v. a., to scorch;

مَچَنُ maçaṇu, v. n., to fatten; p. p. مَتو matō.

مُسنُ musaṇu, v. n., to be unlucky; } p. p. مُتِهَو muṭhō.  
مُهْنُ muhaṇu, v. a., to cause loss;

مُنْجَهْنُ munjhaṇu, v. n., to be perplexed; p. p. مُوَزِهَو murhō.

وَتَهْنُ vaṭhaṇu, v. a., to take; p. p. وَرَتو vartō, وَرَدو vardō, وَتِهَتو vaṭhitō.

وِجَهْنُ vijhaṇu, v. a., to throw; p. p. وِدِهَو vidhō.

وِرْچَنُ virçaṇu, v. n., to be wearied; p. p. وِرَتو virtō.

وِسَامَنُ visāmaṇu, v. n., to be extinguished; p. p. وِسَانو visānō.

وَسَنُ vasaṇu, v. n., to fall (as rain), p. p. وَتِهَو vaṭhō,  
اُتِهَو uthō, وُتِهَو vuṭhō.

وِکَامَنُ vikāmaṇu, v. n., to be sold; p. p. وِکَانو vikānō.

وِکِنَنُ vikiṇaṇu, v. a., to sell; p. p. وِکِيئو vikiō.



وَنَجَنُ vananu, v. n., to go; p. p. وَتَوُ viō.

وَنَهَجَنُ vēhejanu, v. p., to bathe; p. p. وَهَتَوُ vehetō.

وَهَنُ vehanu, v. n., to sit; p. p. وَيَتَهُ vēthō.

هَيَّامَنُ hapāmanu, v. n., to lessen; p. p. هَيَّانَوُ hapānō.

يَبْهَنُ yabhanu, v. n., to be copulated; } p. p. يَدْهَوُ yadhō.

يَهَنُ yahanu, v. a., to copulate;

### §. 46.

#### The participle of the Future passive or the Gerundive<sup>1)</sup>.

The participle of the Future passive or the Gerundive is formed by adding to the verbal root the affix inō (or anō, if the verb end in 'i' (ī) and optionally inō and anō, if the verb end in 'u' (ō)). The Gerundive can only be derived from active verbs; neuter verbs form also a similar participial noun by means of the affix inō, but it is not to be confounded with the Gerundive; see §. 9, 12.

The final vowel of a verbal root undergoes the same changes before the affix of the Gerundive, as before the affix of the Infinitive (§. 42), so that for practical purposes the rule may thus be given, that the termination of the Infinitive anu is simply changed to anō (inō), in order to form the participle of the Future passive. About the derivation of the affix inō see §. 8, 12.

وَجَهَنُ vijhanu, v. a., to throw; Gerund. وَجْهِنَوُ vījhinō,  
what is to be thrown.

دِيَنُ dīanu, v. a., to give; Gerund. دِيَنَوُ dīanō, what  
is to be given.

1) A kind of participle of the Future active is formed by attaching the affix hāru to the Infinitive, as: هَلَنْهَارُ halana-hāru, one who is about to go; see §. 9, 33.

دُھُونُ dhuaṇu, v. a., to wash; Gerund. دُھُونُو dhuaṇō  
or دُھِيْنُو dhuinō, what is to be washed.

کھَايْنُ khāinu, v. a., to eat; Gerund. کھَايْنُو khāinō,  
what is to be eaten.

§. 47.

**Indeclinable past participles.**

The Sindhī uses different past conjunctive or indeclinable participles.

1) The form most in use is that ending in ī (ō) or ē.

a) Neuter or such active verbs, as terminate in the Imperative in 'u', form the past conjunctive participle by joining to the verbal root the affix ī, as:

وَرَنُ var-aṇu, v. n., to return; past part. conj. وَرِي var-ī, having returned.

سُنَنُ suṇaṇu, v. a., to hear; p. part. conj. سُنِي suṇ-ī, having heard.

Those verbs, which end in a radical ī, coalesce with the affix of the past part. conj. to ī, as:

تِهِيَنُ thiaṇu, to become; Imper. تِهِيئي thīu; p. p. conj. تِهِي thī, having become.

Those verbs, which end in ū, shorten ū before the affix ī (as before the affix of the Infinitive), as:

پُونُ pu-aṇu, to string (beads); Imper. پُو پū-u; p. p. conj. پِيئي pu-ī.

But those verbs, which shorten radical final ō to 'u' in the Infinitive, restore the same again in the past participle conjunctive, as:

رُونُ ru-aṇu, to weep; Imper. رُو rō; p. p. conj. رُوِي rō-ī.

If in the Infinitive euphonic *v* has been inserted between the verbal root and the affix of the Infinitive, it is dropped again in the past part. conj., as:

چَوْنُ ča-v-aṇu, to speak; Imper. چَوُ ča-u; p. p. conj.

چَئِي ča-ī, having spoken.

پَوْنُ pa-v-aṇu, to fall, forms either regularly: پَئِي pa-ī, or irregularly پِئِي pē-ī, having fallen.

The verb اَچَنُ ačaṇu, to come, makes in the p. p. conj. either regularly اَچِي ač-ī, or irregularly اَچِي ač-ē. The verbs دِئَنُ dīaṇu, to give (Imper. دِي dē) and نِئَنُ nīaṇu, to take away (Imper. نِي nē) make in the p. part. conj. دِئِي dē-ī and نِئِي nē-ī or نَئِي na-ī.

Passive verbs, be they derived from neuter or active themes, form the p. part. conj. quite in the same way, as verbs of the active voice, by adding the increment *ī* (ō) to the passive base, as:

لَوئَجَنُ lō-ij-aṇu, v. p. to be moistened; p. part. conj.

لَوئِجِي lō-ij-ī or لَوئِجَو lō-ij-ō, having been moistened.

b) Active and causal verbs, ending in the Imperative in 'e', form the past part. conj. by adding the affix *ē* to the root of the verb, as:

مَلَنُ malaṇu, v. a., to polish; p. p. conj. مَلِي mal-ē, having polished.

لَگَائِنُ laḡāiṇu, v. caus., to apply; p. p. conj. لَگَائِي laḡā-ē, having applied.

2) The second past participle conjunctive is formed by adding to the root of the verb, be it transitive or intransitive, the affix *yō* (or *iō*). This form is only used with a Present, Future or Imperative, and may therefore in most cases be translated by the present participle, as:

مَوْتَانُ mōṭaṇu, v. n., to return; p. p. conj. مَوْتِيَوُ mōṭ-yō (mōṭ-iō).

سِثَهَنُ sithaṇu, v. a., to compress; p. p. conj. سِثَهِيَوُ sith-iō.

If the verb end in 'i' (ī), it coalesces with the affix iō, as:

دِيَانُ ḍiāṇu, to give; p. p. conj. دِيَانِيَوُ ḍiō.

پِيَانُ pi-aṇu, to dink (Imper. پِيئِي pīū); p. p. conj. پِيَانِيَوُ piō.

Those verbs, which shorten original ō to 'u' in the Infinitive, restore the same again in the p. p. conj., as:

دِهُونُ dhu-aṇu, to wash (Imper. دِهَوُ dhō-u); p. p. conj. دِهَوِيَوُ dhō-yō.

رُونُ ru-aṇu, to weep (Imper. رَوُ rō); p. p. conj. رَوِيَوُ rō-yō.

The verbs كَهَنُ khaṇaṇu, to lift up, هَنُ haṇaṇu, to strike, كَرَنُ karaṇu, to do, drop, as in the past participle, their final radical before the affix yō, as:

كَهَنُ khaṇaṇu, p. p. conj. كَهْنِيَوُ khā-yō or: كَهِيَوُ kha-yō.

هَنُ haṇaṇu, p. p. conj. هْنِيَوُ hā-yō or: هِيَوُ ha-yō.

كَرَنُ karaṇu, p. p. conj. كَيَوُ ka-yō or: كِيَوُ ki-yō (ki-ō).

3) The third past participle conjunctive is formed by adding to the root of transitive verbs, irrespectively of their termination in the Imperative, the affix jē (i-jē), and jī (i-jī) to the root of neuter verbs.

This form is generally used with the Present and Past tenses.

كَهَنُ khaṇaṇu, v. a., to lift up (Imper. كَهْنُ khaṇu);  
p. p. conj. كَهْنِيَجِي khaṇ-i-jē.

وَرَجَنُ virčaṇu, v. n., to be tired; p. p. conj. وَرَجِيَجِي virč-i-jī.

4) The fourth past participle conjunctive is formed



by putting **کَری** karē, the p. p. conj. of **کَرَنُ** karaṇu, after the past partic. conj. ending in ī or ē. This compound form is used with the Present, the Future, the Past tenses and the Imperative, as:

**وَرِي کَری** varī karē, having returned; Inf. **وَرَنُ** varaṇu.

**مَلِي کَری** malē karē, having polished; Inf. **مَلَنُ** malaṇu.

**لَوِیَجِي کَری** loij-ī karē, having been moistened; Inf. **لَوِیَجَنُ** loij-aṇu.

*Annotation.* The indeclinable past participles are formed in Sanskrit either by the affix tvā or ya. In Prākṛit tvā is changed to tūṇa and (by elision of t) to ūṇa, and ya becomes ia. In Sindhī the first form of the past participle conjunctive ending in ī (or ē) corresponds to the Prākṛit affix ia. The second form of the p. p. conj., ending in yō, is identical with the first, and the same must be said of the third form ending in jī (or jē), the Sanskrit affix ya (Prākṛit ia) having been changed in Sindhī to ja (= jē), as in the case of the Passive.

This is fully borne out by the kindred idioms. In Hindūstānī we find the following forms of the past part. conjunctive (Inf. mār-nā): mār, mār-ē, mār-kē, mār-karkē. In the first form mār the affix ia has apparently been dropped altogether, whereas in the second mār-ē the affix ia has been contracted to ē. The affix kē in mār-kē, corresponds to the Sindhī affix jē, j having been changed to a guttural, with transition of the Media into a Tenuis. Mār-kar and mār-karkē are compound past participles conj. like the Sindhī form. Similarly we find in Panjābī (Inf. ghall-nā, to send): ghall and ghall-kē.

The Gujārātī uses two forms of the past part. conj., one ending in ī (used especially in compound verbs), as lakhī, having written, and the other in īnī, as lakhīnī. The first form is identical with the Sindhī affix ī, the latter, īnī, corresponds to the Prākṛit affix ūṇa, ī having been substituted for ū.

The Marāṭhī uses only one form of the past. part. conj., ending in ūn, as karūn, having done; this affix quite coincides with the Prākṛit affix ūṇa. — The Bangālī uses either

the affix yā (iyā), as dēkhiyā (dēk-ē or dēkh-ī also being employed), or the Locative of the past participle, dēkhitē, in the state of having seen.

## Chapter XIII.

### Formation of the Tenses and Persons.

#### §. 48.

In treating of the Tenses in Sindhī we must distinguish simple and compound Tenses.

#### I. Simple tenses.

In the Active and Passive Voice there are only three simple tenses, viz.: the Potential, the Aorist and the Future.

1) The Potential, which implies possibility, uncertainty or a wish, is formed by adding to the root of the verb the inflexional terminations. The absolute personal pronouns may also be put before the verb, where any stress is to be laid on the person, but they may also be omitted, where such is not the case, the respective person being sufficiently pointed out by the inflexional termination itself.

Neuter and such intransitive verbs, as end in the Imperative in 'u', and all passive verbs, receive the same personal terminations, whereas those transitive verbs, which end in the Imperative in 'e', differ from them in the I and partly in the II pers. Sing. and in all the persons of the Plural, by retaining their characteristic 'i' (e) before the inflexional terminations.

## Personal terminations of the Potential.

Verbs ending in the Imperative in 'u'.		Verbs ending in the Imper. in 'e'.	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
I pers. -ã	-ũ	-yã, -iã	-yũ, iũ
II pers. -ĩ, ě	-ō	-iẽ, yẽ; ĩ, ě	-yō, iō
III pers. ē	-ane	-ē	-īne, ine

In reference to verbs, ending in the Imperative in 'u', it is to be observed:

a) A final long vowel is shortened before all the personal terminations in the same way, as before the affix of the Infinitive; e. g. <sup>رُؤْنُ</sup> ruanu, to weep, Imper. <sup>رُؤْ</sup> rō, Potential I pers. <sup>رُئَانُ</sup> ru-ã, I may weep; <sup>پِيَانُ</sup> pianu, to drink, Imper. <sup>پِيِ</sup> pīu, Potential I pers. <sup>پِيَانُ</sup> pi-ã, I may drink; <sup>پُونُ</sup> pu-anu, to string (beads), Imper. <sup>پُوْ</sup> pū-u, Potential I pers. <sup>پِيَانُ</sup> pu-ã, I may string (beads). In poetry an original long vowel may be restored again in the III pers. Sing., the personal termination ē being at the same time shortened to 'e', as: <sup>رُؤْ</sup> rō-e, he may weep, instead of <sup>رُئِي</sup> ru-ē.

b) The euphonic v, which is inserted between the root of a verb ending in 'a', and the affix of the Infinitive, is commonly retained in the Singular and the III pers. of the Plural, but dropped commonly in the I and II pers. Plural, as: Inf. <sup>پَوْنُ</sup> pa-v-anu, to fall, Potential, Sing. I pers. <sup>پَوَانُ</sup> pa-v-ã, II pers. <sup>پَوِيْنُ</sup> pa-v-ẽ, III pers. <sup>پَوِي</sup> pa-v-ē; III pers. Plur. <sup>پَوِيْنُ</sup> pa-v-ane; Plur. I pers. <sup>پَمُونُ</sup> pa-ũ, II pers. <sup>پَمُوْ</sup> pa-ō. In the II and III pers.

Sing. however *v* may be also dropped, as چَئِين ča-ě, thou mayst say; چَئِي ča-ē<sup>1</sup>), he may say.

c) In the III pers. Plur. verbs, which end in 'u' (ū) or original ō) and 'a' (with euphonic *v* inserted) frequently contract the inflexional termination *u-ane*, *a-v-ane*, to *ūne*, as: رُونُ rūne, they may weep, instead of رُونِ ru-ane; پُونُ pūne, they may fall, instead of پَوْنِ pavane; چُونُ čūne, they may say, instead of چَوْنِ čavane.

A similar contraction takes place in the II pers. Sing. and in the III person Plur., if a verb end in 'i' (ī), as: دِئِين dī, thou mayst give, instead of دِئِيŋ dī-ě; دِئِين dīne, they may give, instead of دِئِيŋ dīane; نِين nī, thou mayst take away, نِين nīne, they may take away; پِين pīne, they make drink; کھِين khīne, they may eat; but the uncontracted form is equally in use.

d) Verbs, which end in a radical ā, and in the Imperative in 'u', insert in the I pers. Sing. and Plur. and in the II pers. Plur. a euphonic *y* before the flexional termination, as: بُدْهَآيَان būdhā-y-ā, I may become old, بُدْهَآيُون būdhā-y-ū, بُدْهَآيَو būdhā-y-ō, we, you may become old. In the III pers. Plur. they end likewise, for euphony's sake, not in *ane*, but in *ine*, as: کھَآئِين khā-ine, they may eat. An exception to this rule is کھَان khā, I may eat, instead of کھَآيَان khā-y-ā.

In reference to verbs, ending in the Imperative in 'e', it is to be observed:

1) The characteristic 'i' (e) of the Imperative may be contracted with the inflexional termination of the

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1) چَئِي ča-ē is even contracted to چِي čē, when used more in the sense of a particle, to quote the words of the speaker ('says he').



I and II pers. Sing. and the II and I pers. of the Plur. to yā, yē (yī), yū, yō, or not, if the verb end in a consonant; but the contraction must take place, if the verb end in a vowel, as: چھڌيان čhaḍyā, or چھڌيان, چھڌيē or چھڌين čhaḍie etc.; but: بهايان bha-yā, بهايين bhā-yē etc. from بهائن bhāinu, to think. In poetry however the looser form is also in use, as: بهائيان bhā-iā or بهائيان bhā-iyā. In the II pers. Sing. the inflexional termination yē or yī may also be contracted to ē or ī, as: سانڌهين sāṇḍhē or سانڌهين sāṇḍhī, thou mayst cherish.

In the III pers. Plural 'i' is generally lengthened to 'ī', and the initial 'a' of the inflexional termination āni dropped in order to distinguish the neuter and active verbs. But īne is again frequently pronounced and written ine, especially when the verb ends in a long ā, as: گالهائين gālhā-ine, they may speak.

2) The verb ڪرڻ karaṇu, to do, forms the III pers. Plural either regularly in ڪرين karīne, or irregularly in ڪن kane or ڪن kine.

*Annotation.* The Sanskrit Potential has already quite disappeared in Prākṛit. But, abstracted from this significant circumstance, there can be no doubt, that the Sindhī Potential corresponds originally to the Prākṛit Present tense. In Sindhī itself there are many reminiscences, that the Potential properly represents the old Present of the Prākṛit; for it is very often, chiefly in poetry, used without the characteristic تھو, in the sense of the Present. After the custom had gained ground, to express the Present by joining the تھو thō to the old Present, the old Present was reserved to denote a Potential mood. The inflexional terminations of the Sindhī Potential correspond very closely to those of the Prākṛit Present, as: Prāk. I pers. Sing. āmi (Sansk. āmi), Sindhī ā; II pers. Sing. asi (Sansk. asi), Sindhī ē (or ī), 'a' being dropped (as a conjunctive vowel) and s

being first changed to *h* and then dropped altogether; III pers. Sing. *a-ti* or *a-di* (Sansk. *a-ti*), and by elision of *t* or *d*: *a-e*, Sindhī *ē*. In the I pers. Plur. the Prākṛit has different terminations, as *ā-mō* (Sansk. *ā-mah*), *ā-mu*, *ā-ma*, or *a-mō*, *a-mū* etc. These latter terminations have given rise to the Sindhī terminations *ū*, *m* being elided and final 'u' lengthened to *ū* and nasalized at the same time; II pers. Plur. *a-ha* (Sansk. *a-tha*), Sindhī *ō*, *h* having been dropped and 'a' lengthened to *ō*; III pers. Plur. *a-nti* (Sansk. *a-nti*), Sindhī *ane*, *t* having been elided in this conjunct letter. — The Hindūstānī, Panjābī and Gujārātī coincide in this respect with the Sindhī, forming the Potential in the same way, as the Sindhī, only with modified inflexional terminations. The proper Potential of the Marāṭhī, which is now commonly called by the Grammarians the "Past Habitual" <sup>1)</sup>, exhibits likewise the signs of the old Prākṛit Present. — The Bangālī alone has preserved the old Present tense, formed by joining the inflexional terminations to the root of the verb; the Present is in Bangālī also used in the sense of a Potential.

2) The Sindhī has a regular Aorist or Praetere tense denoting, that an action once took place in time past.

a) The Aorist is formed from neuter verbs, by joining to the past participle the terminations of the (now in Sindhī) obsolete substantive verb *as*, to be. This tense is therefore originally a compound, and the participle must be put, according to the gender referred to, either in the masc. or the feminine. The inflexional terminations are only affixed to the I and II pers. of the Sing. masc. and fem., to the I pers. of the Plur. masc. and fem. and to the II pers. of the Plur. masc., the III person of the Sing. and Plur. masc. and fem. being left without any inflexional terminations, as well as the II pers. of the Plur. fem.

b) From transitive verbs, the participle past of which always has a passive signification, the Aorist is

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1) As in the Marāṭhī Grammar, published by the American Mission, Bombay 1854.

formed by joining to the past participle the same inflexional terminations, as to that of neuter verbs, the III pers. of the Sing. and Plur. masc. and fem. and the II person of the Plur. fem. being likewise left without inflexional terminations. If the Agent is to be expressed, this must be put in the Instrumental, the participle past agreeing throughout with its subject (expressed or only hinted at) in gender and number.

The inflexional terminations of the Aorist are:

Singular.		Plural.	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
I pers. -se	-se	-sĩ, sũ	-sĩ, sũ.
II pers. -ẽ	-ã (ẽ)	-u	—
III pers. —	—	—	—

The past participle of neuter and active verbs commonly ends, as we have seen, in yō or iō, fem. ī. If therefore the past participle be of the masc. gender, its final ō is shortened before the inflexional termination of the I person to u = u-se, whereas the final ī of the fem. gender is changed, as before the other pronominal suffixes, to ya or ia = ya-se, ia-se; e. g.

هَلِيَّوِ haliō, m., gone, I pers. masc. هَلِيَّوِ haliu-se, I went or have gone, fem. هَلِيَّا halia-se; in the same way دِثْهَوِ dīthō, past participle of دِثَسُنْ dīsaṇu, seen: دِثْهَسِ dīthū-se, masc. I was seen, fem. دِثْهِيَّا dīthia-se or: دِثْهِيَّسِ dīthya-se. In poetry though iō or yō may keep its place before the inflexional termination se, and ia or ya may be lengthened to ia or yā, as: چَهِدِئَوِ čhaḍiō-se, I was left, fem. چَهِدِئَا čhaḍiā-se.

Before the inflexional termination of the II person masc., ẽ, final ō is dropped altogether, as: هَلِيَّيِ hali-ẽ,



thou hast gone; ڌٿهين ḍiṭh-ē, thou wast seen; before the inflexional termination of the II person fem. ā, final ī is shortened to 'i' = i-ā (occasionally also as in the masc. to i-ē), as: هالين hali-ā; thou hast gone, ڌٿهين ḍiṭhi-ā, thou wast seen.

In the first person Plural the inflexional termination sī (sē), sū is affixed to the masc. or fem. Plural of the past participle, as: هاليناسين haliā-sī, we have gone, هالينونسين haliū-sī (fem.); ڌٿهاسين ḍiṭhā-sī, we were seen, ڌٿهونسين ḍiṭhiū-sī (fem.).

In the II person masc. the final ā of the Plural (هالين) is shortened before the inflexional termination 'u' = a-u, as: هاليو halya-u, you went; ڌٿهو ḍiṭha-u, you were seen; to the II person fem. no inflexional termination is added, the Plural fem. of the past participle alone being used, the subject of which must be indicated either by the absolute personal pronoun or gathered from the context.

It is to be noticed, that in poetry the inflexional terminations are frequently left out, in which case the subject, if it be not indicated otherwise (by an absolute personal pronoun etc.), must be gleaned from the context.

*Annotation.* The three praeterite tenses of the Sanskrit, with the exception of a few traces (Varar. VII, 23), have been already discarded in Prākṛit, their formation being apparently too intricate for the conception of the vulgar. In their lieu the past participle has been substituted in the sense of an Aorist, either with or without inflexional terminations, the Perfect proper being denoted by a compound tense. The inflexional terminations, which are affixed in Sindhī to the past participle, are derived from the Sanskrit substantive verb 'as', to be, though they be now so much mutilated and differ so considerably from the forms used in Prākṛit (Lassen, p. 345), that they are scarcely recognisable. The termination of the I person Sing. -s



corresponds to the Sanskrit *asmi* (Prāk. *amhi*), 'm' having been thrown out in *Sindhī*.

In the II pers. (Sansk. and Prāk. *asi*) *s* = *h*, has been dropped and final *i* (*e*) lengthened in the masc. to *ē*, whereas in the feminine the initial 'a' of *asi* has been retained, and the latter half of it dropped altogether. The masculine termination *ē* is however also now and then applied to the feminine.

In the I person Plural the Sanskrit *smāh* (Prākrit *amhō*) has been changed to *sī* (*sē*) or *sū*; in the II person masc. the Sanskrit *stha* has been first changed to *tha*, thence to *ha*, and with the elision of 'h' to 'u'.

In *Hindūstānī*, *Panjābī* and *Guṣarātī* the Aorist is made up by the past participle without the addition of inflexional terminations, but in *Marāṭhī* inflexional terminations are affixed to the past participle, as in *Sindhī*. The same is the case in *Bangālī*, but with this difference, that it can form an Aorist of the active voice not only from neuter verbs, but also from active verbs; in the Passive though it must have recourse to a composition.

### 3) The Future,

which implies in *Sindhī* not only the sense of futurity, but also of possibility, uncertainty, is formed

a) In the Active Voice, by affixing to the present participle the same inflexional terminations as to the Aorist.

b) In the Passive Voice, by affixing to the present participle passive the same inflexional terminations, as to the present participle of the Active.

*Annotation.* The *Sindhī* has quite left the traces of the Prākrit in forming the Future and fallen back to a composition, in order to make up for the lost future tense. It has approached in this respect again nearer to the Sanskrit, which likewise forms the I Future of the active voice by affixing the inflexional terminations of the substantive verb 'as', to be, to the participial noun ending in *tā* (*ṭṛ*). The modern Arian idioms differ very greatly from each other as to the method, in which they form the Future. The *Hindūstānī* and *Panjābī* express the Future by means of a compound verb; they add to the Potential of a verb the past participle *gā* (instead of the common *giā*), from the root *gam*, to go, the gender of which must agree with the subject

in question. This is properly a Desiderative, and not a Future; but already in Sanskrit the Desiderative is now and then used in the sense of a Future. Thus we have in Hindūstānī **کَرُونِگا** karūn-gā, masc., and **کَرُونِگی** karūn-gī, fem. I shall do, literally: I am gone (**گا** gā), that I do (**کَرُونِ** karū), i. e. I will do or shall do; similarly in Panjābī: karāngā, masc., kā-rāngī, fem.

The Guṣṭarātī on the other hand accedes again more closely to the Prākṛit; the conjunctive vowel of the Prākṛit (i) has been lengthened in the I person Sing. and Plur., in order to make up for the double ss, which has been reduced to a single one (cf. *Intro.* §. 19), as: lakh-īś, I shall write, Plur. lakh-īśū, we shall write.

In the II and III person Sing. and Plur. the conjunctive vowel has been dropped altogether, as II pers. Sing. lakh-sē, thou wilt write etc.

The Future of the Marāṭhī is quite peculiar, and, as it seems, made up from the different terminations of the Future, used in Prākṛit.

The termination of the I person Sing. īn (ēn) seems to have arisen from the Prākṛit termination himi (*Varar.* VII, 12), and that of the I person Plural ũ, from the Prākṛit sisi (= hisi; *Lassen*, p. 352), the final 'i' of which has been dropped and in compensation thereof medial 'i' lengthened = sīs; final 's' has been hardened to 'r' and thence to 'l'. The II person Plur. ends in āl, which I would refer to the Prākṛit termination -ssaha, the latter half of which (aha) seems to have been dropped, and the conjunct ss reduced to 's' by lengthening the preceding (conjunctive) vowel = ās; 's' again seems to be hardened to r = l. A similar process appears in the III pers. Sing., ending in īl (ēl); the Prākṛit termination is hidi (= sidi); the initial 'h' has been elided and id(i) lengthened to īd, final 'd' being changed at the same time (as it is usual in the past participle) to 'l'. The III person Plural, ending in tīl is quite perplexing. We would refer to the fact, that in Prākṛit hittha is also used instead of hissa (tth = ss; *Lassen*, p. 353; *Varar.* VII, 15), though restricted to the I pers. Plural. In Marāṭhī it appears, that tth has also been used in the III pers. Plural, so that the III pers. Plural would properly terminate in hitthinti; of this initial hi has been elided and the aspirate conjunct tth reduced to tt = t; n is in Marāṭhī always dropped in the termination of the III pers. Plural and

in consequence the preceding vowel (i) lengthened; thus we get tīt, of which final 't' must have been changed to l = til.

The Bangālī forms the Future by affixing to the root of the verb the inflexional termination iba; this is very remarkable and without any analogy in any of the Prākṛit dialects. It reminds us very strongly of the Latin termination bo in the formation of the Active Future of the I and II conjugation, which Bopp (Comp. Gramm. II, §§. 526, 663) derives from the Sanskrit bhū. It would be near at hand, to compare this affix with the Sindhī affix bō, employed to form the present participle passive; but its origin will hardly allow of such a comparison.

## II. Compound tenses.

### 1) The compound Potential.

The Potential may be compounded:

a) with the present participle and the Potential of the auxiliary verb هُونُ huanu, to be, in order to denote an enduring action or state, as: أَنَسُونُ پَرَهَنَدُو هُئَانُ I may be reading.

b) with the past participle and the Potential of the auxiliary verb هُونُ huanu, to be, as: أَنَسُونُ رُلِيَتُو هُئَانُ I may have wandered about; مُونِ ڌِٽِهِيُو هُئِي it may have been seen by me, i. e. I may have seen it.

### 2) The present tense.

The Sindhī has two forms for the Present tense:

a) The common or indefinite Present tense, which denotes, that an action is commenced or going on at the time being, is formed by putting after the Potential (and occasionally before it) the augment تَهو thō<sup>1</sup>), which must

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1) Instead of تَهو thō: پَتُو peō (fem. پِيٽِي pēi) is also used, but with this difference, that a more enduring action is thereby denoted. Cf. §. 53, 2.

agree with the gender of the subject, as: **أَنْتُمْ هَلَان تَهْوُ** I go; fem. **أَنْتُمْ هَلَان تَهِي** I go.

b) The definite Present, which implies habit, usage or that an action is still going on at the time of speaking, is formed by compounding the present participle with the Present of the auxiliary verb **هُوَ** huanu, as: **أَنْتُمْ لِكَهْنَدُو أَنْهِيَان** I am writing, or I am used to write; **وَوْنَدُو أَهِي** he is in the habit of weeping.

In poetry the auxiliary verb is often left out and the participle used by itself, determined by a noun or pronoun as subject.

*Annotation.* The Potential, which, as stated already, represents the old Present tense, is no longer considered sufficient, to express the Present by itself; the augment **تَهْوُ** thō is therefore added, to render more prominent the sense of the Present. This augment **تَهْوُ** thō is derived from the Sanskrit adjective **स्थ** stha (as used at the end of compounds) and signifies 'standing', as: **أَنْتُمْ يَسَان تَهْوُ** I see, literally: standing I see, I am in the state of seeing.

In Hindūstānī thā is used as an augment for forming the Imperfect, whereas the common or indefinite Present is expressed by the present participle alone, and the definite Present by the addition of the auxiliary verb hōnā. The same is the case in Panjābī, with the only difference, that the Sanskrit stha has been assimilated in Panjābī to sā. In Gujārātī the indefinite Present is formed by adding the auxiliary (defective) verb **चाहू** etc., I am etc. (derived from the Sansk. substantive verb 'as', to be) to the Potential, as: **हू लाखू चाहू**, I write, and the definite Present by joining the Present of the auxiliary verb **होवू**, to be, to the present participle, as: **हू लाखो होवू चाहू**, I am writing.

The Marāṭhī forms the common or indefinite Present by affixing the inflexional terminations of the Sansk. substantive verb 'as', to be, to the present participle, ending (originally) in tā, with which the terminations coalesce, as **तों**, **तोंस** etc. Besides this the Marāṭhī uses three other compound forms for the definite Present, the first of which is compounded with the present



participle ending in 'at' or 'it', and the irregular form of the auxiliary verb *asaṇē*, viz: *āhē*, as: *mī lihīt āhē*, I am writing; the second adds the auxiliary verb *āhē* etc. to the indefinite Present ending in *tō* etc., as: *mī lihītō āhē*, I am writing. Both these forms of the definite Present, which do not differ from each other as to their signification, denote an action going on or enduring at the time of speaking. The third form adds to the present participle ending in 'at' or 'it', the regular Present of the auxiliary verb *asaṇē* to be, viz: *asatō* etc., as: *mī lihīt asatō*, I am in the habit of writing, and implies a habit, custom or natural disposition; it may therefore be termed the Present Habitual. — The Bangālī has, as noticed already, a simple Present, formed by affixing the inflexional terminations to the root of the verb, and a definite Present formed by uniting the auxiliary verb *āchi* etc. with the present participle ending in *itē*, the initial *ā* of which is dropped in this composition, as: *āmi dēkhitēchi*, I am seeing.

### 3) The Habitual Aorist,

which implies, that an action was repeated in past time or went on at the time indicated, is formed by adding to the Aorist the indeclinable augment *تھی* *thē*, which may follow or precede it, as the augment of the Present; e. g.: *هو آيو تھی* *he came (repeatedly)*, or: *was coming*.

This tense is quite peculiar to the Sindhī, no analogy to it being met with in the kindred idioms. The indeclinable augment *تھی* *thē* is apparently the Locative of *thō*, and signifies: 'in standing', which agrees well with the import of this tense.

### 4) The Imperfect,

which denotes, that an action was progressing or repeated at a particular time past, is formed by adding to the present participle the Aorist of the auxiliary verb *هُوَ* *huanu*, as: *رُندو هوس* *I was wandering about*; *لودھيو هوس* *I was being driven out*. The Imperfect may be rendered more emphatic by premising the past par-

ticiples **پِئُو** piō (having fallen), as: **هُوَ پِئَا ڏِسَندا هُئا**, they were in the habit of seeing.

*Annotation.* In Hindūstānī the Imperfect is formed, as already alluded to, by adding thā to the present participle; the same is the case in Panjābī, which adds sā; the Marāṭhī joins the Aorist of the auxiliary verb asanē, viz: hōtō etc. to the present participle ending in at or it. The same method is kept to in Gujārātī and Bangālī, in the latter language with the slight difference, that the Aorist of the auxiliary verb (viz: ḥilām etc.) is coalescing with the participle present.

### 5) The Perfect,

which implies an action, that has been completed in time past, is formed by adding the auxiliary verb **آنهيان** āhiyā etc. to the past participle, as: **وِئُو آنهيان**, I am gone, **جھليئُو آنهيان** I have been seized.

*Annotation.* All the kindred idioms form the Perfect in the same way as the Sindhī, by adding the Present of the auxiliary verb to the past participle.

### 6) The Pluperfect,

which implies an action, that has been completed in remote past time chiefly in relation to some other time, expressed or only understood, is formed by adding the Aorist of the auxiliary verb **هُون** huanu to the past participle, as: **هليئُو هوس** I had gone; **دهتي هيس** I had been enticed (fem.).

*Annotation.* In Hindūstānī and Panjābī the Pluperfect is formed by adding thā and sā respectively to the past participle. In Marāṭhī the Aorist hōtō etc. is joined to the past participle and similarly in Gujārātī hatō etc. In Bangālī (which must not resort to a passive construction in the case of transitive verbs, as the other idioms) the Aorist of the auxiliary verb, viz: ḥilām etc. is united with the past participle ending in yā.

## 7) The compound Future tenses.

There are two compound Future tenses in Sindhī:

a) The one is compounded with the participle present and the Future of the auxiliary verb هُونُ huanu, which may be termed the Definite Future, as: تَسَنَدُو هُونْدَسِ I shall be seeing.

b) The other is compounded with the past participle and the Future of the auxiliary verb هُونُ huanu, and may be termed the Past Future, as: هَلِيئُو هُونْدَسِ I shall have gone; هُو بَدَهو هُونْدُو he will have been bound.

Both these tenses do not only denote futurity in its strict sense, but imply also possibility, uncertainty or doubt.

## Chapter XIV.

## The auxiliary verbs.

## §. 49.

## A. The auxiliary verb هُونُ huanu, to be.

Before we can fully develop the conjugational process of the Sindhī, we must first describe the inflexion of the auxiliary verb هُونُ huanu, to be, by means of which the compound tenses of other verbs are being made up.

Infinitive: هُونُ hu-anu, to be.

Imperative.

SING.

PLUR.

II pers.	هو or هو	be thou.	هو or هُو	be ye.
	hō	hō-u,	hō	hu-ō,

## Precative.

	SING.		PLUR.
II pers.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{هَئِج} \text{ hu-iĵe} \\ \text{هَوَئِج} \text{ hō-iĵe} \\ \text{هَج} \text{ hu-ĵu} \\ \text{هَوَج} \text{ hō-ĵe} \end{array} \right\}$	mayst thou be.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{هَجُو} \text{ hu-ĵo,} \\ \text{may ye be.} \end{array} \right\}$

## Participles.

1) Present participle: هُونْدُو hūdō, being.

2) Past participle: هُو hō, هُوْ huō, having been

## Verbal noun.

هَمْنُو hu-aṇō, being.

## I. THE POTENTIAL.

## 1) THE SIMPLE POTENTIAL.

## SINGULAR.

I pers. هَجَانْ هَمَانْ آئُونْ āũ hu-ā, huĵ-ā, I may be.

II pers. هَجِينْ هَمِينْ تُونْ tũ hu-ē, huĵ-ē, thou mayst be.

III pers. هَجِيْ هَمِيْ هُوْ hū hu-ē; huĵ-ē, he may be.

## PLURAL.

I pers. هَجُونْ هَمُونْ اَسِينْ asī hũ, huĵ-ũ, we may be.

II pers. هَجُوْ هَمُوْ اَهِيْنْ ahī hō, hu-ō, huĵ-ō, you may be.

III pers. هَجِنْ هَمِنْ هُوْ hū hu-ane, hūne, huĵ-ane, they may be.

In the II pers. Sing. هَجِينْ هَمِينْ hu-ī, huĵ-ī is equally in use. In poetry we meet in the III person Sing. frequently هُوْ hō-e, instead of هَمِيْ hu-ē.



## 2) THE COMPOUND POTENTIAL.

a) The present participle with the Potential

هُنَّ etc. 'May be being'.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	هُنَّدُو هُنَّ، هُجَانُ <sup>1)</sup>	هُنَّدِي هُنَّ، هُجَانُ
	hūdō hu-ā, huĵ-ā.	hūdī hu-ā, huĵ-ā.
II pers.	هُنَّدُو هُنَّيْنِ، هُجَيْنِ	هُنَّدِي هُنَّيْنِ، هُجَيْنِ
	hūdō hu-ē, huĵ-ē.	hūdī hu-ē, huĵ-ē.
III pers.	هُنَّدُو هُنَّيْ، هُجِي	هُنَّدِي هُنَّيْ، هُجِي
	hūdō huē, huĵ-ē.	hūdī hu-ē, huĵ-ē.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	هُنَّدَا هُونُ، هُجُونُ	هُنَّدُنُونُ هُونُ، هُجُونُ
	hūdā hū, huĵ-ū.	hūndiū <sup>2)</sup> hū, huĵ-ū.
II pers.	هُنَّدَا هُونُو، هُجُو	هُنَّدُنُونُ هُونُو، هُجُو
	hūdā hu-ō, huĵ-ō.	hūndiū hu-ō, huĵ-ō.
III pers.	هُنَّدَا هُونِ، هُجِنِ	هُنَّدُنُونُ هُونِ، هُجِنِ
	hūdā hu-ane, huĵ-ane.	hūndiū hu-ane, huĵ-ane.

b) The past participle with the Potential

هُنَّ etc. 'May have been'.

## SINGULAR.

I pers.	هُنَّو هُنَّ huō huā.	هُنَّيْ هُنَّ huī huā.
II pers.	هُنَّيْنِ „ „ huē.	هُنَّيْنِ „ „ huē.
III pers.	هُنَّيْ „ „ huē.	هُنَّيْ „ „ huē.

1) The absolute personal pronouns are left out in the following tenses, as they may be easily supplied.

2) The Plural fem. هُنَّدُنُونُ hūndiū may also be pronounced and written هُنَّدِيُونُ hūndiyū or هُنَّدِيُونُ hūndiyū, and so all the present participles in the fem. Plural.

*Masc.**Fem.*

## PLURAL.

I pers.	هُنَّ huā hũ.	هُيُونَ huyũ hũ.
II pers.	هُنَّو „ „ huō.	هُنَّو „ „ huō.
III pers.	هُنَّ huane.	هُنَّ huane.

## II. THE PRESENT.

## 1) THE INDEFINITE PRESENT.

The Potential with تَهْو thō.

‘I am’.

## SINGULAR.

I pers.	هُنَّ تَهْو huā thō.	هُنَّ تَهْي huā thī.
II pers.	هُنَّ تَهْو huē thō.	هُنَّ تَهْي huē thī.
III pers.	هُنَّ تَهْو huē thō.	هُنَّ تَهْي huē thī.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	هُنَّ تَهْو hũ thā.	هُنَّ تَهْيُون hũ thiũ.
II pers.	هُنَّ تَهْو huō thā.	هُنَّ تَهْيُون huō thiũ.
III pers.	هُنَّ تَهْو huane thā.	هُنَّ تَهْيُون huane thiũ.

Old Present of the Sansk. substantive verb

‘as’ to be. ‘I am’.

## SING.

## PLUR.

I pers.	آهِيَان āhiyā.	آهِيُون āhiyũ.
II pers.	آهِيَان، آهِيَان āhē, āhĩ.	آهِيُون āhiyō.
III pers.	آهِي āhē.	آهِيَان، آهِيَان āhine, āhīne.

This form is commonly used in the Present, and always in compound tenses, whereas هُنَّ تَهْو huā thō is seldom to be met with, and never in a compound tense.

The initial vowel *ā* is often found without a nasal sound as: *آهِيَان* *āhiyā* instead of *آنْهِيَان* *āhiyā*. When *كُو نَا* *kō na*, *كَآ نَا* *kā na*, *كِي نَا* *kī na* not any one etc. precedes *آهي*, they are contracted to *كُونْهِي* *kōnhē*, *كَانْهِي* *kānhē*, *كِينْهِي* *kīnhē*; *نَا* *na*, not, preceding *آهِيَان* etc. may coalesce with it, as: *نَاهِي* *nāhē* or: *نَا آهِي* *na āhē*, he is not.

## 2) THE DEFINITE PRESENT.

The present participle with the auxiliary: *آنْهِيَان*  
'I am being'.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	<i>هُوندُو آنْهِيَان</i> <i>hūdō āhiyā.</i>	<i>هُوندِي آنْهِيَان</i> <i>hūdī āhiyā.</i>
II pers.	<i>هُوندُو آنْهِيَان</i> <i>hūdō āhē.</i>	<i>هُوندِي آنْهِيَان</i> <i>hūdī āhē.</i>
III pers.	<i>آهي</i> „ „ <i>āhē.</i>	<i>آهي</i> „ „ <i>āhē.</i>

## PLURAL.

I pers.	<i>هُوندَا آنْهِيُون</i> <i>hūdā āhiyū.</i>	<i>هُوندُتُون آنْهِيُون</i> <i>hūndiū āhiyū.</i>
II pers.	<i>هُوندَا آهِيُو</i> <i>hūdā āhiyō.</i>	<i>هُوندُتُون آهِيُو</i> <i>hūndiū āhiyō.</i>
III pers.	<i>هُودَا آنْهِيِن</i> <i>hūdā āhini.</i>	<i>هُوندُتُون آنْهِيِن</i> <i>hūndiū āhine.</i>

## III. THE IMPERFECT.

The present participle with the Aorist of the auxiliary: *هُوسِ*. 'I was' or: 'was being'.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	<i>هُوندُو هُوسِ</i> <i>hūdō hōse.</i>	<i>هُوندِي هُوسِ</i> <i>hūdī huyase.</i>
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*Masc.**Fem.*

II pers. هُونْدُو هُئِين hūndō huē. هُونْدِي هُئِين hūndī huiā<sup>1</sup>).

III pers. هُونْدُو هُو hūndō hō. هُونْدِي هُئِي، هِي hūndī huī, hī.

## PLURAL.

I pers. هُونْدَا هُئَاسِين hūnda huāsī. هُونْدِئُون هُيُونْسِين hūndiū huyūsī.

II pers. هُونْدَا هُئَو، هُئَوُ hūnda hua-u, huō. هُونْدِئُون هُيُون hūndiū huyū.

III pers. هُونْدَا هُئَا، هَا hūnda huā, hā. هُونْدِئُون هُيُون hūndiū huyū.

## IV. THE AORIST.

## 1) THE SIMPLE AORIST.

The past participle with the inflexional terminations. 'I was', or: 'have been'.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers. هَوَس hōse.

هُيَس huy-ase.

II pers. هُئِين huē.

هُئِين، هُئِين hui-ā, hui-ē.

III pers. هُو hō.

هُئِي huī.

## PLURAL.

I pers. هُئَاسِين huā-sī.

هُيُونْسِين huyū-sī.

II pers. هُئَو، هُئَوُ hua-u, hu-ō, hō.

هُيُون huyū.

III pers. هُئَا، هَا huā, hā.

هُيُون huyū.

1) Or هُئِين huiē.



Instead of هَاسِیں huā-sī, هَاسُون huā-sū, the contracted forms هَاسِیں hā-sī, هَاسُون hāsū, are also in use. — The inflexional terminations are now and then dropped altogether, but in this case the absolute personal pronoun must always be prefixed, as: أَنُّون هوْ āññ hō, I was etc.

## 2) THE HABITUAL AORIST.

The simple Aorist with تھی thē.

‘I used to be’.

### SINGULAR.

*Masc.*

*Fem.*

I pers. هُوسِ تھی hōse thē.      هُیَسِ تھی huyase thē.  
etc.                      etc.                      etc.                      etc.

### PLURAL.

I pers. هَاسِیں تھی huāsī thē.      هُیُونِیں تھی huyūsi thē.  
etc.                      etc.                      etc.                      etc.

• V. PERFECT }  
VI. PLUPERFECT } not in use.

## VII. THE FUTURE.

The present participle with the inflexional terminations. ‘I shall be’.

### SINGULAR.

*Masc.*

*Fem.*

I pers. هُونْدِ سِ hūndi-se.      هُونْدِ سِ hūndia-se<sup>1</sup>).  
II pers. هُونْدِ یِنِ hūnd-ē.      هُونْدِ یِنِ hūndi-ā<sup>2</sup>).  
III pers. هُونْدِ وِ hūndō.      هُونْدِ یِ hūndī.

1) Instead of هُونْدِ سِ hūndia-se we find also هُونْدِ یَسِ hūndi-yase or هُونْدِ یَسِ hūndyase.

2) Or هُونْدِ یِنِ hūndi-ē.

## PLURAL.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers. هُونْدَاسِيْنَ hūndā-sī.

هُونْدِئُونْسِيْنَ hūndiū-sī.

II pers. هُونْدُوْ هُونْدُوْ  
hūnda-u, hūndō.

هُونْدِئُونْ hūndiū.

III pers. هُونْدَا hūndā.

هُونْدِئُونْ hūndiū.

The compound future tenses are not in use.

As from all neuter verbs, so also from this auxiliary an impersonal or passive form may be derived, as:

III pers. Sing. Present هُوْجِيْ تَهْوْ hō-ije thō, literally: it is been; III pers. Sing. Future: هُوْجِيْ بُوْ hō-ibō, literally: it will be been.

*Annotation.* The root هُوْ hō (Inf. هُوْنْ hu-aṇu) corresponds to the Sansk. root भू bhū, to become, which is assimilated in Prākṛit to hō or huva; the past participle of it is in Prākṛit huō or hūō, thence the Sindhī huō. In reference to the Potential hujā etc., it is to be kept in mind, that Prākṛit uses already for the Present (and Future) such forms as hojja, hojjā etc., which Lassen derives from the Sansk. Precative भुयात् (Lassen, p. 357).

The root hō is used in all the kindred idioms.

The old Present اَنْهِيَا āhiyā, I am, is derived from the Present of the Sansk. substantive verb अस 'as' to be, Prākṛit amhi etc. The Marāṭhī form of it approaches very closely to that of the Sindhī, as: āhē etc. In Hindūstānī (hā, haī, hai etc.) initial 'a', which has been lengthened in Sindhī and Marāṭhī, has been dropped; the same is the case in Panjābī, as hā, haī, hai etc. In Gujārātī, where initial 'a' has been likewise thrown off, we find the forms čhaū, čhē, čhē etc., which correspond to the Prākṛit form अच्छि ačchi etc. (Lassen, p. 266, 346). In Bangālī we meet with the still more primitive form āchi etc.

## §. 50.

**B. The auxiliary verb** **ٿيڻ** **thiaṇu**, to become, to be.

The verb **ٿيڻ** **thiaṇu**, to become, to be, is also partly used as an auxiliary verb. Its compound tenses are made up by means of the auxiliary verb **هون** **huanu**.

## Infinitive.

**ٿيڻ** **thi-aṇu**, to become, to be.

## Imperative.

## SING.

II pers. **ٿيئي** **thī-u**,  
become thou.

## PLUR.

**ٿيئون** **thī-ō**, **ٿي-ō**,  
become ye.

## Precative.

II pers. **ٿيڻ** **thī-je**, **ٿي-je**. **ٿيڻ** **thi-ḵō**, **ٿي-ḵō**.  
mayst thou become.      may you become.

## Participles.

1) Present participle: **ٿيندو** **thī-ndō**, becoming.

2) Past participle: **ٿيئو** **thi-ō**, become.

3) Past conjunctive participles:

<b>ٿي</b> <b>thī</b>	} having become.
<b>ٿيئو</b> <b>thi-ō</b>	
<b>ٿي ڪري</b> <b>thī karē</b>	

4) Verbal noun: **ٿيڻو** **thi-aṇō**, becoming, being.

## I. THE POTENTIAL.

## 1) THE SIMPLE POTENTIAL.

‘May become’.

## SING.

## PLUR.

I pers. **ٿيڻ** **thi-ā**.      **ٿيئون** **thi-ū**.

II pers. **ٿيڻ** **thi-ē**, **ٿي**. **ٿيئون** **thi-ō**.

III pers. **ٿيڻ** **thi-e**.      **ٿيڻ** **thi-ane**, **ٿي-ne**.

## 2) COMPOUND POTENTIAL.

- a) The present participle with the Potential of  
 هُونُ huanu. 'May be becoming'.

## SINGULAR.

Masc.

Fem.

I pers.	تِهِنْدَوُ هُئَانُ thīndō huā.	تِهِنْدِي هُئَانُ thīndī huā.
II pers.	تِهِنْدَوُ هُئَيْنُ thīndō huē.	تِهِنْدِي هُئَيْنُ thīndī huē.
III pers.	تِهِنْدَوُ هُئِي thīndō huē.	تِهِنْدِي هُئِي thīndī huē.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	تِهِنْدَا هُونُ thīndā hū.	تِهِنْدِيُونُ هُونُ thīndiū hū.
II pers.	تِهِنْدَا هُئَوُ thīndā huō.	تِهِنْدِيُونُ هُئَوُ thīndiū huō.
III pers.	تِهِنْدَا هُئِنُ thīndā huane.	تِهِنْدِيُونُ هُئِنُ thīndiū huane.

- b) The past participle with the Potential of  
 هُونُ huanu. 'May have become'.

## SINGULAR.

Masc.

Fem.

I pers.	تِهِنَوُ هُئَانُ <sup>1</sup> thiō huā.	تِهِي هُئَانُ thī huā.
II pers.	هُئَيْنُ „ „ huē.	هُئَيْنُ „ „ huē.
III pers.	هُئِي „ „ huē.	هُئِي „ „ huē.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	تِهِنَا هُونُ thiā hū.	تِهِيُونُ هُونُ thiū hū.
II pers.	هُئَوُ „ „ huō.	هُئَوُ „ „ huō.
III pers.	هُئِنُ „ „ huane.	هُئِنُ „ „ huane.

1) Or هُجَانُ huǰā etc.



## II. THE PRESENT.

## 1) THE PRESENT INDEFINITE.

The Potential with تَهْوُ thō.

'I become'.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers. تَهْوُ تِهَانْ thiã thō.	تِهِي تِهَانْ thiã thī.
II pers. تَهْوُ تِهَيْنْ thiẽ thō.	تِهِي تِهَيْنْ thiẽ thī.
III pers. تَهْوُ تِهِيْ thiē thō.	تِهِي تِهِيْ thiē thī.

## PLURAL.

I pers. تَهْوُ تِهُونْ thiũ thā.	تِهِي تِهُونْ thiũ thī.
II pers. تَهْوُ تِهَوْنْ thiō thā.	تِهِي تِهَوْنْ thiō thī.
III pers. تَهْوُ تِهِنْ thiane thā.	تِهِي تِهِنْ thiane thī.

## 2) THE PRESENT DEFINITE.

The present participle with آتِهِيَانْ āhiyã etc.

'I am becoming'. etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers. تِهِيْنْدُو آتِهِيَانْ thīndō āhiyã.	تِهِيْنْدِي آتِهِيَانْ thīndī āhiyã.
II pers. تِهِيْنْدُو آتِهِيِنْ thīndō āhẽ.	تِهِيْنْدِي آتِهِيِنْ thīndī āhẽ.
III pers. تِهِيْنْدُو آتِهِيْ thīndō āhē.	تِهِيْنْدِي آتِهِيْ thīndī āhē.

## PLURAL.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	تِهيندَا اَنِهيُون thīndā āhiyū.	تِهيندِئُون اَنِهيُون thīndiū āhiyū.
II pers.	تِهيندَا اَهيُو thīndā āhiyō.	تِهيندِئُون اَهيُو thīndiū āhiyō.
III pers.	تِهيندَا اَنِهِن thīndā āhine.	تِهيندِئُون اَنِهِن thīndiū āhine.

## III. THE IMPERFECT.

The present participle with هُوسِ hōse etc.

'I was becoming' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	تِهيندِو هُوسِ thīndō hōse.	تِهيندِي هُيسِ thīndī huyase.
II pers.	تِهيندِو هُيِن thīndō huē.	تِهيندِي هُيِن <sup>1</sup> thīndī huiā.
III pers.	تِهيندِو هُو thīndō hō.	تِهيندِي هُيِ thīndī hui.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	تِهيندَا هُاسِين thīndā huāsī.	تِهيندِئُون هُيُونَسِين thīndiū huyūsī.
II pers.	تِهيندَا هُئُو <sup>2</sup> thīndā hua-u.	تِهيندِئُون هُيُون thīndiū huyū.
III pers.	تِهيندَا هُأِ thīndā huā.	تِهيندِئُون هُيُون thīndiū huyū.

1) Or هُيِن huiē.

2) Or هُئُو huō, hō.

## IV. THE AORIST.

## 1) THE SIMPLE AORIST.

The past participle with the inflexional terminations. 'I became' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*I pers. تِهِيَسْ thiu<sup>s</sup>e<sup>1</sup>).تِهِيَسْ thia<sup>s</sup>e.

II pers. تِهِيَنْ thiē.

(تِهِيَنْ<sup>2</sup> thiā.

III pers. تِهِيَوْ thiō.

تِهِي thi.

## PLURAL.

I pers. تِهِيَسِيَنْ thiā<sup>s</sup>i.تِهِيَوْنِسِيَنْ thiū<sup>s</sup>i.

II pers. تِهِيَوْ تِهِيَوْ thia-u, thiō. تِهِيَوْنْ thiū.

III pers. تِهِيَا thiā.

تِهِيَوْنْ thiū.

## 2) THE HABITUAL AORIST.

The simple Aorist with تِهِي thē.

'I was becoming, was in the habit to become' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*I pers. تِهِيَسْ تِهِي thiu<sup>s</sup>e thē.تِهِيَسْ تِهِي thia<sup>s</sup>e thē.

etc.

etc.

etc.

etc.

## PLURAL.

I pers. تِهِيَسِيَنْ تِهِي

تِهِيَوْنِسِيَنْ تِهِي thiū<sup>s</sup>i thē.thiā<sup>s</sup>i thē.

etc. etc.

etc.

etc.

1) In poetry often: تِهِيَوْسْ thiō<sup>s</sup>e, fem. تِهِيَا<sup>s</sup> thia<sup>s</sup>e.

2) Or: تِهِيَنْ thiē.

## V. THE PERFECT.

The past participle with the auxiliary أَنَهِيَان āhiyā.

‘I have become’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>
I pers.	تِهِيَوُ أَنَهِيَان thiō āhiyā.	تِهِي أَنَهِيَان thī āhiyā.	
II pers.	أَنَهِيَن ” ” āhē.	أَنَهِيَن ” ” āhē.	
III pers.	أَهِي ” ” āhē.	أَهِي ” ” āhē.	

## PLURAL.

I pers.	تِهِيَوُ أَنَهِيُون thiā āhiyū.	تِهِيَوُ أَنَهِيُون thiū āhiyū.	
II pers.	أَهِيَوُ ” ” āhiyō.	تِهِيَوُ أَنَهِيُون thiū āhiyō.	
III pers.	أَنَهِيَن ” ” āhine.	أَنَهِيَن ” ” āhine.	

## VI. THE PLUPERFECT.

The past participle with the Aorist هَوَسِ hōse etc.

‘I had become’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>
I pers.	تِهِيَوُ هَوَسِ thiō hōse.	تِهِي هَوَسِ thī huyase.	
II pers.	هَوَسِيَن ” ” huē.	هَوَسِيَن ” ” huiā.	
III pers.	هَوُ ” ” hō.	هَوِي ” ” hui.	

## PLURAL.

I pers.	تِهِيَوُ هَوَسِيَن thiā huāsī.	تِهِيَوُ هَوَسِيَن thiū huyūsī.	
II pers.	تِهِيَوُ هَوَسِيَن thiā hua-u.	تِهِيَوُ هَوَسِيَن thiū huyū.	
III pers.	هَوُ ” ” huā.	هَوِي ” ” huyū.	



## VII. THE FUTURE.

## 1) THE SIMPLE OR INDEFINITE FUTURE.

The present participle with the inflexional terminations. 'I shall become' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers. تهيندُسِ thīnduse.	تهيندِئِسِ thīndiase <sup>1)</sup> .
II pers. تهيندِينِ thīndē.	تهيندِئِنِ thīndiā. <sup>2)</sup>
III pers. تهيندِوِ thīndō.	تهيندِئِ thīndī.

## PLURAL.

I pers. تهيندِاَسِينِ thīndāsī.	تهيندِئِوُسِينِ thīndiūsī.
II pers. تهيندِوِ thīnda-u. <sup>3)</sup>	تهيندِئِوِنِ thīndiū.
III pers. تهيندِاِ thīndā.	تهيندِئِوِنِ thīndiū.

## 2) COMPOUND FUTURE TENSES.

## a) The definite Future.

The present participle with the Future هُوندُسِ hūnduse etc. 'I shall be becoming' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers. تهيندِوِ هُوندُسِ thīndō hūnduse.	تهيندِئِ هُوندِئِسِ thīndī hūndiase.
II pers. تهيندِوِ هُوندِينِ thīndō hūndē.	تهيندِئِ هُوندِئِنِ thīndī hūndiā.
III pers. تهيندِوِ هُوندِوِ thīndō hūndō.	تهيندِئِ هُوندِئِ thīndī hūndī.

1) Or تهيندِئِيسِ thīndiyase, تهيندِئِيسِ thīndyase.

2) Or تهيندِئِينِ thīndiē.

3) Or تهيندِوِ thīndō.

## PLURAL.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	تِهِنْدَا هُونْدَا نَسِيں	تِهِنْدِيُون هُونْدِيُونَسِيں
	thīndā hūndāsī.	thīndiū hūndiūsī.
II pers.	تِهِنْدَا هُونْدَا وُ	تِهِنْدِيُون هُونْدِيُون
	thīndā hūnda-u.	thīndiū hūndiū.
III pers.	تِهِنْدَا هُونْدَا	تِهِنْدِيُون هُونْدِيُون
	thīndā hūndā.	thīndiū hūndiū.

## b) The past Future.

The past participle with the Future هُونْدُسِ hūnduse.

‘I shall have become’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	تِهِيُو هُونْدُسِ	تِهِي هُونْدِيَسِ
	thiō hūnduse.	thī hūndiase.
	etc. etc.	etc. etc.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	تِهِيَا هُونْدَا نَسِيں	تِهِيُون هُونْدِيُونَسِيں
	thiā hūndāsī.	thiū hūndiūsī.
	etc. etc.	etc. etc.

## Chapter XV.

Inflection of the regular verb.

## §. 51.

## A. Inflection of the neuter or intransitive verb.

All the neuter verbs end in the Imperative in ‘u’ (§. 43) and in the participle present in andō (§. 44).

But there is also a considerable number of transitive verbs ending in the Imperative in 'u' and in the participle present in andō, which take in consequence thereof the same inflexional terminations as the neuter verbs, with the only difference, that in the Past Tenses they must invariably resort to the passive construction.

We exhibit now the inflexion of a regular neuter verb.

### Infinitive.

هَلَنْ hal-anu, to go.

### Imperative.

SING.

PLUR.

II pers. هَلْ hal-u, go thou. هَلُو hal-ō, go ye.

### Precative.

هَلِجْ hal-iĵe,	}	mayst	هَلِجُو hal-iĵ-ō, may ye go.
هَلِجْ hal-iĵu,		thou go.	

### Participles:

- 1) present participle: هَلَنْدُو hal-andō, going.
- 2) past participle: هَلِئُو hal-iō, having gone.
- 3) past conjunctive participles:

هَلِي hal-ī,	}	having gone.
هَلِئُو hal-iō,		
هَلِجِي hal-iĵī,		
هَلِي كَرِي hal-ī kare,		

### Verbal noun.

هَلَنْو hal-anō, going.

## I. THE POTENTIAL.

## 1) THE SIMPLE POTENTIAL.

'I may go' etc.

SING.

PLUR.

I pers. هَلَانْ أَنْتُونْ hāl-ā. asī hal-ū.

II pers. تُونْ هَلِينْ tū hal-ē. ahī hal-ō.

III pers. هُوْ هَلِيْ hū hal-ē. hū hal-ane.

## 2) COMPOUND POTENTIAL.

a) The present participle with the Potential

هُمَانْ huā etc. 'I may be going'.

SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*I pers. هَلَنْدُوْ هَمَانْ  
halandō huā.

هَلَنْدِيْ هَمَانْ halandī huā.

II pers. هَلَنْدُوْ هَمِينْ  
halandō huē.

هَمِينْ ” ” huē.

III pers. هَلَنْدُوْ هَمِيْ  
halandō huē.

هَمِيْ ” ” huē.

PLURAL.

I pers. هَلَنْدَا هُونْ  
halandā hū.هَلَنْدِيْنْ هُونْ  
halandiū hū.II pers. هَلَنْدَا هُوْ  
halandā huō.هَلَنْدِيْنْ هُوْ  
halandiū huō.III pers. هَلَنْدَا هُيْنْ  
halandā huane.هَلَنْدِيْنْ هُيْنْ  
halandiū huane.



- b) The past participle with the Potential هُئَانَ.  
'I may have gone'.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	هَلِئْتُ هُئَانَ	haliō huā.	هَلِي هُئَانَ	halī huā.
II pers.	هُئِينَ	„ „ huē.	هُئِينَ	„ „ huē.
III pers.	هُئِي	„ „ huē.	هُئِي	„ „ huē.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	هَلِئْنَا هُونَ	haliā hū.	هَلِئْتُن هُونَ	haliū hū.
II pers.	هُتُّو	„ „ huō.	هُتُّو	„ „ huō.
III pers.	هُنَّ	„ „ huane.	هُنَّ	„ „ huane.

## II. THE PRESENT.

## 1) THE PRESENT INDEFINITE.

The Potential with تَهْوُ thō.

'I go' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	تَهْوُ هَلَانْ	halā thō.	تَهِي هَلَانْ	halā thī.
II pers.	تَهْوُ هَلِينَ	halē thō.	تَهِي هَلِينَ	halē thī.
III pers.	تَهْوُ هَلِي	halē thō.	تَهِي هَلِي	halē thī.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	تَهَا هَلُونْ	halū thā.	تَهْنُونْ	halū thiū.
II pers.	تَهَا هَلُوْ	halō thā.	تَهْنُونْ	halō thiū.
III pers.	تَهَا هَلَنِ	halane thā.	تَهْنُونْ	halane thiū.

## 2) THE PRESENT DEFINITE.

The present participle with أَهْيَان āhiyā etc.

'I am going' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.*

*Fem.*

I pers. هَلَنْدَوِ أَهْيَان  
halandō āhiyā.

هَلَنْدِي أَهْيَان  
halandī āhiyā.

II pers. هَلَنْدَوِ أَهْيِين  
halandō āhē.

هَلَنْدِي أَهْيِين  
halandī āhē.

III pers. هَلَنْدَوِ أَهِي halandō āhē. هَلَنْدِي أَهِي halandī āhē.

## PLURAL.

I pers. هَلَنْدَا أَهْيُون  
halandā āhiyū.

هَلَنْدُونِ أَهْيُون  
halandiū āhiyū.

II pers. هَلَنْدَا أَهْيُو  
halandā āhiyō.

هَلَنْدُونِ أَهْيُو  
halandiū āhiyō.

III pers. هَلَنْدَا أَهْيِين  
halandā āhine.

هَلَنْدُونِ أَهْيِين  
halandiū āhine.

## III. THE IMPERFECT.

The present participle with هَوَس hōse etc.

'I was going' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.*

*Fem.*

I pers. هَلَنْدَوِ هَوَس  
halandō hōse.

هَلَنْدِي هَوَس  
halandī huyase.

II pers. هَلَنْدَوِ هَوِين  
halandō huē.

هَلَنْدِي هَوِين  
halandī huiā.

III pers. هَلَنْدَوِ هَو halandō hō. هَلَنْدِي هَوِي halandī hui.

## PLURAL.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
I pers.	هَلَنْدَا هُوَاسِيْنَ halandā huāsī.	هَلَنْدِئُونْ هُوُونْسِيْنَ halandiū huyūsī.
II pers.	هَلَنْدَا هُوْ halandā hua-u.	هَلَنْدِئُونْ هُوُونْ halandiū huyū.
III pers.	هَلَنْدَا هُوَا halandā huā.	هَلَنْدِئُونْ هُوُونْ halandiū huyū.

## IV. THE AORIST.

## 1) THE SIMPLE AORIST.

The past participle with the inflexional terminations. 'I went' etc.

## SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
I pers.	هَلِئِسْ haliu-se.	هَلِئِسْ halia-se.
II pers.	هَلِئِيْنَ hali-ē.	هَلِئِنْ hali-ā. <sup>1)</sup>
III pers.	هَلِئُوْ haliō.	هَلِئِ halī.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	هَلِئَاسِيْنَ haliā-sī.	هَلِئُونْسِيْنَ haliū-sī.
II pers.	هَلِئِوْ halya-u.	هَلِئُونْ haliū.
III pers.	هَلِئَا haliā.	هَلِئُونْ haliū.

## 2) THE HABITUAL AORIST.

The simple Aorist with تَهِي thē.

'I used to go' etc.

## SINGULAR.

I pers.	هَلِئِسْ تَهِي haliuse thē.	هَلِئِسْ تَهِي haliase thē.
	etc.	etc.

1) Or هَلِئِيْنَ hali-ē.

## PLURAL.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers. هَلِيَّاسِينَ تَهِي haliāsī thē.  
etc. etc.

هَلِيُونُسِينَ تَهِي haliūsī thē.  
etc. etc.

## V. THE PERFECT.

The past participle with أَنَهِيَّان āhiyā etc.

‘I am gone’ or ‘have gone’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers. هَلِيَو أَنَهِيَّان haliō āhiyā. هَلِي أَنَهِيَّان hali āhiyā.

II pers. أَنَهِيْن ” ” āhē. أَنَهِيْن ” ” āhē.

III pers. أَهِي ” ” āhē. أَهِي ” ” āhē.

## PLURAL.

I pers. هَلِيَّان أَنَهِيُون haliā āhiyū. هَلِيُون أَنَهِيُون haliū āhiyū.

II pers. أَهِيَو ” ” āhiyō. أَهِيَو ” ” āhiyō.

III pers. أَنَهِيْن ” ” āhine. أَنَهِيْن ” ” āhine.

## VI. THE PLUPERFECT.

The past participle with the Aorist هَوَس hōse.

‘I was gone’ or ‘had gone’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers. هَلِيَو هَوَس haliō hōse. هَلِي هَوَس hali huyase.

II pers. هَوَس ” ” huē. هَوَس ” ” huiā.

III pers. هَو ” ” hō. هَو ” ” huī.



## PLURAL.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	هَلِيَّا هُوَاسِيْنَ	هَلِيَّوْنَ هُوَيُونَسِيْنَ
	haliā huāsī.	haliũ huyũsī.
II pers.	هَلِيَّا هُوَ haliā hua-u.	هَلِيَّوْنَ هُوَيُون haliũ huyũ.
III pers.	هَمَّا „ „ huā.	هُيَّوْنَ „ „ huyũ.

## VII. THE FUTURE.

## 1) THE SIMPLE or INDEFINITE FUTURE.

The present participle with the inflexional terminations. 'I shall go' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	هَلَنْدَسِ halandu-se.	هَلَنْدِسِ halandia-se. <sup>1)</sup>
II pers.	هَلَنْدِيْنِ haland-ē.	هَلَنْدِيْْنِ halandi-ā. <sup>2)</sup>
III pers.	هَلَنْدُوْ halandō.	هَلَنْدِيْ halandī.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	هَلَنْدَاسِيْنَ halandā-sī.	هَلَنْدِيْوْنَسِيْنَ halandiũ-sī.
II pers.	هَلَنْدُوْ halanda-u.	هَلَنْدِيْوْنَ halandiũ.
III pers.	هَلَنْدَا halandā.	هَلَنْدِيْوْنَ halandiũ.

## 2) COMPOUND FUTURE TENSES.

## a) The definite Future.

The present participle with هُوَنْدُسِ hūnduse.  
'I shall be going' etc.

## SINGULAR.

I pers.	هَلَنْدُوْ هُوَنْدُسِ	هَلَنْدِيْ هُوَنْدِسِ
	halandō hunduse.	halandī hundiase.

1) Or هَلَنْدِيْيسِ halandiyase, هَلَنْدِيْيسِ halandyase.

2) Or هَلَنْدِيْيْنِ halandi-ē.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

II pers.	هَلَنْدَوُ هُونْدِيْن	هَلَنْدِي هُونْدِيْن
	halandō hūndē.	halandī hūndīā.
III pers.	هَلَنْدَوُ هُونْدَوُ	هَلَنْدِي هُونْدِي
	halandō hūndō.	halandī hūndī.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	هَلَنْدَا هُونْدَا سِيْن	هَلَنْدِيْن هُونْدِيْن سِيْن
	halandā hūndāsī.	halandiū hūndiūsī.
II pers.	هَلَنْدَا هُونْدَوُ	هَلَنْدِيْن هُونْدِيْن
	halandā hūnda-u.	halandiū hūndiū.
III pers.	هَلَنْدَا هُونْدَا	هَلَنْدِيْن هُونْدِيْن
	halandā hūndā.	halandiū hūndiū.

## b) The Past Future.

The past participle with the Future هُونْدُوسِ  
hūnduse. 'I shall have (be) gone' etc.

## SINGULAR.

I pers.	هَلِيَوُ هُونْدُوسِ	هَلِي هُونْدِيْسِ
	haliō hūnduse.	halī hūndiase.
II pers.	هَلِيَوُ هُونْدِيْن	هَلِي هُونْدِيْن
	haliō hūndē.	halī hūndīā.
III pers.	هَلِيَوُ هُونْدَوُ	هُونْدِي „ „ hūndī.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	هَلِيَا هُونْدَا سِيْن	هَلِيَوُ هُونْدِيْن سِيْن
	haliā hūndāsī.	haliū hūndiūsī.
II pers.	هَلِيَا هُونْدَوُ	هَلِيَوُ هُونْدِيْن
	haliā hūnda-u.	haliū hūndiū.
III pers.	هَلِيَا هُونْدَا	هَلِيَوُ هُونْدِيْن
	haliā hūndā.	haliū hūndiū.

Neuter verbs very often take in the Potential and in the Present tense the passive form, without altering in any way their signification, and are then inflected like other passive verbs (see the inflexion of the passive verb), as: **پَهَرَنُ** pharaṇu, v. n., to be fruitful, or **پَهَرَجَنُ** phar-j-aṇu; **لُرَهَنُ** v. n., luṛhaṇu, to float, or **لُرَهَجَنُ** luṛhe-j-aṇu, **کَاوَرَنُ** kāviraṇu, v. n., to be angry or **کَاوَرَجَنُ** kāvir-j-aṇu, **اَچَنُ** v. n. acaṇu, to come, **اَچَجَنُ** ač-iṣ-aṇu, **پَوَنُ** v. n. pavaṇu, to fall, or **پَچَنُ** pa-iṣ-aṇu etc.

The III pers. Sing. of neuter verbs in the passive form is frequently employed impersonally throughout all the tenses with the exception of the Aorist and Perfect, as:

**هَلِجِي** halijē, it may be gone, **هَلِجِي تَهو** halijē thō, it is gone, **هَلِبو آهي** halibō āhē, it is being gone, **هَلِبو هو** halibō hō, it was being gone; **هَلِبو** halibō, it will be gone.

Many neuter verbs are in Sindhī considered both active and neuter, and therefore in the Past tenses constructed either as neuter (i. e. personally) or as transitive verbs (i. e. passively, the agent being put in the Instrumental), as: **وَرِهِيَسَ** virhiuse, I quarrelled or: **وَرِهِيَسَ مُون** mū virhiō, by me it was quarrelled, from **وَرِهَنُ** virhaṇu, v. n., to quarrel; **کِهَلِيَسَ** khiliuse, I laughed, or: **کِهَلِيَسَ مُون** mū khiliō, by me it was laughed, from **کِهَلَنُ** khilaṇu, v. n., to laugh; but **رُونُ** ruṇu, v. n., to weep, is always constructed passively in the past tenses, as: **رُونِئِيَسَ** ruṇā-ī, he wept (it was wept by him).

On the other hand there are also some active verbs

(but ending in the Imperative in 'u'), which are constructed in the Past tenses like neuter verbs, and not passively, as: <sup>سِکْهِيُسْ</sup> sikhīuse, I learnt (not <sup>مُونِ سِکْهِيُو</sup> sikhīu) from <sup>سِکْهَنُ</sup> sikhānu, v. a., to learn; <sup>سِکْیُسْ</sup> sikiuse, I longed for, from <sup>سِکْنُ</sup> sikanu, v. a., to long for.

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**B) Inflexion of the transitive verb.**

The inflexion of the transitive and causal verb agrees on the whole with that of the neuter verb in the Potential, the Present, the Imperfect and the Future; but it differs from the inflexion of the neuter verb by being destitute of the Past Tenses of the Active Voice, which must be circumscribed by the past tenses of the Passive Voice, the past participle of transitive verbs having always a passive signification. The agent must therefore in the past tenses be put in the Instrumental, or it may, if that be a pronoun, be affixed to the past participle in the shape of a Suffix. It is understood, that the past participle passive must agree with its substantive in gender and number, as well as the adjective.

From every transitive and causal verb (and partly also, as noted already, from the neuter verb) a passive theme may be derived, which is regularly inflected through all tenses.

We exhibit now the inflexion of a transitive verb, ending in the Imperative in 'e'.

**1) ACTIVE VOICE.**

Infinitive:

<sup>چَهَدَنُ</sup> čhaḍ-ānu, to give up.



## Imperative.

SING.

PLUR.

II pers. چَهْدِ چَهْدِ čhaḍ-e, give up. چَهْدِ تُو čhaḍ-iō<sup>1</sup>),  
give ye up.

## Precative.

چَهْدِ چَهْدِ čhaḍ-iĵe.	}	چَهْدِ چَهْدِ čhaḍ-iĵō, please to give up.
چَهْدِ چَهْدِ čhaḍ-iĵu.		

## Participles:

- 1) Present participle: چَهْدِ يَنْدُو čhaḍ-īnḍō, giving up.
- 2) Past participle: چَهْدِ تُو čhaḍ-iō, having been given up.
- 3) Past conjunctive participles:

چَهْدِ چَهْدِ čhaḍ-e	}	having given up.
چَهْدِ تُو čhaḍ-iō		
چَهْدِ چَهْدِ čhaḍ-iĵē		
چَهْدِ چَهْدِ چَهْدِ čhaḍ-ē karē		

## I. THE POTENTIAL.

## 1) THE SIMPLE POTENTIAL.

‘I may give up’ etc.

SING.

PLUR.

I pers. اَنَسُون چَهْدِ تَان āṇōn čhaḍ-iā.  
āṇ čhaḍ-iā.

II pers. تُون چَهْدِ تَيْن tōn čhaḍ-iē.<sup>2</sup>  
tū čhaḍ-iē.<sup>2</sup>)

III pers. هُو چَهْدِ هَيْن hū čhaḍ-ē. چُو چَهْدِ هَيْن chū čhaḍ-īne.<sup>3</sup>)

1) Or چَهْدِ يُو čhaḍ-yō; the form چَهْدِ يُو čhaḍ-ehō is also in use.

2) Or چَهْدِ تَيْن čhaḍ-ē, چَهْدِ تَيْن čhaḍ-ī.

3) Or چَهْدِ تَيْن čhaḍ-ine.

## 2) COMPOUND POTENTIAL.

- a) The present participle with the Potential هُئَان.  
'I may be giving up' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِ وُ هُئَان čhaḍīndō huā.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِ ي هُئَان čhaḍīndī huā.
II pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِ وُ هُئَيْن čhaḍīndō huē.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِ ي هُئَيْن čhaḍīndī huē.
III pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِ وُ هُئِي čhaḍīndō huē.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِ ي هُئِي čhaḍīndī huē.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَا هُون čhaḍīndā hū.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِ نُون هُون čhaḍīndīū hū.
II pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَا هُئَو čhaḍīndā huō.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِ نُون هُئَو čhaḍīndīū huō.
III pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَا هُئِن čhaḍīndā huane.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِ نُون هُئِن čhaḍīndīū huane.

- b) The past participle, with the III pers. Singular and Plural of the Potential of the auxiliary verb هُونُ, the agent being put in the Instrumental.

'By me etc. may have been given up.'

## SINGULAR.

The object being masc.

The object being fem.

مُون چَهْدِ تَو هُئِي mū čhaḍīō huē.	مُون چَهْدِ ي هُئِي mū čhaḍī huē.
تَو چَهْدِ تَو هُئِي tō čhaḍīō huē.	تَو چَهْدِ ي هُئِي tō čhaḍī huē.
” ” هُن huna ” ” ” ” ” هُن huna ” ”	

## SINGULAR.

The object being fem.

اَسَان چَهْدِئُو هُئي  
asā čhađiō huē.

اَهَان چَهْدِئُو هُئي  
ahā čhađiō huē.

هِن چَهْدِئُو هُئي  
hune čhađiō huē.

The object being masc.

اَسَان چَهْدِي هُئي  
asā čhađī huē.

اَهَان چَهْدِي هُئي  
ahā čhađī huē.

هِن چَهْدِي هُئي  
hune čhađī huē.

## PLURAL.

مُون چَهْدِئَا هُئِن  
mũ čhađiā huane.  
etc. etc.

مُون چَهْدِئُون هُئِن  
mũ čhađiũ huane.  
etc. etc.

## II. THE PRESENT.

## 1) THE PRESENT INDEFINITE.

The Potential with تَهو thō.

‘I give up’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers. چَهْدِئَان تَهو čhađiā thō. چَهْدِئَان تَهِي čhađiā thī.

II pers. چَهْدِئَيْن تَهو čhađiē thō. چَهْدِئَيْن تَهِي čhađiē thī.

III pers. چَهْدِي تَهو čhađē thō. چَهْدِي تَهِي čhađē thī.

## PLURAL.

I pers. چَهْدِئُون تَهَا  
čhađiũ thā.

چَهْدِئُون تَهْمُون  
čhađiũ thiũ.

II pers. چَهْدِئُو تَهَا čhađiō thā. چَهْدِئُو تَهْمُون čhađiō thiũ.

III pers. چَهْدِين تَهَا  
čhađīne thā.

چَهْدِين تَهْمُون  
čhađīne thiũ.

## 2) THE PRESENT DEFINITE.

The present participle with أَنهَيَان āhiyā etc.

'I am giving up' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَوِ أَنهَيَان čhaḍīndō āhiyā.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِي أَنهَيَان čhaḍīndī āhiyā.
II pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَوِ أَنهَيِن čhaḍīndō āhē.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِي أَنهَيِن čhaḍīndī āhē.
III pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَوِ أَهِي čhaḍīndō āhē.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِي أَهِي čhaḍīndī āhē.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَا أَنهَيُون čhaḍīndā āhiyū.	چَهْدِ يَنْدُونِ أَنهَيُون čhaḍīndiū āhiyū.
II pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَا أَهِيَوِ čhaḍīndā āhiyō.	چَهْدِ يَنْدُونِ أَهِيَوِ čhaḍīndiū āhiyō.
III pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَا أَنهِن čhaḍīndā āhine.	چَهْدِ يَنْدُونِ أَنهِن čhaḍīndiū āhine.

## III. THE IMPERFECT.

The present participle with the Aorist هَوَسِ hōse.

'I gave up' or: 'was giving up' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَوِ هَوَسِ čhaḍīndō hōse.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِي هُيَسِ čhaḍīndī huyase.
II pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَوِ هُيِنِ čhaḍīndō huē.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِي هُيِّنِ čhaḍīndī huiā.
III pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَوِ هَوِ čhaḍīndō hō.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِي هُيِ čhaḍīndī huī.



## PLURAL.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	چَهْدِيْنْدَا هُوَاسِيْن	چَهْدِيْنْدِيْنُوْن هُوِيْنَسِيْن
	čhaḍīndā huāsī.	čhaḍīndiũ huyūsī.
II pers.	چَهْدِيْنْدَا هُوَ، هُوَ	چَهْدِيْنْدِيْنُوْن هُوِيْن
	čhaḍīndā hua-u, huō.	čhaḍīndiũ buyũ.
III pers.	چَهْدِيْنْدَا هُوَا، هَا	چَهْدِيْنْدِيْنُوْن هُوِيْن
	čhaḍīndā huā, hā.	čhaḍīndiũ huyũ.

## IV. THE AORIST.

## 1) THE SIMPLE AORIST.

The past participle (passive), with the agent in the Instrumental.

‘By me etc. was given up’.

The object being masc. SINGULAR. The object being fem.

چَهْدِيْنُوْن مُون	mũ čhaḍiō.	چَهْدِي مُون	mũ čhaḍī.
” تَو	tō ”	” تَو	tō ”
” هُن	huna ”	” هُن	huna ”
” اَسَا	asā ”	” اَسَا	asā ”
” اِهَا	ahā ”	” اِهَا	ahā ”
” هُن	hune ”	” هُن	hune ”

## PLURAL.

چَهْدِيْنُوْن مُون	mũ čhaḍiā.	چَهْدِيْنُوْن مُون	mũ čhaḍiũ.
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

## 2) THE HABITUAL AORIST.

The simple Aorist with تهي thē.

‘By me etc. used to be given up’.

The object being masc. SINGULAR. The object being fem.

چَهْدِيْنُوْن مُون	mũ čhaḍiō thē.	چَهْدِي مُون	mũ čhaḍī thē.
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

## PLURAL.

The object being masc.

مُون چَهْدِئَا تَهِي

mũ čhađiā thē.

etc. etc.

The object being fem.

مُون چَهْدِئُون تَهِي

mũ čhađiũ thē.

etc. etc.

## V. THE PERFECT.

The past participle (passive) with آهي āhē and آنهين āhine, the agent being put in the Instrumental.

‘By me etc. has been given up’.

## SINGULAR.

The object being masc.

مُون چَهْدِئُو آهي

mũ čhađiō āhē.

etc. etc.

The object being fem.

مُون چَهْدِئِي آهي

mũ čhađī āhē.

etc. etc.

## PLURAL.

مُون چَهْدِئَا آنهين

mũ čhađiā āhine.

etc. etc.

مُون چَهْدِئُون آنهين

mũ čhađiũ āhine.

etc. etc.

## VI. THE PLUPERFECT.

The past participle (passive) with هو hō, هُئا huā etc.

‘By me etc. had been given up’.

## SINGULAR.

The object being masc.

مُون چَهْدِئُو هُو

mũ čhađiō hō.

etc. etc.

The object being fem.

مُون چَهْدِئِي هُئِي

mũ čhađī huī.

etc. etc.

## PLURAL.

مُون چَهْدِئَا هُئا

mũ čhađiā huā.

etc. etc.

مُون چَهْدِئُون هُيُون

mũ čhađiũ huyũ.

etc. etc.

## VII. THE FUTURE.

## 1) THE SIMPLE or INDEFINITE FUTURE.

The present participle with the inflexional terminations.

‘I shall give up’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.*

*Fem.*

I pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدُسِ čhaḍīnduse.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِسِ čhaḍīndia-se.
II pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِينِ čhaḍīnd-ē.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِي čhaḍīndi-ā.
III pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَوِ čhaḍīndō.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِي čhaḍīndī.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَا سِينِ čhaḍīndā-sī.	چَهْدِ يَنْدُو نَسِينِ čhaḍīndiū-sī.
II pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَوِ čhaḍīnda-u.	چَهْدِ يَنْدُونِ čhaḍīndiū.
III pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَا čhaḍīndā.	چَهْدِ يَنْدُونِ čhaḍīndiū.

## 2) COMPOUND FUTURE.

## a) The definite Future.

The present participle with هُونْدُسِ hūnduse.

‘I shall be giving up’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.*

*Fem.*

I pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَوِ هُونْدُسِ čhaḍīndō hūnduse.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِي هُونْدِسِ čhaḍīndī hūndiase.
II pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَوِ هُونْدِينِ čhaḍīndō hūndē.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِي هُونْدِي čhaḍīndī hūndiā.
III pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَوِ هُونْدَوِ čhaḍīndō hūndō.	چَهْدِ يَنْدِي هُونْدِي čhaḍīndī hūndī.

## PLURAL.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَا هُونْدَا سِيِن	چَهْدِ يَنْدِ نُون هُونْدِ نُونْسِيِن
	čhaḍīndā hūndāsī.	čhaḍīndiū hūndiūsī.
II pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَا هُونْدَو	چَهْدِ يَنْدِ نُون هُونْدِ نُون
	čhaḍīndā hūnda-u.	čhaḍīndiū hūndiū.
III pers.	چَهْدِ يَنْدَا هُونْدَا	چَهْدِ يَنْدِ نُون هُونْدِ نُون
	čhaḍīndā hūndā.	čhaḍīndiū hūndiū.

## b) The Past Future.

The past participle (passive) with هُونْدَو hūndō etc.,  
the agent being put in the Instrumental.

‘By me etc. will have been given up’.

## SINGULAR.

The object being masc.

The object being fem.

مُون چَهْدِ تَو هُونْدَو  
mū čhaḍiō hūndō.  
etc. etc.

مُون چَهْدِ ي هُونْدِ ي  
mū čhaḍī hūndī.  
etc. etc.

## PLURAL.

مُون چَهْدِ نَا هُونْدَا  
mū čhaḍiā hūndā.  
etc. etc.

مُون چَهْدِ نُون هُونْدِ نُون  
mū čhaḍiū hūndiū.  
etc. etc.

## 2) PASSIVE VOICE.

## Infinitive.

چَهْدِ جَن čhaḍ-ij-aṇu, to be given up.

## Imperative.

## SING.

## PLUR.

II pers. چَهْدِ جُ čhaḍ-ij-u,  
be given up.

چَهْدِ جَو čhaḍ-ij-ō,  
be ye given up.



## Participles.

- 1) Present participle: چَهَدِ بُو čhaḍibō, being given up.
- 2) Past participle: چَهَدِ نُو čhaḍiō, having been given up.
- 3) Future participle or gerundive: چَهَدِ نُو čhaḍinō, to be given up.
- 4) Past conjunctive participles:

چَهَدِ جِي čhaḍ-ij-ī or چَهَدِ جُو čhaḍij-ō, } having been  
 چَهَدِ جِي کَرِي čhaḍijī karē, } given up.

## I. THE POTENTIAL.

## 1) THE SIMPLE POTENTIAL.

‘I may be given up’.

SING.

PLUR.

I pers. چَهَدِ جَان čhaḍij-ā. چَهَدِ جُون čhaḍij-ū.

II pers. چَهَدِ جِين čhaḍij-ē.<sup>1)</sup> چَهَدِ جُو čhaḍij-ō.

III pers. چَهَدِ جِي čhaḍij-ē. چَهَدِ جَن čhaḍij-ane.

## 2) COMPOUND POTENTIAL.

- a) The present participle with the Potential هُئَان huā.  
 ‘I may be being given up’ etc.

SINGULAR.

Masc.

Fem.

I pers. چَهَدِ بُو هُئَان  
 čhaḍibō huā.

چَهَدِ بِي هُئَان  
 čhaḍibī huā.

II pers. چَهَدِ بُو هُئِين  
 čhaḍibō huē.

چَهَدِ بِي هُئِين  
 čhaḍibī huē.

III pers. چَهَدِ بُو هُئِي  
 čhaḍibō huē.

چَهَدِ بِي هُئِي  
 čhaḍibī huē.

1) Or چَهَدِ جِين čhaḍijī.

## PLURAL.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
I pers.	چَهْدِ بَا هُون čhaḍibā hũ.	چَهْدِ بِيُون هُون čhaḍibiũ hũ.
II pers.	چَهْدِ بَا هُو. čhaḍibā huō.	چَهْدِ بِيُون هُو. čhaḍibiũ huō.
III pers.	چَهْدِ بَا هُن. čhaḍibā huane.	چَهْدِ بِيُون هُن. čhaḍibiũ huane.

b) The past participle with the Potential

هَئَان huā.

‘I may have been given up’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
I pers.	چَهْدِ تُو هَئَان čhaḍiō huā.	چَهْدِ تِي هَئَان čhaḍī huā.
II pers.	هَئِين ” ” huē.	هَئِين ” ” huē.
III pers.	هَئِي ” ” huē.	هَئِي ” ” huē.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	چَهْدِ تَا هُون čhaḍiā hũ.	چَهْدِ تُون هُون čhaḍiũ hũ.
II pers.	هَئُو ” ” huō.	هَئُو ” ” huō.
III pers.	هَئِن ” ” huane.	هَئِن ” ” huane.

## II. THE PRESENT.

## 1) THE INDEFINITE PRESENT.

The Potential with تَهُو thō.

‘I am given up’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
I pers.	چَهْدِ جَان تَهُو čhaḍijā thō.	چَهْدِ جَان تَهِي čhaḍijā thī.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

II pers. چھڌ چين تھؤ čhaḍijẽ thō.	چھڌ چين تھي čhaḍijẽ thī.
III pers. چھڌ جي تھؤ čhaḍijẽ thō.	چھڌ جي تھي čhaḍijẽ thī.

## PLURAL.

I pers. چھڌ جون تها čhaḍijũ thā.	چھڌ جون تھئون čhaḍijũ thiũ.
II pers. چھڌ جو تها čhaḍijō thā.	چھڌ جو تھئون čhaḍijō thiũ.
III pers. چھڌ جن تها čhaḍijane thā.	چھڌ جن تھئون čhaḍijane thiũ.

## 2) THE DEFINITE PRESENT.

The present participle with آنهيان āhiyā.

‘I am being given up’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers. چھڌبو آنهيان čhaḍibō āhiyā.	چھڌبي آنهيان čhaḍibī āhiyā.
II pers. چھڌبو آھين čhaḍibō āhẽ.	چھڌبي آھين čhaḍibī āhẽ.
III pers. چھڌبو آھي čhaḍibō āhẽ.	چھڌبي آھي čhaḍibī āhẽ.

## PLURAL.

I pers. چھڌبا آھيون čhaḍibā āhiyũ.	چھڌبيون آھيون čhaḍibiũ āhiyũ.
II pers. چھڌبا آھيو čhaḍibā āhiyō.	چھڌبيون آھيو čhaḍibiũ āhiyō.
III pers. چھڌبا آھين čhaḍibā āhine.	چھڌبيون آھين čhaḍibiũ āhine.

## III THE IMPERFECT.

The present participle with هوس hōse.

'I was being given up' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.*

*Fem.*

I pers.	چَهْدِ بُو هوس	چَهْدِ بِي هيس
	čhaḍibō hōse.	čhaḍibī huyase.
II pers.	چَهْدِ بُو هيين	چَهْدِ بِي هيين
	čhaḍibō huē.	čhaḍibī huiā.
III pers.	چَهْدِ بُو هو	چَهْدِ بِي هِي
	čhaḍibō hō.	čhaḍibī huī.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	چَهْدِ بَا هياسين	چَهْدِ بُون هِيونسين
	čhaḍibā huāsī.	čhaḍibiū huyūsī.
II pers.	چَهْدِ بَا هيو، هئو	چَهْدِ بُون هِيون
	čhaḍibā hua-u, huō.	čhaḍibiū huyū.
III pers.	چَهْدِ بَا هيا	چَهْدِ بُون هِيون
	čhaḍibā huā.	čhaḍibiū huyū.

## IV. THE AORIST.

## 1) THE SIMPLE AORIST.

The past participle with the inflexional terminations.

'I was given up' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.*

*Fem.*

I pers.	چَهْدِ س چَهْدِ س	چَهْدِ س چَهْدِ س
	čhaḍiu-se. <sup>1)</sup>	čhaḍia-se.
II pers.	چَهْدِ يين	چَهْدِ يين
	čhaḍi-ē.	čhaḍi-ā.
III pers.	چَهْدِ تَو	چَهْدِ ي
	čhaḍiō.	čhaḍī.

1) Or چَهْدِ يَس چَهْدِ يَس chadyase, چَهْدِ يَس چَهْدِ يَس chadyase.



## PLURAL.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers. چھڌڻا سڀين čhaḍiā-sī. چھڌڻو سڀين čhaḍiū-sī.

II pers. چھڌڻو چھڌڻو čhaḍya-u. چھڌڻو čhaḍiū.

III pers. چھڌڻا čhaḍiā. چھڌڻو čhaḍiū.

## 2) THE HABITUAL AORIST.

The simple Aorist with تھي thē.

‘I used to be given up’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*چھڌڻس تھي čhaḍiuse thē. چھڌڻس تھي čhaḍiase thē.  
etc. etc. etc. etc.

## V. THE PERFECT.

The past participle with آھيان āhiyā.

‘I have been given up’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*I pers. چھڌڻو آھيان čhaḍiō āhiyā. چھڌي آھيان čhaḍī āhiyā.  
II pers. چھڌڻو آھين čhaḍiō āhē. چھڌي آھين čhaḍī āhē.  
III pers. چھڌڻو آھي čhaḍiō āhē. چھڌي آھي čhaḍī āhē.

## PLURAL.

I pers. چھڌڻا آھيون čhaḍiā āhiyū. چھڌڻون آھيون čhaḍiū āhiyū.

II pers. چھڌڻا آھيو čhaḍiā āhiyō. چھڌڻون آھيو čhaḍiū āhiyō.

III pers. چھڌڻا آھين čhaḍiā āhine. چھڌڻون آھين čhaḍiū āhine.

## VI. THE PLUPERFECT.

The past participle with هُوس hōse.

'I had been given up' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	چَهْدِئُو هُوس čhaḍiō hōse.	هَهْدِي هُيس čhaḍī huyase.
II pers.	چَهْدِئُو هُين čhaḍiō huē.	چَهْدِي هُين čhaḍī huiā.
III pers.	چَهْدِئُو هُو čhaḍiō hō.	چَهْدِي هُي čhaḍī huī.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	چَهْدِئَا هُاسِين čhaḍiā huāsī.	چَهْدِئُون هُيُونْسِين čhaḍiū huyūsī.
II pers.	چَهْدِئَا هُو čhaḍiā hua-u.	چَهْدِئُون هُيُون čhaḍiū huyū.
III pers.	چَهْدِئَا هُا čhaḍiā huā.	چَهْدِئُون هُيُون čhaḍiū huyū.

## VII. THE FUTURE.

## 1) THE SIMPLE or INDEFINITE FUTURE.

The present participle with the inflexional terminations.

'I shall be given up' etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	چَهْدِئُس čhaḍibu-se.	چَهْدِئِس čhaḍibia-se.
II pers.	چَهْدِئِبِن čhaḍib-ē.	چَهْدِئِبِن čhaḍibi-ā.
III pers.	چَهْدِئُو čhaḍibō.	چَهْدِئِي čhaḍibī.

## PLURAL.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	چَہْدِ بَا سِیں	čhaḍibā-sī.	چَہْدِ بِوُنْسِیں	čhaḍibiū-sī.
II pers.	چَہْدِ بَوُ	čhaḍiba-u.	چَہْدِ بِوُن	čhaḍibiū.
III pers.	چَہْدِ بَا	čhaḍibā.	چَہْدِ بِوُن	čhaḍibiū.

## 2) COMPOUND FUTURE.

## a) The definite Future.

The present participle with هُونْدُسِ hūnduse.

‘I shall be being given up’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	چَہْدِ بَوُ هُونْدُسِ	čhaḍibō hūnduse.	چَہْدِ بِی هُونْدِسِ	čhaḍibī hūndiase.
II pers.	چَہْدِ بَوُ هُونْدِیں	čhaḍibō hūndē.	چَہْدِ بِی هُونْدِیں	čhaḍibī hūndiā.
III pers.	چَہْدِ بَوُ هُونْدَوُ	čhaḍibō hūndō.	چَہْدِ بِی هُونْدِی	čhaḍibī hūndī.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	چَہْدِ بَا هُونْدَا سِیں	čhaḍibā hūndāsī.	چَہْدِ بِوُن هُونْدِ بُوُنْسِیں	čhaḍibiū hūndiūsī.
II pers.	چَہْدِ بَا هُونْدَوُ	čhaḍibā hūnda-u.	چَہْدِ بِوُن هُونْدِ بُوُن	čhaḍibiū hūndiū.
III pers.	چَہْدِ بَا هُونْدَا	čhaḍibā hūndā.	چَہْدِ بِوُن هُونْدِ بُوُن	čhaḍibiū hūndiū.

## b) The Past Future.

The past participle with هُونْدُسِ hūnduse.

‘I shall have been given up’ etc.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

I pers.	چَهْدِ تُو هُونْدُسِ čhaḍiō hūnduse.	چَهْدِي هُونْدِسِ čhaḍī hūndiase.
II pers.	چَهْدِ تُو هُونْدِي čhaḍiō hūndē.	چَهْدِي هُونْدِي čhaḍī hūndiā.
III pers.	چَهْدِ تُو هُونْدُو čhaḍiō hūndō.	چَهْدِي هُونْدِي čhaḍī hūndī.

## PLURAL.

I pers.	چَهْدِ تَا هُونْدَا سِي čhaḍiā hūndāsī.	چَهْدِ تُون هُونْدِ تُونْسِي čhaḍiū hūndiūsī.
II pers.	چَهْدِ تَا هُونْدُو čhaḍiā hūnda-u.	چَهْدِ تُون هُونْدِ تُون čhaḍiū hūndiū.
III pers.	چَهْدِ تَا هُونْدَا čhaḍiā hūndā.	چَهْدِ تُون هُونْدِ تُون čhaḍiū hūndiū.

## Chapter XVI.

## Compound verbs.

## §. 53.

The Sindhī possesses a great facility in giving different shadows of meaning to a verb by compounding it with another verb.

1) The most common way of compounding a verb with another is to put the past conjunctive par-



ticiples of the active or passive mood, ending in ī or ē<sup>1)</sup>, before it.<sup>2)</sup> The construction of a verb thus compounded depends entirely on the definite verb, not in any way on the past conjunctive participle. In this way are formed

a) So-called Intensitives, which impart to the definite verb a peculiar signification, arising out of the sense of the preceding past conjunctive participle, as: وَتَهِي وَجَنُ vathī vaṇaṇu, to take off, literally: to go having taken; مَرِي وَجَنُ marī vaṇaṇu, to be dead, lit.: to go having died; چَرَهِي وَجَنُ čarhī vaṇaṇu, to ascend, lit.: to go having ascended; کُهَلِي پَوَنُ khulī pavaṇu, to be opened, lit.: to fall having been opened; جِي پَوَنُ jī pavaṇu, to become alive, literally: to fall having lived; وَهِي پَوَنُ vahī pavaṇu, to pour down (as rain), literally: to fall having flown. — وَدَهِي وَجَهَنُ vadhē vijhaṇu, to cut down, lit.: to throw having cut; سَوَرِي کَدَهَنُ sōrē kaḍhaṇu, to pull out, lit.: to pull having moved; چَاڙَهِي اَنَنُ čarhē āṇaṇu, to hang up, lit.: to bring having caused to ascend; لَوڙَهِي چَهَنُ lōrhē čhaḍaṇu, to float off (act.), lit.: to give up having floated away; تَانِيَوُ جَهَنُ tāniō čhinaṇu, to pluck out, lit.: to pluck out having pulled; مَوَتَاڻِي نِنُ mōṭā-ē niaṇu, to bring back, lit.: to take away having caused to return, etc. etc. It is to be noted, that کَهَنِي khaṇī, the past conjunctive participle of کَهَنُ khaṇaṇu, to lift up, is used with all

1) The past conjunctive participle ending in iō is also occasionally used to make up a compound verb.

2) In poëtry though the past conjunctive participle may also follow the definite verb.

sorts of verbs, to intensify their signification, implying, that the action is done forthwith, as: **ڪَهَنِي لِكَهَنُ** *khaṇī likhaṇu*, to set to writing; **ڪَهَنِي اُجَارَنُ** *khaṇī uḷāraṇu*, to set to polish, **ڪَهَنِي وَجَائِنُ** *khaṇī vaḷāinu*, to set to play (an instrument); **ڪَهَنِي وَڃَنُ** *khaṇī vañaṇu*, to be off.

In the same way the past conjunctive participle of **پَوَنُ** *pavaṇu*, to fall, viz.: **پِيئي** *paī* or **پِيئي** *pēī*, is put before a verb, to intensify its signification, as **پِيئي ڪِهَنُ** *paī khiaṇu*, to eat on or up, literally: to eat having fallen upon it. The augment **تَهُو** *thō* of the Present tense is dropped, when the verb is thus compounded with **پِيئي** *paī* or **پِيئي** *pēī*.

سُو جَدِهِن وَڌُو تَهِيُو تَدِهِن مَري وَڌُو

When he was grown up, he died. Abd-ul-Latīf's life, p. 2.

سُونَهِن جِي صَلَاحَ وَتُهَ تَهَ وِيرَ لَنگَهِي وَڃِي

Take the advice of the pilots, that thou mayst pass the full tide. Sh. Surāg. V, 7.

لَڙتُو پَوَن لَطِيفَ ڪَهِي ڪُوڙَا مَتَهِي ڪَل

Tears trickle down to the kind one upon the cheek. Maj. 459.

سَآندَاري سُونَدَرُ جِي ڏهڙِي نِآ

In crossing the ocean they were forcibly carried off. Sh. Sām. I, 11.

آڻِي پَانُ آڙَا ڪَهَنِي ڪُهوري وَڄَ مِين

Bring (and) fasten thy own self in the midst of the furnace. Sh. Jam. Kal. III, 13.

جَان كَهَنِي وَجَائِي تَه چُونَا هَرَن مِرُون پَكِهِي هَلِمَا آچِن

When he sets to play, then four times as many deer, wild beasts, birds come on. Story of Rāe Diācu, p. 3.

وَكَهَرُ سَو وَهَاء جَو پَيِّي پُرَانُو نَه تَهِي

Buy those goods, which do not become old. Sh. Surāg. III, 2.

پَو هِن ڏَهَنده مَنجَهَان مِتي کڏهي حَجِرَا ۽ مَسْجِدِ

جَوڙ تَانُون

Then having taken out earth from this tank they built cells and a mosque. Abd-ul-Latīf's life, p. 22.

گهيندو جو خوشي پيئي سوئي منهن جو سين

He who will eat (it) with pleasure, that is my friend. Maj. 319.

b) Compound verbs, implying possibility, and power are formed by putting a past conjunctive participle before the verbs سَگَهَنُ saghaṇu<sup>1)</sup>, to be able, and جَانَنُ jānaṇu, to know, as: کَرِيو سَگَهَنُ karē, karyō saghaṇu, to be able to do; ڏِيئي جَانَنُ dēi jānaṇu, to know to give.

کَنهن پَر رُتَان پَرِنِي کهي روئي نَه جَانَان

In what manner shall I weep for my friend? I do not know how to weep. Sh. Kōh. VI, 1.

اوجاگو اکهن کهي جاتي نَه ڏيئي

Thou didst not understand to give sleeplessness to (thy) eyes. Sh. Kōh. I, 12.

1) With سَگَهَنُ the Infinitive may also be joined.

c) The idea of completion is expressed by putting a past conjunctive participle before the verbs: رَهَنُ ra-haṇu, to remain, وَتَهَنُ vaṭhaṇu, to take, چُڪَنُ čukaṇu, to be at an end; نِبَهَنُ nibhaṇu or نِبَنُ nibaṇu, to be ended; similarly before بَسِ ڪَرَنُ base karaṇu, to leave off, to have done, as: وَتِهِي رَهَنُ vathī rahaṇu, to have taken; رَمِي رَهَنُ ramī rahaṇu, to be off; وَتَهَنُ ڪِهَائِي khāē vaṭhaṇu, to have done eating; ڪَرِي چُڪَنُ karē čukaṇu, to have done; چَئِي بَسِ ڪَرَنُ čaī base karaṇu, to have done speaking.

اُنهي ڪهون جي ڏسن واسطي بهي رهيو

In order to see those lightnings he sat down. Amulu Mān. p. 146.

چارُن چنگ ڪلهي ڪري رمي رهيو رات

The Čaraṇ, having slung the harp upon his shoulder, went in the night. Sh. Sōr. III, 5.

جيڪو زال ڏي حرام جي دل سان تهو ڏسي اهو انهي

ميني هن سان من مين حرام ڪري چڪو

Who so ever looks upon a woman with a heart of fornication, that one has even therein committed already fornication with her in his mind. Matth. 5, 4.

تنهن سين ڪري پريتري نبهائي نبي

With him friendship has been already made. Maj. 196.

پوءِ جڏهن عيسيٰ اهي گالهون چئي بس ڪيون تڏهن

ماڙهون هن جو مٿ ٻنڌهي وسا تهيا

When Jesus had ended these sayings, then the people, having heard his doctrine, became astonished. Matth. 7, 28.



d) Duration or repetition is expressed by putting before the definite verb the past conjunctive participle ending in iō, to which also the emphatic ī may be affixed, als: پَرِهِيَو پَرِهَانُو parhiō parhaṇu, to read over again, to keep on reading.

پَرِهِيَو پَرِهِيَا سَبَقُ اِنِهِيَن سُوَرِ جُو

Read over again the lesson of this very pain. Sh. Jam. Kal. V, 31.

سُوِي سُو حَرْفُ پَرِهِيَوِي تِهَو پَرِهَان

Even that, that letter I read over and over again Sh. Jam. Kal. V, 33.

2) Another kind of Intensitives is formed by putting the past participle of پَوَنُ pavanu, to fall, viz.: پِيَو piō, before the Imperative, Present<sup>1)</sup> or Imperfect of a definite verb, as: پِيَو مَانِجَانَسِ piō māñijāse, enjoy her; پِيَا تِهِيَن piā thiane, they become پِيَا دِسَنَدَا هِيَا they were seeing.

جَدِهِيَن كِهَتِ تِي اچِي تَدِهِيَن تُون پَرِ پَتِي كَدِهِيَانَسِ

پَوءِ پِيَو مَانِجَانَسِ

When she comes to the couch, then pull out her feathers; afterwards enjoy her. Amulu Mān. p. 147.

تَنِهِيَن مِيَن تَجَلَا كِهَوِيَن وَانِگِي پِيَا تِهِيَن

In that (palace) sparks are made like lightnings. Ibid. p. 140.

سَنَدَسِ اچَرَجَ كِهَنَا چِهَوَكَرِ پِيَا پِيَا دِسَنَدَا هِيَا

Many of his miracles the other boys used to see. Abd-ul-Latīf's life, p. 3.

1) In this case the augment تِهَو thō is dropped as unnecessary.

3) The idea of continuation is expressed by putting a present participle before the verbs رَهْنُ rahanu, to remain and وَتَنُ vatanu, to go about, as: وَيَنْدَو رَهِي vëndō rahī, he continues going; چَارِيَنْدَو وَتِي cārindō vatē, he keeps on grazing.

وَيَنْدَو رَهَنْدَو وَرَجِي مَتَجَهَان مِصَرَ شَامَ

He kept on travelling in fatigue from Egypt (and) Syria. Maj. 357.

سَنْدُسِ يَتِي شَاهُ حَبِيبُ كَهِيْسِ گُولِيَنْدَو پَهُولِيَنْدَوِي رَهْتَو

His father Shāh Habib continued searching (and) seeking him. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 9.

بِجَلُ گَهَوَزَا چَارِيَنْدَو وَتِي

Bijalu goes on grazing the horses. Story of Rāe Diāču, p. 2.

4) Two verbs may also be joined by putting the Infinitive of a verb in the Formative case before the verbs: لَگَنُ laḡanu, v. n. to apply, اَچَنُ ačanu, to come, وَنَجَنُ vaṇanu, to go. In this way so-called Inceptives are formed, as: رُونِ لَگَنُ ruṇa laḡanu, to begin to cry; وَسَنِ اَچَنُ vaṣana ačanu, to come to rain; سَدَنِ وَنَجَنُ saḍana vaṇanu, to go to call.

وَجُونِ وَسَنِ آيُونِ سَارَنُگِ چَرَهْمَو سَجِ

The lightnings have come to flash (to rain); the monsoon has ascended (his) couch. Sh. Sōr. IV, 13.

پَو چيسين هُو گِنَهَن وَيُون تيسين گهوت اچي سهزيو

Then whilst they went to buy, the bridegroom arrived. Matth. 25, 10.

## Chapter XVII.

## The Verb with the Pronominal Suffixes.

## §. 54.

The Sindhī uses the pronominal suffixes far more extensively with the verbs, than with the nouns (cf. §. 30). The suffixes attached to the verbs express, strictly speaking, only the Dative and Accusative (the object), and, with the past participle passive, also the Instrumental, though we may translate them by any case, save the Nominative.

The pronominal suffixes attached to verbs are identical with those attached to nouns, with this difference, that the suffix of the I person Plural, *ũ*, which is not in use with nouns (but with adverbs and postpositions), is used throughout the verb. There is further a peculiar Instrumental affix, attached to the past participle passive, which is never used with nouns or adverbs, viz.: *ĩ* for the Singular, and *ũ* for the Plural.

It appears, that the suffix *ĩ* is originally the Instrumental Sing. *اِنَ* *ina*, by him (from *هِي* *hī*, this), and *ũ* the Instrumental Plural *اُنَ* *une*, by them (from *هُوَ* *hū* or *اُو* *ū*, that).

To the first person Sing. and Plur. the suffix of the same person is never attached, as in this case the reflexive pronoun *پَانَ* *pāṇa*, self, must be employed.

In the compound tenses and in compound verbs the suffix always accedes to the latter part of the compound, though it properly belongs to the first member of the compound. Similarly the suffix is never attached to the augment *تھو* *thō* or *تھی* *thē*, but always to the verb itself.

To the past participle passive even two suffixes may accede, the first expressing the Instrumental and the second the Dative or Accusative, as will be shown afterwards.

The way, in which the several suffixes are attached to the inflexional terminations of the verb, will be best seen from the following survey.

### §. 55.

#### I. The pronominal suffixes attached to the auxiliary

verbs تَهْنُ and هُونُ

##### 1) The Imperative.

The same as the II pers. Sing. and Plur. of the Potential.

##### The Precative.

	SING.	PLUR.
Sing.	Suffix	
	I pers. هُجَانُمُ huĵ-ā-me.	هُجُومُ huĵō-me.
	be to me.	be to me.
	III pers. هُجَانُسِ huĵ-ā-se.	هُجُوسِ huĵō-se.
Plur.	be to him.	be to him.
	Suffix	
	I pers. هُجَانُونُ huĵ-ā-ū.	هُجُونُونُ huĵō-ū.
	be to us.	be to us.
	III pers. هُجَانِ huĵ-ā-ne.	هُجُونِ huĵō-ne.
	be to them.	be to them.

In the same way the suffixes are attached to تَهْجُ thiĵu, as: تَهْجَانُمُ thiĵ-ā-me, become to me, تَهْجَانُسِ thiĵ-ā-se, become to him.

يَوُءُ هُو تَهْيَيْنِ اَكْ مَيِّن تَه تُون يَتَه مَيِّن جَانِ

Then if those are in front, be thou in their back.  
Amulu Mān. p. 144.



## 2) The Potential هُئَان huā, I may be.

## SINGULAR.

	Suffixes of the I pers.	Suffixes of the II pers.	Suffixes of the III pers.
Sing.	I . . . . .	هُنَانِي huā-e.	هُنَانِسِ huā-se.
	II هُنَانِمِ huē-me.	. . . . .	هُنَانِسِ huē-se.
	III هُنَانِمِ huē-me.	هُنَانِي huē-ī.	هُنَانِسِ huē-se.
Plur.	I . . . . .	هُنَانِي hū-e.	هُنَانِسِ hū-se.
	II هُنَانِمِ huō-me. <sup>1)</sup>	. . . . .	هُنَانِسِ huō-se.
	III هُنَانِمِ huani-me.	هُنَانِي huan-ī. <sup>2)</sup>	هُنَانِسِ huani-se.

## PLURAL.

Sing.	I . . . . .	هُئَانُو huā-va.	هُئَانِ huā-ne.
	II هُئَيْنُونِ huē-ū.	. . . . .	هُئَيْنِ huē-ne. <sup>3)</sup>
	III هُئَيْنُونِ huē-ū.	هُئِيَوِ huē-va.	هُئَيْنِ huē-ne.
Plur.	I . . . . .	هُونُو hū-va.	هُونِ hū-ne.
	II هُئُونُونِ huō-ū.	. . . . .	هُئُونِ huō-ne.
	III هُئَانُونِ huane-ū.	هُئَانِيَوِ huani-va.	هُئَانِيَنِ huani-ne.

1) Or هَؤَم hō-me, هَؤَس hō-se.

2) Or هَئَانِي huane-ī.

3) When a nasalized vowel (ē) is followed by a dental nasal, the sign of nasalisation (ن in Arabic characters) is generally dropped as superfluous; thus هَئَانِ huē-ne, instead of هَئَانِنِ huē-ne, هَؤِنِ hū-ne, instead of هَؤِنِنِ hū-ne.

In the same way the suffixes are attached to the Potential تِهَآن thiã, I may become, and to the Indefinite Present هُآن huã thō and تِهَآن thiã thō, as: هُئِئِمِ نهو huẽ-me thō, thou art to me etc.

آخِرِ اُھِرِئِسِ تَهْ جُوکھو تِهِيئي نہ جَهَارَ کھي

Finally push it off, lest any damage befall the ship (literally: lest any damage befall thee as regards the ship). Sh. Surāg. III, 7.

جي پورو تِهِيئِمِ پَسَاهُ تَهْ بيه نَجُو مَرُھ مَلِيرَ ڏي

If my breath may expire, yet carry (my) corpe to the Malīr. Sh. Um. Mār. V, 14.

جي هُئِي هُوتَن لَکھ تَه پَنَڙجِ کُو مَه پُنْهُو سَن

If there be to thee lakhs of sweethearts, compare none with Punhū. Sh. Maṣḍ. V, 4.

### 3) The Present آنهيان āhiyā.

#### SINGULAR.

	Suffixes of the I pers.	Suffixes of the II pers.	Suffixes of the III pers.
Sing.	I . . . . .	آنهيانِ āhiyā-e.	آنهيانِ āhiyā-se.
	II آنهيئِمِ āhẽ-me. <sup>1)</sup>	. . . . .	آنهيئِسِ āhẽ-se.
	III آهيئِمِ āhẽ-me.	آهيئي āhẽ-ī.	آهيئِسِ āhẽ-se.
Plur.	I . . . . .	آنهيئونِ āhiyū-e.	آنهيئونِ āhiyū-se.
	II آهيئومِ āhiyō-me.	. . . . .	آهيئوسِ āhiyō-se.
	III آنهينِ āhini-me.	آنهيني āhin-ī. <sup>2)</sup>	آنهينِ āhini-se.

1) Or آنهيئِمِ āhĩ-me.

2) Or آنهيني āhine-ī.

## PLURAL.

Sing.	Suffixes of the I pers.	Suffixes of the II pers.	Suffixes of the III pers.
	I . . . . .	آَنهِيَانَوَ āhiyā-va.	آَنهِيَانِ āhiyā-ne.
	II آَنهِيَنُونُ āhē-ū.	. . . . .	آَهِيَنِ āhē-ne.
Plur.	III آَهِيَنُونُ āhē-ū.	آَهِيَوَ āhē-va.	آَهِيَنِ āhē-ne.
	I . . . . .	آَنهِيُونَوَ āhiyū-va.	آَنهِيُونِ āhiyū-ne.
	II آَهِيُونُ āhiyō-ū.	. . . . .	آَهِيُونِ āhiyō-ne.
Plur.	III آَنهِيَنُونُ āhine-ū.	آَنهِيَنَوَ āhini-va.	آَنهِيَنِ āhini-ne.

Instead of آَهِي āhē and آَنهِي āhine the form آَنه atha is also in use, but only when joined by suffixes. It corresponds to the old Prākṛit form अत्थि athi (the III pers. Sing. of the substantive verb asmi, I am, see Lassen, p. 345), which in Sindhī has also been transferred to the Plural.

The suffixes are attached to it in the following manner:

Plur. and Sing.	Suffixes of the I pers.	Suffixes of the II pers.	Suffixes of the III pers.
	آَنهَم atha-me.	آَنهِي ath-ī, آَنهِيَّي athē-ī.	آَنهَس atha-se.
	آَنهُون ath-ū.	آَنهَوَ atha-va.	آَنهَنِ atha-ne.

In the Present Definite: هُونَدُو آَنهِيَانِ the suffixes accede, as noted already, to the latter part of the compound.

سَرَنِ سَانُ سَنَ آهِمِ اُتْهي مِينَهَرِي

With girls of my age I have an appointment, after rain has fallen. Sh. Um. Mār. V, 21.

جُهي اُتْهي گَالَهَرِي آءِ اُوري تان اُورِيان

I have a secret matter, come near, then I will tell (it). Sh. Sōr. II, 22.

تَدِهِن سُنِي سَبَقُ سَرَهو تَهِنو نَاهِسِ کو نِيَاوُ

Then having heard the lesson he became glad; he has no other want. Maḡ. 189.

جي اُتْهي سَدَه پَسَن مِين تَه كَهَن مَه پِير پَرِي

If thou hast a desire in seeing, then lift not thy step far off. Sh. Kal. II, 4.

بِنَا بَهَجَن بَهگَوَان جي اُتْهيئي بي سَبِه خُودي خَام

Except the worshipping of the Lord all other things are to thee selfishness, o ignorant one! Mēnghō 4.

مَتْهي نَه آهِنُون مَن مِين اُوءِ جُوْتْها مَارِنِ جَكْهَه

We have no wickedness in our heart; those liars calumniate. Maḡ. 255.

اَسَان كَهي اُنْهي پَانْهَن سَان کو کُم نَه آهي مَگر پَنْهَن

جي دَهَنِي سَان کُم اُتْهُون

We have nothing to do with those stones, but our concern is with their master. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 20.

سَاءِ نَه اُتْهَو سُوَر جو هَانِي تَهِنُون هَسُو

You have no taste of the pain; now you laugh. Sh. Sām. III, Epil. 1.



مَنْدِي ذَهْ آهِيْنِ مَنْ مِيْنِ سُنْجَاتَانُونِ ثَوَابْ

No wickedness is in their heart; they have known the retribution. Maj. 218.

#### 4) The Aorist.

a) The masc. form هُوَسِ hōse.

##### SINGULAR.

	Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Sing. {	I . . . . .	هُوسَانِيِ hōsā-e.	هُوسَانَسِ hōsā-se.
	II هُوَيْنِمِ huē-me.	. . . . .	هُوَيْنَسِ huē-se.
	III هُوَمِ hō-me.	هُوَ hō-e.	هُوسِ hō-se.

Plur. { I . . . . .	هُوَاسُونِيْ huāsū-e.	هُوَاسُونَسِ huāsū-se.
II هُوَمِ huō-me.	. . . . .	هُوَسِ huō-se.
III هُوَامِ hua-me. <sup>1)</sup>	هُوَ hua-e.	هُوسِ hua-se.

##### PLURAL.

Sing. { I . . . . .	هَوَسَانَوِ hōsā-va.	هَوَسَانِ hōsā-ne.
II هُوَيْنَمُونِ huē-ū.	. . . . .	هُوَيْنِ huē-ne.
III هُوَسُونِ hō-sū.	هُوَ hō-va.	هُونِ hō-ne.
Plur. { I . . . . .	هُوَاسُونَوِ huāsū-va.	هُوَاسُونِ huāsū-ne.
II هُوَسُونِ huō-sū.	. . . . .	هُونِ huō-ne.
III هُوَاسُونِ huā-sū.	هُوَ hua-va.	هُنِ hua-ne.

1) In poetry long ā is frequently retained, as; هُوَامِ huā-me, هُوَا huā-e, هُوَاسِ huā-se etc.

b) The fem. form هُيَسِ huyase.

## SINGULAR.

	Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Sing.	I . . . . .	هُيَسَانِي huīsā-e.	هُيَسَانِسِ huīsā-se.
	II هُيَيَانِمِ huiyā-me. <sup>1)</sup>	. . . . .	هُيَيَانِسِ huiyā-se.
	III هُيَمِ huya-me.	هُيَيِ huya-e.	هُيَسِ huya-se.

Plur.	I . . . . .	هُيُونُسُونِي huyūsū-e.	هُيُونُسُونِي huyūsū-e.
	II هُيُونِمِ huyū-me.	. . . . .	هُيُونِسِ huyū-se.
	III هُيُونِمِ huyū-me.	هُيُونِي huyū-e.	هُيُونِسِ huyū-se.

## PLURAL.

Sing.	I . . . . .	هُيَسَانَوَ huīsā-va.	هُيَسَانِ huīsā-ne.
	II هُيَيَنَسُونِ huyē-sū.	. . . . .	هُيَيَنِ huiyā-ne.
	III هُيَسُونِ huī-sū.	هُيَوَ huya-va.	هُيَنِ huya-ne.

Plur.	I . . . . .	هُيُونُسُونَوَ huyūsū-va.	هُيُونُسُونِ huyūsū-ne.
	II هُيُونَسُونِ huyū-sū.	. . . . .	هُيُونِ huyū-ne.
	III هُيُونَسُونِ huyū-sū.	هُيُونَوَ huyū-va.	هُيُونِ huyū-ne.

1) Or هُيَيَانِمِ huiē-me, هُيَيَانِمِ huyē-me, هُيَيَانِمِ huyā-me.

That to هو *hō*, هُوَ *huī* etc., when forming with the past participle passive the Pluperfect, also a suffix, denoting the Instrumental, may be attached, will be shown in §. 56, 5.

It is to be observed, that the inflexional termination of the I pers. Sing. masc. and fem., *se*, becomes *sā* before the accession of the suffixes; the fem. termination هَيَّس *huyase* is at the same time reduced to its original form هِي *huī*, as: هُيَّسَانِي *huī-sā-e*. The suffix of the I pers. Plur. is in the Aorist *sū* or *sī*, and not *ū*, as in the Imperative, Potential and Present. In the II pers. fem. Sing. the form هُيَّس *huyē* or هِيَّس *huyī* is employed, when followed by the heavy suffix *sū* or *sī*, the accent being then thrown on the last syllable of the verb, as: *huyē-sū* or *huyī-sū*.

In the same way as to هُوس *hōse* and هُيَّس *huyase* the suffixes accede to تِهَّس *thiuse* and تِهَّس *thiase*, and to every other neuter verb in the Aorist, for which تِهَّس *thiuse* may serve as paradigm.

The Aorist تِهَّس *thiuse*.

a) The masculine form تِهَّس *thiuse*.

#### SINGULAR OF THE SUFFIX.

	Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Sing.	I . . . . .	تِهَّوَسَانِي <i>thiōsā-e</i> .	تِهَّوَسَانِس <i>thiōsā-se</i> .
	II تِهَّيْنِم <i>thiē-me</i> .	. . . . .	تِهَّيْنِس <i>thiē-se</i> .
	III تِهَّيْم <i>thiu-me</i> . <sup>1)</sup>	تِهَّيِي <i>thiyu-e</i> .	تِهَّيْس <i>thiu-se</i> .

1) In poetry the diminutive affix رُو *rō* is frequently attached to the past participle, to which the suffixes accede according to the common

## SINGULAR OF THE SUFFIX.

	Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Plur.	I . . . . .	تِهَاسُونِیَ <sup>٥</sup> thiāsū-e.	تِهَاسُونِسِ <sup>٥</sup> thiāsū-se.
	II تِهَاسُومِ <sup>٥</sup> thiō-me.	. . . . .	تِهَاسُوسِ <sup>٥</sup> thiō-se.
	تِهَاسِ <sup>٥</sup> thia-me.	تِهَاسِیَ <sup>٥</sup> thiya-e.	تِهَاسِ <sup>٥</sup> thia-se.

## PLURAL OF THE SUFFIX.

Sing.	I . . . . .	تِهَاسَاوِ <sup>٥</sup> thiōsā-va.	تِهَاسَاَنِ <sup>٥</sup> thiōsā-ne.
	II تِهَاسِیْنِ <sup>٥</sup> thiē-ū.	. . . . .	تِهَاسِیَنِ <sup>٥</sup> thiē-ne.
	III تِهَاسُوسِ <sup>٥</sup> thiō-sū.	تِهَاسِوِ <sup>٥</sup> thiū-va.	تِهَاسِوَنِ <sup>٥</sup> thiū-ne.
Plur.	I . . . . .	تِهَاسَاوُونِ <sup>٥</sup> thiāsū-va.	تِهَاسَاوَنِ <sup>٥</sup> thiāsū-ne.
	II تِهَاسُوسِ <sup>٥</sup> thiō-sū.	. . . . .	تِهَاسُوسِ <sup>٥</sup> thiō-ne.
	III تِهَاسَاوِ <sup>٥</sup> thiā-sū..	تِهَاسِوِ <sup>٥</sup> thia-va.	تِهَاسِوَنِ <sup>٥</sup> thia-ne.

b) The feminine form تِهَاسِ<sup>٥</sup> thiase.

## SINGULAR OF THE SUFFIX.

	Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Sing.	I . . . . .	تِهَاسَانِیَ <sup>٥</sup> thīsā-e.	تِهَاسَانِسِ <sup>٥</sup> thīsā-se.
	II تِهَاسِیَ <sup>٥</sup> thiā-me.	. . . . .	تِهَاسِیَنِ <sup>٥</sup> thiā-se.
	III تِهَاسِ <sup>٥</sup> thia-me.	تِهَاسِیَ <sup>٥</sup> thiya-e.	تِهَاسِ <sup>٥</sup> thiya-se.

rules, as: تِهَاسِوِ<sup>٥</sup> thiāru-me, تِهَاسِوِ<sup>٥</sup> thiāru-se etc. But in the I. and II pers. the diminutive affix is never added.



## SINGULAR OF THE SUFFIX.

	Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Plur. {	I . . . . .	تِهُونُسُونِي thiūsū-e.	تِهُونُسِينِسِ thiūsī-se.
	II تِهْنِمِ thiū-me. <sup>1)</sup>	. . . . .	تِهْنِسِ thiū-se.
	III تِهْنِمِ thiū-me.	تِهْنِي thiū-e.	تِهْنِسِ thiū-se.

## PLURAL OF THE SUFFIX.

Sing.	I . . . . .	تِهيسَانَو thīsā-va.	تِهيسَانِ thīsā-ne.
	II تِهِيْنَسُونِ thiē-sū.	. . . . .	تِهِيْنِ thia-ne.
	III تِهيسُونِ thi-sū.	تِهِيَو thiya-va.	تِهِيَنِ thiya-ne.
Plur.	I . . . . .	تِهِيُونَسِيْنَو thiūsī-va.	تِهِيُونَسِيْنِ thiūsī-ne.
	II تِهِيُونَسُونِ thiū-sū.	. . . . .	تِهِيُونِ thiu-ne.
	III تِهِيُونَسُونِ thiū-sū.	تِهِيُونِ thiū-va.	تِهِيُونِ thiu-ne.

جَدِّهِن پَنَسِ وَنَجِي گُولِي وَتِهِي آئِينْدَو هُوسِ تَدِّهِن بَاهَرِ

اِينْدَو هُو

When his father having gone and searched (after him) took and brought him, then he was coming forth. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 3.

جِيَتِرَو گُهَرَبُو هُوسِ تِيَتِرَو اَن بَرَتَن مَان كَهَنَدَو هُو

As much as was necessary to him, he was taking out of that vessel. Ibid. p. 21.

1) Or without the final nasal: تِهْنِمِ thiu-me.

اِيئِي سُنِيَنْدَهِي ڳالهڙي چَرِئُو تِهڙس چِت

Hearing this story her mind became mad. Maj. 375.

تَنِي ڀِي تَنُورَ مِينِ تِهِنِ سُرَ سَرَسُ

Without them (i. e. removed from them) abundant pains have befallen me in the furnace. Maj. 663.

دِهڙي ڪهي اُتھاري پَنھن جي ڪهر وھاري پاڙھيندا هُئس

Having removed the little daughter and placed her in their own house, they made her read (i. e. they instructed her). Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 46.

جيڪي ٽڪر ڪھائين ڪھان بچندا هُئن سي اُن لئي جي

ڏھنڌھَر مِين رڪھندا هُئا

Whatever pieces were remaining to them from eating, those they used to put in the hole of that tamarisk tree. Abd-ul-Latīf's life, p. 23.

### 5) The Future.

a) The masculine form هُونْدُسِ hūnduse.

#### SINGULAR OF THE SUFFIX.

	Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Sing.	I . . . . .	هُونْدُوسَانِي hūndōsā-e.	هُونْدُوسَانَسِ hūndōsā-se.
	II هُونْدِيَمِ hūndē-me.	. . . . .	هُونْدِيَنَسِ hūndē-se.
	III هُونْدِمِ hūndu-me. <sup>1)</sup>	هُونْدِ hūndu-e. <sup>2)</sup>	هُونْدُسِ hūndu-se.

1) In poetry frequently هُونْدِوَمِ hūndō-me, هُونْدِاَمِ hūndā-me etc.

2) Or هُونْدِي hūndē.

## SINGULAR OF THE SUFFIX.

	Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Plur.	I . . . . .	هُونْدَ اُسُونِّي hūndāsū-e.	هُونْدَ اُسُونْسِ hūndāsū-se.
	II هُونْدَوْمِ hūndō-me. <sup>1)</sup>	. . . . .	هُونْدَوْسِ hūndō-se.
	III هُونْدَمِ hūnda-me.	هُونْدَ هُونْدَا hūnda-e.	هُونْدَسِ hūnda-se.

## PLURAL OF THE SUFFIX.

Sing.	I . . . . .	هُونْدَ وِسَانَوِ hūndōsā-va.	هُونْدَ وِسَانِ hūndōsā-ne.
	II هُونْدَيَنْتُونِ hūndē-ū.	. . . . .	هُونْدَيِنِ hūndē-ne.
	III هُونْدَ وُسُونِ hūndō-sū.	هُونْدَوِ hūndu-va.	هُونْدَنِ hūndu-ne.
Plur.	I . . . . .	هُونْدَ اُسُونَوِ hūndāsū-va.	هُونْدَ اُسُونِ hūndāsū-ne.
	II هُونْدَ وُسُونِ hūndō-sū.	. . . . .	هُونْدَوِنِ hūndō-ne.
	III هُونْدَ اُسُونِ hūndā-sū.	هُونْدَوِ hūnda-va.	هُونْدَنِ hūnda-ne.

b) The feminine form هُونْدَيَسِ hūndiase.

## SINGULAR OF THE SUFFIX.

Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Sing. I . . . . .	هُونْدَيَسَانِي hūndīsā-e.	هُونْدَيَسَانِسِ hūndīsā-se.

1) Or هُونْدَوْمِ hūnda-u-me.

## SINGULAR OF THE SUFFIX.

	Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Sing.	II هُوْنْدِئِمَ hūndiā-me. <sup>1)</sup>	. . . . .	هُوْنْدِئِسَ hūndiā-se.
	III هُوْنْدِئِمَ hūndya-me. <sup>2)</sup>	هُوْنْدِئِي hūndya-e.	هُوْنْدِئِسَ hūndya-se.
Plur.	I . . . . .	هُوْنْدِئُسُوْنِ hūndiūsū-e.	هُوْنْدِئُسُوْنِ hūndiūsū-se.
	II هُوْنْدِئِمَ hūndyū-me.	. . . . .	هُوْنْدِئِسَ hūndyū-se.
	III هُوْنْدِئِمَ hūndyū-me.	هُوْنْدِئِي hūndyū-e.	هُوْنْدِئِسَ hūndyū-se.

## PLURAL OF THE SUFFIX.

Sing.	I . . . . .	هُوْنْدِئِسَانَوْ hūndīsā-va.	هُوْنْدِئِسَانِ hūndīsā-ne.
	II هُوْنْدِئِئِمُونِ hūndiē-ū.	. . . . .	هُوْنْدِئِنِ hūndia-ne.
	III هُوْنْدِئِسُونِ hūndī-sū.	هُوْنْدِئِيَوْ hūndya-va.	هُوْنْدِئِيَنِ hūndya-ne.
Plur.	I . . . . .	هُوْنْدِئُسُوْنِ hūndiūsū-va.	هُوْنْدِئُسُوْنِ hūndiūsū-ne.
	II هُوْنْدِئِسُونِ hūndiū-sū.	. . . . .	هُوْنْدِئِيَنِ hūndyu-ne.
	III هُوْنْدِئِسُونِ hūndiū-sū.	هُوْنْدِئِيَوْ hūndyū-va.	هُوْنْدِئِيَنِ hūndyu-ne.

1) Or هُوْنْدِئِئِمَ hūndiē-me.

2) The final ī (y) of هُوْنْدِئِ hūndī is frequently dropped in poetry, as, هُوْنْدِمَ hūnda-me, instead of هُوْنْدِئِمَ hūndya-me (hūndia-me).



In the same way as to هُونْدُسِ hūnduse and هُونْدِسِ hūndiase the suffixes are also attached to the Future of the active and passive voice, and consequently to the present participle of both voices.

مَتَهُو مِین کَهِیکَارَ یَارَ دَانُ دِیْنْدُوسَانِی مَنگَنَا

The head, o friend, I shall give to thee with salutation as a present, o bard! Sh. Sōr. III, Epil.

سَبَاجَهُو پَاجَهَ کَرِی تَنَهِن سِین مِیڑِیْنْدُومِ

The merciful one, having bestowed mercy, will join me with him. Maḡ. 182.

هُوْتُ گَدِیْبِی حَبِّ مِین رَهَبَرُ مَتَهی رَاه

(Thy) sweetheart will join thee on the Habb, as a guide on the way. Sh. Maḡḡ. V, 5.

بِئُو بِه چِیکِی گَهَرَنْدُو سُو دِیْسِ

Whatever else he will ask, that shall be given to him. Story of Rāe Diāču, p. 7.

چِیکَدِهِن لِیْلَهَرَايِی کِی تَان پُنْ کَالِ کِی دَه چَهَدِیْنْدُوسِین

If laziness will be made, then also death will by no means give us up. Sindhī Read. book, p. 63.

اَوَهَان مُون سَان چِیْرَنْدُو ۞ پِیْلِی مَان کَدَهَنْدُومِ

You will be angry with me and turn me out of the service. Sindhī Read. book, p. 51.

اَدِیُون عَبْدُ الطَّیْفِ چَوِی سِین لَهَنْدَمِ سَار

Sisters, says Abd-ul-Latīf, my friends will remember me. Sh. Um. Mār. I, Epil.

تُون جَنهن چي نڪ تي ويندھو ڏسين سا سَنجائي ڪڏھج  
تہ اھا ھوندِ پسانئ

On whose nose thou seest the nose ring, that one, having recognised, take out, then that one I shall be to thee. Amulu Mān. p. 150.

ھڪئو ھج ھشيار ڪھون ڪھوندء اوچتي

Be ready (and) careful, the lightening will flash upon thee suddenly. Sh. Surāg. VI, 5.

ائين موچارو تہ مٿين وڃي پئون ۽ ھڪ ٻئي جي واھر  
سان ماري مَنجائيندِ يونسين

So it is good, that we having gone fall amongst them and with the assistance of each other we shall beat and subject them. Sindhī Read. book, p. 64.

تہ چوندِ يئس پاتشاھزادي رات تماشي تي ھلي ھئس

Then they will say to her: o princess, last night thou hadst gone to an amusement. Amulu Mān. p. 145.

§. 56.

## II. The pronominal suffixes attached to the regular verb.

### 1) The Imperative.

(The same as the Potential.)

اچي چيائين ماءُ ڪهي رخصت ڏينم رصا

Having come he said to (his) mother: give me leave (and) permission. Maḷ. 77.

ماڙهن چيو مائس ڪهي تہ تان پان پڇهينس

The people said to his mother: ask thou thyself him. Maḷ. 42.

سا ڏيکهارئون جو جڏان لاهوئي لال تهئو

Show us that place, where the devotee has become red. Sh. Mūm. Rānō III, 9.

رَبَّ پَسَايُون رُو اُنهيڻ جي احسان سان

O Lord, show to us their face with (out of) kindness. Sh. Keḍ. IV, 5.

تازي ڏنوش ٽڪڙو جوهر پائي زين

Give him a quick arab horse, having placed jewels on the saddle. Sh. Sōr. I, 18.

### The Precative.

#### SINGULAR.

#### PLURAL.

##### Suffix

I p. Sing. چھڏِ جانم čhaḍijā-me. چھڏِ جوڻ čhaḍijō-me.  
Give me up. Give ye me up.

##### Suffix

III p. Sing. چھڏِ جَانَس čhaḍijā-se. چھڏِ جوَس čhaḍijō-se.  
Give him up. Give ye him up.

##### Suffix

I p. Plur. چھڏِ جَانُون čhaḍijā-ū. چھڏِ جوَنُون čhaḍijō-ū.  
Give us up. Give ye us up.

##### Suffix

III p. Plur. چھڏِ جَان čhaḍijā-ne. چھڏِ جوَن čhaḍijō-ne.  
Give them up. Give ye them up.

هو جي ڏهه ٻارهن ڏهاڪا سي تون متهوئيڻ ڪهائي

ونججائنس

Those ten (or) twelve dishes having eaten from above go away from her. Amulu Mān. p. 144.

اسين جڏهين ٻئي گڏجي اچون تڏهين هي نانو ڏجائون

When we both come together, then please to give us this money. Stack's Gram. p. 135.

جَدِّهِيں اَن کَچَہَرِی بَاہُڑَا یَاں تَدِّہِیں مَارِی وَجھوسِ

When I dismiss the court, then kill him. Story of Rāe Diācu, p. 4.

## 2) The Potential.

### SINGULAR OF THE SUFFIX.

	Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Sing.	I . . . . .	چَہَدِ نَانِی čhaḍiā-e.	چَہَدِ نَانَسِ čhaḍiā-se.
	II چَہَدِ یَنِم čhaḍē-me. <sup>1)</sup>	. . . . .	چَہَدِ یَنَسِ čhaḍē-se.
	III چَہَدِ یِم čhaḍē-me.	چَہَدِ یِی čhaḍē-i.	چَہَدِ یِسِ čhaḍē-se.
Plur.	I . . . . .	چَہَدِ نُونِی čhaḍiū-e.	چَہَدِ نُونَسِ čhaḍiū-se.
	II چَہَدِ نُونِم čhaḍiō-me.	. . . . .	چَہَدِ نُونَسِ čhaḍiō-se.
	III چَہَدِ نِم čhaḍini-me.	چَہَدِ نِی čhaḍin-i.	چَہَدِ نِسِ čhaḍini-se.

### PLURAL OF THE SUFFIX.

Sing.	I . . . . .	چَہَدِ نَانَو čhaḍiā-va.	چَہَدِ نَانِ čhaḍiā-ne.
	II چَہَدِ یَنُونِ čhaḍē-ū.	. . . . .	چَہَدِ یَنِ čhaḍē-ne.
	III چَہَدِ یُونِ čhaḍē-ū.	چَہَدِ یَو čhaḍē-va.	چَہَدِ یِنِ čhaḍē-ne.

1) Or چَہَدِ یَنِمِ čhaḍiē-me, چَہَدِ یَنِمِ čhaḍi-me.



## PLURAL OF THE SUFFIX.

	Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Plur. {	I . . . . .	چَهْدِ نُونَوَ čhaḍiũ-va.	چَهْدِ نُونِ čhaḍiũ-ne.
	II چَهْدِ نُونِ čhaḍiō-ũ.	. . . . .	چَهْدِ نُونِ čhaḍiō-ne.
	III چَهْدِ نِينِ čhaḍine-ũ.	چَهْدِ نِينَوَ čhaḍini-va.	چَهْدِ نِينِ čhaḍini-ne.

In the same way the suffixes accede to the Potential of the passive voice. The Potential and Present of the regular passive is however very rarely found with a suffix, more frequently that of intransitive verbs in the passive form, as: گَدِ جَانِي تَهو gaḍijā-e thō, I meet with thee.

In the Imperfect the suffixes accede, as stated already, to the auxiliary verb هوس hōse.

سَانِيَن صَاحِبَزَادِي كَهِي مَوَكَلِ ٲِي تَه اَنُونِ فَقِيرَ جِي

پِيرِنِ وَجَهَارَانِي اَجَانَسِ

Lord, give leave of absence to the prince, that I may come having laid him at the feet of the Faqīr. Amulu Mān., p. 1.

مَتَهو هِيئِي مِهْمَانَ هَلِي چَوُ تَه هِتِ ٲِنَانِي

Having gone speak, o guest, that I may give thee there this head. Sh. Sōr. I, 13.

تُونَهِيَن رَهِيَنِمِ رُوحِ مِيَن تَوَهِيَن ٲَاذَهَ نِيَن

Even thou remainest me in the heart, even towards thee (are my) eyes. Maj. 211.

تَذِهِنَّ پَرِ مِینِ پَنَهَن جُنُونِ کَتُو مَتِنُونِ دِیسِ مَاءِ

Then the mother in (her) wise gives her her own advices. Maj. 288.

جِیکِ گُھَرْ جِیئِ سُو هِنَ مَانَ کَهَنجِ

Whatever may be necessary to thee, take that out of this (vessel). Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 21.

جِیکِ گُھَرْ یَوِ سُو آئِ دِ جَوَسِ

Whatever he may ask you for, that bring and give him. Amulu Mān., p. 148.

بَانَبَهَن تَهِيئِ بُوتِيُون تَه کُتَا کِهِيئِ کِچَ جَا

O Brahmanī woman! become pieces of flesh, in order that the dogs of Kēč may eat thee! Sh. Maṣḍ. I, 1.

رَانَا رِهَانِ جَا تَهَا مَارِنُونِ مَذْکُورَ

O Rānō, the record (pl.) of our conversations kills us. Sh. Mūm. Rānō V, 10.

تَوَزِي چِکِنِ چَاکَ تَه بَهِي آهَ دَه سَلَنِ عَامَ کَهِي

Though their wounds flow, yet do they not their sigh divulge to the people. Sh. Kal. II, 23.

### 3) The past participle.

(The III pers. of the Aorist.)

The way, in which the pronominal suffixes accede to the Aorist of neuter verbs, may be seen from the paradigm of تَهِيئِ thiuse. In the Aorist of the passive voice the suffixes are only attached to the III pers. Sing. and Plur. or to the past participle passive. The suffixes thus attached imply either a Dative-Accusative (the object in general) or an Instrumental. The suffixes of the I and II pers. of the Sing. and Plur. may at the same time denote the object or the agent, but

in the III pers. Sing. and Plur. different suffixes are employed to express the object or the agent, *se* and *ne* denoting the object, and *ĩ* and *ũ* the agent (see §. 54). Both *ĩ* and *ũ* are considered as heavy suffixes, which draw the accent from the first to the last syllable of the verb; final *ō* of the past participle must therefore be changed to *ā* before them (and for euphony's sake with an additional nasal to *ā*), to give a support to the following heavy suffix. In the fem. Sing. an *ā* must likewise be inserted between the final *ĩ* and the suffixes *ĩ* and *ũ*, to which even the feminine Plural termination *ũ* must give way, so that the Singular and Plural of both genders become alike, if joined by the instrumental suffixes *ĩ* and *ũ*.

a) The past participle with single suffixes.

The masc. Sing. چَهْدِئَوُ čhaḍīō.

	Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Sing.	چَهْدِئِمَ čhaḍīu-me.	چَهْدِئِي čhaḍīyu-e. <sup>1)</sup>	چَهْدِئَانِئِينَ čhaḍīā-ĩ.
Plur.	چَهْدِئَوُسُونُ čhaḍīō-sũ.	چَهْدِئَوُ čhaḍīyu-va. <sup>2)</sup>	چَهْدِئَانِئُونُ čhaḍīā-ũ.

The masc. plur. چَهْدِئَا čhaḍīa.

Sing.	چَهْدِئِمَ čhaḍīa-me.	چَهْدِئِي čhaḍīya-e. <sup>3)</sup>	چَهْدِئَانِئِينَ čhaḍīā-ĩ.
Plur.	چَهْدِئَا سُونُ čhaḍīā-sũ.	چَهْدِئَوُ čhaḍīya-va.	چَهْدِئَانِئُونُ čhaḍīā-ũ.

1) Or چَهْدِئِي čhaḍīē (čhaḍīyē).

2) Occasionally also: چَهْدِئِيَان čhaḍī-ā.

3) Or contracted چَهْدِئِي čhaḍīyē.

The fem. Sing. چَهْدِي čhaḍī.

	Suffix I pers.	Suffix II pers.	Suffix III pers.
Sing.	چَهْدِيَمَ čhaḍīa-me.	چَهْدِيِي čhaḍīya-e.	چَهْدِيَانِيَمِ čhaḍīā-i.
Plur.	چَهْدِيَسُونِ čhaḍī-sū.	چَهْدِيَوِ čhaḍīya-va.	چَهْدِيَانُونِ čhaḍīā-ū.

The fem. Plur. چَهْدِيُونِ čhaḍīū.

Sing.	چَهْدِيَمَ čhaḍīū-me. <sup>1)</sup>	چَهْدِيِيِي čhaḍīyū-e.	چَهْدِيَانِيَمِ čhaḍīā-i.
Plur.	چَهْدِيُونِ čhaḍīū-sū.	چَهْدِيَوِ čhaḍīyū-va.	چَهْدِيَانُونِ čhaḍīā-ū.

هِنَ مِثْهَائِي مِيوُو بِئُو كَدِهِنَ نَه كَدِهَوُم

Another fruit of this sweetness was never eaten by me. Maj. 129.

اَجِي سَوُ ثِتْهَوُ جَوُ كَپُرُ سُبِي كَنَنِ سِين

Having come thou hast seen that high bank, of which thou hast heard with (thy) ears. Sh. Surāḡ. III, 9.

جَانِي كِمْرُ جَدَا سَوْرَتِه تَهِي سَارِي

(My) friend has been separated by thee, calculates Sōraṭhī. Sh. Sōr. I, Epil.

پُتَرُ جِنَانِيَمِ تَنِهِنَ جَوُ نَالُو مِيَانِ غُلَامِ شَاهُ رَكِهَانُونِ

By her a son was born, to whom by them the name Miā Ghulām Shāh was given. Abd-ul-Latif's life, p. 35.

1) Written and pronounced frequently چَهْدِيَمَ čhaḍīū-me, without an intervening nasal.



پِي پِيَالُو عِشَقَ جُو سَبْهِي سَبْجَهوَسُون

Having drunk a cup of love we understood every thing. Sh. Kal. II, Epil.

ڏٺهَوَ جِي ٻَرُوچُ مُونَ جَان هَوْتُ اَڪِهِنَ سِين

If by you the Barōč, the sweetheart, had been seen with the eyes, as by me. Sh. Hus. XI, 1.

ڪو نَ مَڪَانُون ڪڏهِن تُو ڏهنَ نِيَاڙو سِين نِينَهَ

Was never sent by them to thee any message with love? Maĵ. 648.

هُوندَ نَ سَتَهِيَمَ هِيَتِرِي ڪُوهِيارِي جِي ڪَانِ

Would that I had not suffered so much anxiety about the mountaineer. Sh. Ābirī V, 17.

وچَانِي وَڏهِنُو وَڪَهَ نَ ڪَهِيئِي هِيڪِرِي

Even from the midst he was cut off by thee; thou didst not make one step. Sh. Hus. X, 27.

مُون ڪَر نَ لَدَهِي ڪڏهِن سَاجَن تَنُهِن جِي سَارَ

I have never informed me about thee nor remembered thee, o friend! Maĵ. 757.

اَنِهَآ سَنِهَآ نَ ڪَرِي سُونَهَ وَچَآيسِ سُوَر

What wants unction she does not anoint; her beauty has been wasted by grief. Sh. Um. Mār. III, 7.

مَآڻِي ڪَهِيئِيسِين ڪِي نَ اِنَهِي وَاسِطِي اِئين چِٽَانِيَن

We have not any bread taken with us, therefore he spoke thus. Matth. 16, 7.

هُوندَ نَ پَلِيَوَ مَآن ڪَهَرِيُون سَبَهَ ڪَهَرَا ڪَهَنِي

I likely would not have been stopped by you; you all would have slid down (into the river), having taken jars (to swim upon). Sh. Suh. I, 3.

پَسَنَ خَاطِرِ پَرِنِي جِي پَاتِيَمِ جَهَاتَرِيُون

For the sake of seeing my friend I applied little peepings, i. e. I peeped a little through. Sh. Kambh. II, Epil. 1.

مَچَہُن چَوَنِمِ کِي تہ لَچَايِنِي تہَر جَايُون

Lest some say to me: by thee the daughters of the Thar have been put to shame. Sh. Um. Mār. II, 17.

تہ بَانُہُن وَجَہِي وَات رِيہُون کِيُو رُنَج مِين

Then having thrown (your) mouth into (your) sleeves, you would have made wailings in the desert. Sh. Hus. XII, 6.

Suffixes of the III pers. Sing. and Plur. denoting the object.

چَہَدِئُو

چَہَدِئَا

Sing. چَہَدِئُسِ čhaḍīu-se.

چَہَدِئَسِ čhaḍīa-se.

Plur. چَہَدِئِنِ čhaḍīu-ne.

چَہَدِئَنِ čhaḍīa-ne.

چَہَدِئِي

چَہَدِئُون

Sing. چَہَدِئِسِ čhaḍīa-se.

چَہَدِئُسِ čhaḍīū-se.

Plur. چَہَدِئِنِ čhaḍīa-ne.

چَہَدِئِنِ čhaḍīu-ne.

کُو چَوِي پِسِ جِن جُسي مِين کُو چَئي عَقْل پِہَرئوس

One says: a jinn has fallen into his body, another says: his understanding has turned round (i. e. he has become mad). Maj. 40.

کَالہ گَدِئوسُون کَاپَرِي بَابُو بِيکھَارِي

Yesterday met with us a Kāparī, a mendicant bābū. Sh. Mūm. Rāṇō III, 4.

سَہِيٿِي وِٽمِ وِسِرِي چِيڪِي سَگَا سِينَ

All those have been forgotten by me, whoever (be) my relatives and friends. Maj. 212.

تَرِي ٺَنَ پَنَاسِ پَاسَنُونِ پَانِي وَهِي  
ڪُهوهُو جُهرُ جُهنُو تَهَنُو لَاجُو سَہِي لَتَاسِ

In the bottom she has got leaks, from the sides water flows in,

The mast has become old, all her ropes are dangling. Sh. Surāg. III, 6.

اَها دِهَٽَڙِي پُنَ جَدِهِنَ گَالِها اَنَ جُو بُنَدِهَندي هِي تَدِهِنَ  
پَنَهِنَ جِي سِرِ اَتِهِي ٽُڪُرُ مانِي جُو ڪَهَنِي آني ڏيندي هِيَسِ

That little daughter also, when she was hearing the talk of him, used to stand up herself, and having taken and brought a piece of bread, was giving it him. Abd-ul-Latīf's life, p. 46.

جِي هِيَوَ هَوَتَ پُنَهَوَ سِينَ مُونِ گَها مُلَقاتِ

If there had been to you, like as to me, a meeting with the sweetheart Punhū. Sh. Hus. XII, 6.

هِنَ آسانَ جِي حَالِ جِي خَبَرِ تانَ نَ پِٽِي<sup>1</sup>

No intelligence of this our state has come to thee. Maj. 229.

تَنَهِنَ جِي وَاٽِي هُونَدَ نَ وِٽِيَوَ وِسِرِي

Their speech perhaps would not be forgotten by you. Sh. Hus. XII, 7.

1) پِٽِي pi-ē instead of پِيٽِي piya-e.

مُون ڪهي ڇهڙي هليا ڪا پيڻ مٽهي پٽي

They went having given me up; some (word) has fallen upon their gall bag. Sh. Maṣḍ. III, Epil.

جڏين آينس مٽئون وڃڻو ٿي واري

In that wise, as the advices came to her, she, having gone, answers him. Maṣ. 424.

سري ڪي نه ڪئون وين موڪهي جي مارا

By the wine nothing was done to them; by the ill-language of the released one they were killed. Sh. Jam. Kal. IV, 18.

اوڻن رسي سبھڪو ڪنن پرين رتھام

At a vice every body takes offence; (my) friends have taken offence at (my) virtues. Sh. Āsa IV, 24.

ڪنھن ڪامن ڪيا ڪينئ بھنبھولئين ڪرھا

آھن مٽهي آھيا پڙ مين پير ڪتھا

By whom were enchantments made to thee? how wast thou confused, o camel?

Upon (thy) eyes are hoods; in the plain (thy) feet were grated. Sh. Kambh. II, 39.

سنھي لک نڪ سنھين ڪل بھرين زين

Of slender loin, of straight nose, their eyes filled with lamp-black. Sh. Sam. I, 35.

b) The past participle with two suffixes.

To the past participle passive two suffixes may be attached, the first denoting the agent and the latter the object (Dative-Accusative), as:



مُون تَو كهي چَهْدِئَو chadīō-mā-e = چَهْدِئَوَمَانِي

thou wast given up by me, literally: by me it was given up in reference to thee.

To suffixes of the II pers. Sing. and Plur. no further suffix is added, joint suffixes of this kind being mostly found in the III pers. Sing and Plur., very seldom in the I pers. Sing. and Plur.

The suffix used for the I person Singular is in this case not me, but mā (the Instrumental of اَنَّمُون āñ), as 'me' would not be strong enough to support the following suffix. The Instrumental suffix of the III pers. Singular ī is either contracted with the preceding ā to ã, or is retained before a following suffix; the suffix of the III. person Plural keeps its place before another acceding suffix, but is frequently shortened to ū (u).

No change of gender and number can take place in the participle, when joined by the suffix of the III person Singular or Plural; but when the participle is provided with a suffix of the I person Singular or Plural, it must agree with its subject in gender and number.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*

چَهْدِئَو

چَهْدِي

Suffix I pers. Sing.	{	چَهْدِئَوَمَانِي chadīō-mā-e.	چَهْدِيَمَانِي chadī-mā-e.
		چَهْدِئَوَمَانِس chadīō-mā-se.	چَهْدِيَمَانِس chadī-mā-se.
		چَهْدِئَوَمَانَو chadīō-mā-va.	چَهْدِيَمَانَو chadī-mā-va.
		چَهْدِئَوَمَان chadīō-mā-ne.	چَهْدِيَمَان chadī-mā-ne.

## Masc. and Fem. Sing. and Plur.

Suffix III pers.	Sing.	چَهْدِ دَانِيئِمِ čhaḍiā-ī-me or:	چَهْدِ دَانِمِ čhaḍiā-me.
		چَهْدِ دَانِيئِي čhaḍiā-ī-e or:	چَهْدِ دَانِي čhaḍiā-e.
		چَهْدِ دَانِيئِس čhaḍiā-ī-se or:	چَهْدِ دَانِس čhaḍiā-se.
		چَهْدِ دَانِيئِسُون čhaḍiā-ī-sū or:	چَهْدِ دَانِسُون čhaḍiā-su.
		چَهْدِ دَانِيئِيَو čhaḍiā-ī-va or:	چَهْدِ دَانَو čhaḍiā-va.
		چَهْدِ دَانِيئِن čhaḍiā-ī-ne or:	چَهْدِ دَان čhaḍiā-ne.

Suffix I pers.	Plur.	چَهْدِ دَوُسُونِي čhaḍiō-sū-e.	چَهْدِ يَسُونِي čhaḍī-sū-e.
		چَهْدِ دَوُسُونِس čhaḍiō-sū-se.	چَهْدِ يَسُونِس čhaḍī-sū-se.
		چَهْدِ دَوُسُونَو čhaḍiō-sū-va.	چَهْدِ يَسُونَو čhaḍī-sū-va.
		چَهْدِ دَوُسُون čhaḍiō-sū-ne.	چَهْدِ يَسُون čhaḍī-sū-ne.

## Masc. and Fem. Sing. and Plur.

Suffix III pers. Plur.	چَهْدِ دَانُونِمِ čhaḍiā-ū-me. <sup>1)</sup>
	چَهْدِ دَانُونِي čhaḍiā-ū-e.
	چَهْدِ دَانُونِس čhaḍiā-ū-se.
	چَهْدِ دَانُونِسُون čhaḍiā-ū-sū.
	چَهْدِ دَانُونَو čhaḍiā-ū-va.
	چَهْدِ دَانُون čhaḍiā-ū-ne.

1) Or shortened: چَهْدِ دَانِنِم čhaḍiā-ū-me and with elision of the final nasal: چَهْدِ دَانِم čhaḍiā-u-me.

## PLURAL.

*Masc.**Fem.*

چَهْدَنَآ

چَهْدَنُون

Suffix I pers. Sing.

چَهْدَنَامَانِي

چَهْدَنُونَمَانِي

čhađiā-mā-e.

čhađiũ-mā-e.

etc.

etc.

Suffix I pers. Plur.

چَهْدَنَآسُونِي

چَهْدَنُونَسُونِي

čhađiā-sũ-e.

čhađiũ-sũ-e.

etc.

etc.

تُنُهَسَ جِي چِيلَنِ وَتِ وَتِهِي آندوَمَانَسِ پَرِ هُو چَهْتَايِي  
نَه سَكِهَسِ

I brought him to thy disciples, but they could not cure him. Matth. 17, 16.

سِيدهَا پَادَهَا ڏَنَانِيئَسِ

He gave him provisions (and) victuals. Story of Rāe Diācu, p. 5.

مِيَانِ غُلَامِ شَاهِ كَهَتَ تانَ تَرِيوُ ڏِيئي اچي هَتُهَ صَاحِبَزَادِي  
جُو وَتِهِي كَهَتَ تِي سِيرَانْدَهِي كُهُونِ وَهَارِنَانِيئَسِ

Miā Ghulām Shāh, having jumped from the couch, having come (and) seized the hand of the gentleman, seated him upon the couch at its upper part (literally: from its upper part). Abd-ul-Latīf's life, p. 7.

اُنِهِي آيوُ اُسْتَادَ ڏَانَهَ اُبِهِي عَرُضَ چِيَانَسِ

Having risen he came to (his) master and addressed to him standing the petition. Maj. 6.

چِيَانِيئَسِ اَبُو تَهَانِ جُو اُنِهِي پُچَهَنَ جُو واسطُو كِهَرُو

She said to them: fathers, what reason have you to ask after this? Amulu Mān. p. 140.

اَهُو سَبْهُ فَقِيرَ جُو نَذَرُ ثِيَّيْ هَلَايَانِ

Having given all this as a gift to the Faqīr he started them off. Amulu Mān. p. 140.

سِي پَنَهَن جُو نَانُو هِكِرِي بُدْهِي وَتِ دَهَرَاوَت رَكْهِي  
چَنَانُونَسِ

They, having placed their money in deposit with an old woman said to her. Stack's Gram. p. 135.

مَانِي جُوڑِي آئِي اَكِيَان دَهَرَانُونَسِ

Having prepared bread and brought (it), they placed it before him. Abd-ul-Latīf's life, p. 48.

#### 4) The past participle with the auxiliary

آهِي āhē etc.

(The Perfect.)

The single suffixes, be they referring to the agent or the object, are joined to آهِي āhē and آنِهِنِ, but chiefly to the form اَتَهْ atha (§. 55), and not to the participle itself.

But to the form اَتَهْ atha a double suffix may be joined, the first implying the agent and the latter the object, as: دِنُو اَتَهِيَانِي, I have given to thee, literally: it has been given by me in reference to thee. The suffix of the III. person Singular and of the II. person Plural does not admit of a second suffix.

The original i of अत्थि atthi reappears again and is lengthened at the same time, when followed by a double suffix in the II. and III. person Singular, to give a support to the heavy joint-suffix.



## Singular and Plural.

Suffix I pers. Sing.	{	أَتِهِيْمَانِي	چَهْدِيُو	čhađiō	athī-mā-e.
		أَتِهِيْمَانِسِ	چَهْدِيَا	čhađiā	athī-mā-se.
		أَتِهِيْمَانُو	چَهْدِي	čhađi	athī-mā-va.
		أَتِهِيْمَانِ	چَهْدِيُون	čhađiū	athī-mā-ne.
Suffix II pers. Sing.	{	أَتِهِيْمِيْمِ	”	”	athē-i-me.
		أَتِهِيْمِيْسِ	”	”	athē-i-se.
		أَتِهِيْمِيْسُون	”	”	athē-i-sū.
		أَتِهِيْمِيْنِ	”	”	athē-i-ne.
Suffix I pers. Plur.	{	أَتُهُونِي	”	”	ath-ū-e.
		أَتُهُونِسِ	”	”	ath-ū-se.
		أَتُهُونُو	”	”	ath-ū-va.
		أَتُهُونِ	”	”	ath-ū-ne.
Suffix III pers. Plur.	{	أَتَهْنِمِ	”	”	atha-ni-me.
		أَتَهْنِيْ	”	”	atha-ne-ī.
		أَتَهْنِسِ	”	”	atha-ni-se.
		أَتَهْنِيُون	”	”	atha-ne-ū.
		أَتَهْنُو	”	”	atha-ni-va.
		أَتَهْنِ	”	”	atha-ni-ne.

سُنَهَنِي مِين هُنَ كَرِي گَهَنِيُون گَالِهِيُون سَتِهِيُون اَنَهَم

In a dream I have suffered many things for his sake. Matth. 27, 19.

حُسِنِ پَرِي رَانِي جِي گوڻَ تِي كَندهُ رَكِهِيُو آهِيَسِ

He has placed his neck upon the knee of Husine, the fairy queen. Amulu Mān. p. 152.

پوءِ وَارَ سُڪَاڻِي ڪِيڙَا گَهَرَايَا اَتِهِيِي

Then having dried the hairs thou hast asked for clothes. Ibid. p. 146.

شِينَهَن جَاڳاڻِيَسِ تَه پَرِيُون آيُون اَتِهِيِي

The lions awakened him (saying): the fairies have come to thee. Ibid. p. 150.

5) The past participle with the auxiliary هُو etc.

(The Pluperfect.)

The single suffixes are joined to هُو hō etc., which see. Thus in the III person Singular and Plural the instrumental suffix *ī* and *ū* is also attached to هُو etc., as: چَهَدِيُو هُمانِيِين čhaḍiō huā-ī<sup>1</sup>), by him it had been given up, هُمانِيُون چَهَدِيُو čhaḍiō huā-ū, by them it had been given up.

But to هُو hō etc. a double suffix may also be attached, the first denoting the agent and the latter the object, as: چَهَدِيُو هُوْمَانِي čhaḍiō hō-mā-e, thou hadst been given up by me, literally: it had been given up by me in reference to thee. These double suffixes however are of rare occurrence; in the II person Singular and Plural they are not in use.

1) Instead of هُمانِيِين huā-ī and هُمانِيُون huā-ū the contracted forms هَانِيِين hā-ī and هَانِيُون hā-ū (from هُو) are also in use.

## SINGULAR.

*Masc.**Fem.*Suffix  
I pers. Sing.

چَهْدِ تُو هُوْمَانِي	چَهْدِي هُوِيْمَانِي
čhađiō hō-mā-e.	čhađī huī-mā-e.
چَهْدِ تُو هُوْمَانِسِ	چَهْدِي هُوِيْمَانِسِ
čhađiō hō-mā-se.	čhađī huī-mā-se.
چَهْدِ تُو هُوْمَانَو	چَهْدِي هُوِيْمَانَو
čhađiō hō-mā-va.	čhađī huī-mā-va.
چَهْدِ تُو هُوْمَانِ	چَهْدِي هُوِيْمَانِ
čhađiō hō-mā-ne.	čhađī huī-mā-ne.

Masc. and Fem. Sing. and Plur.

Suffix  
III pers. Sing.

چَهْدِ تُو هُوْمَانِيْم	چَهْدِي هُوِيْمَانِيْم	čhađiō huā-ī-me.
چَهْدِ تَا هُوْمَانِيْنِي	چَهْدِي هُوِيْمَانِيْنِي	čhađiā huā-ī-e.
چَهْدِ تُو هُوْمَانِيْسِ	چَهْدِي هُوِيْمَانِيْسِ	čhađī huā-ī-se.
چَهْدِ تُون هُوْمَانِيْسُون	چَهْدِي هُوِيْمَانِيْسُون	čhađiũ huā-ī-sũ.
چَهْدِ تُو هُوْمَانِيْنَو	چَهْدِي هُوِيْمَانِيْنَو	huā-ī-va.
چَهْدِ تُو هُوْمَانِيْنِ	چَهْدِي هُوِيْمَانِيْنِ	huā-ī-ne.

Suffix  
I pers. Plur.

چَهْدِ تُو هُوْسُونِي	چَهْدِي هُوِيْسُونِي
čhađiō hō-sũ-e.	čhađī huī-sũ-e.
چَهْدِ تُو هُوْسُونِسِ	چَهْدِي هُوِيْسُونِسِ
čhađiō hō-sũ-se.	čhađī huī-sũ-se.
چَهْدِ تُو هُوْسُونَو	چَهْدِي هُوِيْسُونَو
čhađiō hō-sũ-va.	čhađī huī-sũ-va.
چَهْدِ تُو هُوْسُونِ	چَهْدِي هُوِيْسُونِ
čhađiō hō-sũ-ne.	čhađī huī-sũ-ne.

1) Or shortened: هُوْمَانِيْم huā-ī-me, and with elision of the final nasal of the first suffix: هُوْمَانِيْم huā-ī-me etc.

Masc. and Fem. Sing. and Plur.

Suffix III pers. Plur.	{	چَهْدَتَوُ ۱ هَمَانُونُم	čhađiō huā-ũ-me.
		چَهْدِنَا هَمَانُونِي	čhađiā huā-ũ-e.
		چَهْدِي هَمَانُونِس	čhađi huā-ũ-se.
		چَهْدِنُون هَمَانُونُسُون	čhađiũ huā-ũ-sũ.
		هَمَانُونُو	” ” huā-ũ-va.
		هَمَانُون	” ” huā-ũ-ne.

PLURAL.

		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Suffix			
I pers. Sing.	چَهْدِنَا هَمَانَانِي	چَهْدِنُون هَيُونَانِي	
	čhađiā huā-mā-e.	čhađiũ huyũ-mā-e.	
	etc. etc.	etc. etc.	
Suffix			
I pers. Plur.	چَهْدِنَا هَمَانُونِي	چَهْدِنُون هَيُونُسُونِي	
	čhađiā huā-sũ-e.	čhađiũ huyũ-ũs-e.	
	etc. etc.	etc. etc.	

رِي كُنْبَهَرَ جَا پُتَر مُون سَان بَيْن مَهِينِين جَو كُهْن كِتُو هُو

O son of the potter! with me thou hadst made a term of two months. Story of Rāe Diācu, p. 5.

اَسَان كَهِي جَا چَتَهِي بَاسِي هَيِي سَا دِي

Give us that letter, which thou hadst promised. Abdul-Latīf's life, p. 49.

جَنُهِن خِدْمَتَكَار كَهِي اَگِي سِيكَهَارَتُو هَانِين تَنُهِن دِي

نَهَارَانِين

He looked towards that servant, whom he had instructed beforehand. Ibid. p. 9.

1) Or shortened هَمَانِنُم huā-ũ-me, and with elision of the final nasal of the first suffix: هَمَانُم huā-u-me, etc.



جَا فَقِيرَ اَوْهَانَ سَانَ گَالِهَ کِي هَمَانِيَنِ تَنَهِنِ سَبَبَانِ پَانِ نَه اِيُو

By reason of that word, which the Faqīr had spoken to you, he has not come himself. Abd-ul-Latif's life, p. 49.

اُهو ويندَهو جِنِي پَرِي چِئُو هوسِ تِنِي بَانِهِي جِي گَهَرِ مِينِ

وَدَهَانِيَنِ

That nose ring, as it had been said to him by the fairy, he threw into the jar of the slave-girl. Amulu Mān., p. 150.

جُو پَاتِشَاهِي قَوْلِ چِئُو هَانُونِ

What royal word had been spoken by them. Ibid. p. 143.

## 6) The Future.

(Active and passive voice.)

See the paradigm of هُونْدُسِي hūnduse.

## SECTION IV.

ADVERBS, POSTPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS  
AND INTERJECTIONS.

## Chapter XVIII.

## Adverbs.

## §. 57.

The Sindhī has only a limited number of original adverbs.<sup>1)</sup> Adverbs are not derived from adjectives by any change of the adjectival termination, but the adjective as such (in the masc. Sing.) is either used in an adverbial sense, or the adjective, agreeing in gender and number with the subject referred to, is employed, where we would use an adverb as a complement to the verb, as:

هُوَ رَگِي مَانِي كَهَائِي تَهو he weeps much: گَهَنو رَگِي تَهو  
he eats only bread.

A number of substantives are at the same time also used adverbially, either in the Nominative, the Instrumental, the Locative or the Ablative case, similarly some adjectives in the Locative and Ablative have received an adverbial signification.

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1) Adverbs borrowed from the Arabic or Persian are here only so far taken into consideration, as they are commonly used in Sindhī.



گڏُ gaḍu, together.	نڪڻين nikanī, thoroughly; wholly.
لُرُ lura, straight- forward; instantly.	نيتِه neṭhe, finally; at last.
ماسَ masa, } ماساں masā, } with مسين masē, } difficulty.	ويتَرِ vētare, very greatly.
مفتُ muftu, gratuitously. (pers.)	هائي hāṇē, } now; im- هانيئي hāṇē-i, } mediately.
نہ na, not.	هرُوبهَرُو harūbharū, certainly.
نپتُ nipaṭu, very; ex- ceedingly.	هنَرِ hīara, now.
نِتُ nitu, } نِتُ پرتُ nitu pratu, } always.	هوندَ hūnda, possibly; perhaps.
نيچُ niču, with a wellcome.	هيرَ hēra, now.
	هيڪاري hēkārī, still more; still further.

اَ اُڪڻڏِي آنيانِ تِنِي آتنِ تِنِي ڏيَهَ

I am very longing as well after the spinning place  
as after the country. Sh. Um. Mār. II, 1.

اَنجا تون اَنوٽُ ڪهوري خبرَ نہ لَهين

As yet thou art ignorant, thou takest no notice of  
the furnace. Sh. Jam. Kal. III, 11.

تَههههه جهپي اُتھي اڏاڻي

Having snatched (it) quickly she rose and flew away.  
Amula Man. p. 147.

جو مُنھِ مومَلَ جي پوءِ موٽڻُ تنھين مَسَ تھي

The returning of him, who falls into the face of  
Mūmala, is effected with difficulty. Sh. Mūm. Rāṇō  
III, 5.



نِيْتَهَ پَاتِشَاهُ وَيَهِي وَيَهِي كَهْتُو تَهِي

At length the king, sitting (and) sitting, becomes dissatisfied. Amulu Mān. p. 143.

كَنْزُ قُدُورِي كَافِيَا جِي پَرُوتِي پَرُوتِي سَبِي

جَن مَنْدِي مَڪوڙِي ڪهُوَه مِين پِيئي ڪَتِي اُبُه

If thou having read the Kanz, the Qudūrī, the Kāfiā<sup>1</sup>), understandest them all,

It is as if a lame ant, which has fallen into a well, contemplates the sky. Sh. Jam. Kal. V, 4.

جِيڪَسِ وُسِ وَسِرِي اَنُون مَنان مَعشوقِي

Perhaps I have been forgotten from the mind of the beloved. Maj. 507.

پَابُوهَنْدِي پَدِهَرَا ڪَر ڪِهَلَن ڪَهْتَنَهَار

In smiling they (i. e. the teeth) are apparent, as if the sunflowers would laugh. Maj. 55.

بِهَلِي<sup>2</sup>) آئِيَن نِيچُ آئِيَن

Thou art welcome, thou art welcome! Amulu Mān. p. 141.

## II. Peculiar use of Adjectives.

The following adjectives may be either used as (indecl.) adverbs or they may agree with their subject in gender and number even in such constructions, where in English an adverb would be used.

1) Grammatical treatises in Arabic.

2) *بهَلِي* is substantive, after which *ڪَرِي* *karē* is to be supplied; i. e. having made a favour thou art come = thou art welcome!

آڻو āḍō<sup>1</sup>), opposite; in front.

اڻڇٽو ōḍitōly, unexpected; unexpected; suddenly; by chance.

اڻڍو ōḍō,

اڻڍڙو ōḍirō, dim, } near.

اڻيلو avēlō, out of time; late.

چَوڊھاري čaudhārī, round about.

ڏاڏھو ḍaḍhō, hard, intense; very much.

سَاجھُ سājhuru, early.

سَآمھُون sāmuhō, in front.

سَوارو savārō,

سَويرو savērō, } early; at an early hour.

سُودھو sūdhō<sup>2</sup>),

سَئون saō, } accompanied by; along with (with the Instrumental).

مَھنديُون mahandiyō, in front; before.

وِجھو vējhō,

وِجھڙو vējhirō, dim, } near; close to.

In the same way the Adjectives, implying time or place, derived from adverbs by the affixes āhō or ārō are either used adverbially or they may agree with their subject in gender and number, as:

1) آڻو، اڻڇٽو، سَآمھُون، وِجھو، may be constructed with جي or ڪھي.

2) سُودھو is probably derived from the Sansk. साईम्, with; سَئون from मंहित, joined by.

اورَاهُونِ ōrāhō, somewhat on this side; from اُورِي ōre, on this side.

اَگَاهُونِ agāhō, somewhat in front; from اَگِي agē, before, in front.

پُوئَتَاهُونِ poētāhō, a little behind; from پُوئَتِي poētē, in the rear.

مَتَاهُونِ mathāhō, somewhat higher up; from مَتَاهِي mathē, on; upon.

مَنجَهَارُو manjhārō, } somewhat inside; from مَنجِه man-  
مَنجَهَاهُونِ manjhāhō, } jhe, in.

When used adverbially (which is commonly the case), they take also the fem. termination, as:

اَگَاهِي agāhī, in front; in advance.

مَتَاهِي mathāhī, on the top; above.

The Adjectives, ending in āitō (§. 10, 20) may at the same time be used adverbially, as:

سُئِهَائِتُو sūhāitō, suitable and suitably.

وَسَائِتُو vasāitō, optional and optionally.

etc.

etc.

etc.

The Adjectives of one ending, which are not inflected, may all be used as adverbs; as:

بَرَابَرِ barābare, right and rightly.

جَارِ jara, }  
جَالِ jala, } much; very.

جَلْدُ jaldu, quick and quickly.

سَوْدِيتُ sōdītu, true and truly.

عَبَثُ abasū, vain and vainly.

etc.

etc.

etc.

اُوچِتوڻِي ڪُڻِي هِڪڙِي اُنَ بَهانڌِي جِي بَهَرِ مِينِ پُر ڪِئو

By chance one mouse made a hole in the vicinity of that garner. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 54.

سِينَنِ سَاجُهَرُ لَڌِئو تُون هَاري نِهاريَن اَڄُ

(Thy) friends have departed early, look thou, o lost one! to-day. Sh. Sam. II, Epil. 2.

تَڏِهِيَن جَرُ هَاري جَالِ گَهَنو رُوڻِي ماءُ وَرِئاسِ

Then his mother, having shed tears (and) having wept very much, returned. Maj. 99.

تَڏِهِيَن آهي آگَاجِهي گَهَنو ڪا مِصرِنِ مُروَتَ

Then there is some very ancient generosity of the Egyptians. Maj. 135.

لَايُو لَامَ اَلِفَ سِينِ خُوبُ لِيڪَهِنِ خَطَّ

Joining the Lām with the Alif they write nicely letters. Maj. 144.

جِي پَنڊِ پَارِئَانُونِ تَهَ سِگَهَائِي سِگَهَا تِهَئا

If they had performed the advice, they would have quickly become whole. Sh. Jam. Kal. II, 2.

لُڪُهون لُگَن ڪوَسِيُون ڏاڏَها تَپِن ڏِيئَهَ

Hot winds blow, the days are excessively hot. Sh. Dēsī III, Epil.

هُنَ سَانِ رُگِيُون گَالِهِيُون اَنُهِنِ

With him there are only words. Amulu Mān. p. 150.

چَوَدَهاري چَرَا تَهَا پُرَن پِيلَايَن جَا

Round about sound the bells of the woodmen. Sh. Suh. IV, 2.



اَكْهَنُونِ اَكْهِنِ سَامْهَيُونِ ذِيْنَهْ سَجْوَدِي رَاتِ

The eyes are opposite to the eyes the whole day (and) night. Maj. 219.

سَتِنَن سَوَارِي وَيَزْهِي مُنْهُ مُنْ جَانِ

Thou hadst fallen asleep early, having wrapt up (thy) face like the dead ones. Sh. Kāh. I, 11.

مُون كَهِي ذَ مَوْتَا اَنَمُون اَكَاھِيَن اَنْهِيَانِ

Do not turn me back; I am ahead. Sh. Sōr IV, 12.

### III. Substantives used adverbially in the uninflected state.

A number of substantives are at the same time also used as adverbs, as:

اَوِيرَ avēra, } out of time, late; subst. f. اَوِيرَ avēra,  
اَوِيلَ avēla, } delay.

بُحْهَانِ bučhā, unpleasingly; subst. f. بُحْهَانِ bučhā, disgust.

تَارِيخَ tāriḫa, daily; subst. f. تَارِيخَ tāriḫa, a date.

جُورُ jōru, } forcibly; very; subst. m. جُورُ jōru, force.  
زُورُ zōru, }

ذِيْنَهَارِي dīhārī, daily; subst. f. ذِيْنَهَارِي dīhārī, day.

سُبْهَانِ subahā, to-morrow; subst. f. سُبْهَانِ subahā, the morrow.

سَوِيرَ savēra, early; subst. f. سَوِيرَ savēra, the early hour of day.

تَدْهِيَن سَمْهَنْدِيُونِ جُو اَوِيلَ سُو اَتِيْثِي سَجُ اُبْهَرِي وَيَنْدَنَ

Then, because they will sleep out of time, therefore the sun will even there rise to them. Amulu Mān., p. 145.

مُحِبُّ مُنْهَن حَوْ جَعْنُو بُجْهَان سَو پِيرَارُ

My lover Majnō is sorely displeased. Maj. 294.

ثِيْنَهَانِي جَهَجَهَو بَهَانْكَو اَن مَان سَنَكْتِيْنِ كَانِ خَرْچَمَانِيْنِ

تَهِي

Daily it (the mouse) used to spend a great portion from it for the sake of the companions. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 55.

#### IV. Substantives and Adjectives used adverbially in the inflected state.

##### 1) Substantives.

اَگَهِين āgahī (instead of āgehī), before, Locat. with emphatic hī, from اَگِي āgī, the front.

اَگِي āgē, before; Loc. from. اَگَو āgō, the forepart.

اَنْدَرِ andare, inside; within; Loc. from اَنْدَرُ andarū, the inside.

اَنْدَرَان andarā, } from within; Abl. from اَنْدَرُ andarū.  
اَنْدَرَو andarō, }

اَنَنْد ananda, well; in good health; Instrum. from اَنَنْدُ anandu, happiness.

اَوْرَکِي ōrake, at last; Loc. from اَوْرَکُ ōraku, the end.

بَاهَرِ bāhare, outside, Loc. } from بَاهَرُ bā-  
بَاهَرَان bāharā, from the outside, Abl. } haru, the  
outside.

پَارِ pāre, on the opposite }  
side, Loc. } from پَارُ pāru, the  
پَارَان pārā, from the opposite }  
side, Abl. } opposite side.

پَاسِی pāsē, on the side; near; Loc. from پَاسُو pāsō, the side.

پُتھِان puṭheā, behind; from the back; Abl. from پُتھِ puṭhe, the back.

پوءِ pōe, after; Loc.

پُان puā<sup>1</sup>), } from behind; } from پوءِ pou, the  
پُئون puō, } after; Abl. } latter part.

حَقُون ḥaqqō, justly; Abl. from حَقُّ ḥaqqu, justice.

حُکْمَان ḥukumā, } violently; Abl. } from حُکْم ḥuku-  
حُکْمِن ḥukumane, } by force; Instr. } mu, command.

خُوشْتُون ḫušeō, willingly, Abl. from خُوشِ ḫuše, pleasure.

دِلِئون dileō, willingly; Loc. from دِلِ dile, heart.

زُور zōre, forcibly; Loc. from زُورُ zōru, force.

مَآگِ māgē, } at all; completely; Loc. from  
مَآگِہِین māgahī, emph. } مَآگِ māgu, place.

مَتھِی mathē, on the top; Loc. } from مَتھُو mathō,  
مَتھِان mathā, from upon; Abl. } the head.

مُور mūre, } at all; Loc. } from مُورُ mūru,  
مُورِہِین mūrahī, emph. } com- } mūru,  
مُورَانِی mūrā-ī, emph. } pletely; Abl. } capital.

مَہَندِ mahande, in the beginning; } from مَہَندُ mahandu, be-  
before; Loc. } ginning.  
مَہَندِان mahandā; from the beginning; }  
before; Abl. }

1) پُان puā etc. instead of پُوان pōā.

نِهچِي nīhičē, certainly; Instrum. from نِهچُو nīhičō, certainty.

وِچ viče, in the midst; Loc. from وِچ viču, the midst.

هَڏِ هِيَن haḍehī, emph. } at all; Loc. from هَڏِ haḍu,  
هَڏِ haḍe<sup>1</sup>), } the core.

هِيَتِه hēṭhe, below; Loc. } from هِيَتِه hēṭhu,  
هِيَتِهَان hēṭhā, from below; Abl. } the bottom.

اَنڌَرِ آدِيسِ كِهِي دِهَرَانِي دِهِي

Inside is to the Ādēsīs (Jōgīs) the Lord personally.  
Sh. Rāmak. II, 6.

بَاهَرِ بُولِي بِي پِهري گَهَتِ مِيَن گَهَايَلِ گُهورِ

Outside another speech is used; in the heart there is a wounded fierce look. Sh. Rāmak. III, 2.

بِتُو ڌَ مَنگِي مُورِ اَمَلُ ڏِئُو اِنِ كِهِي

Nothing else at all he asks; give the invaluable (thing) to this one. Sh. Sōr. I, 8.

مَهَنڊِ تِهِيَنڊُو مُصَطَفَى پُتِهِي لَوُکُ لَڏِيَنڊُو

In front will be Mustāfa; in the rear the world will march. Sh. Barvō Sindhī II, Epil. 2.

## 2) Adjectives.

اَگِيَانِ āgiyā, before; Abl. from اَگِيُونِ āgiyō, first; prior.

اَننَتِ anante, exceedingly; Loc. from اَننَتُ anantu, endless.

1) مَآگِ and هَڏِ signify in a negative sentence, 'by no means'.



اُورِي ōrē, on this side; near; Loc. } from اُورِيو ōriyō, of  
 اورِيَان oriyā, from this side; } this side; near.  
 near; Abl. }

اَوَس avase, helplessly; Loc. from اَوَس avasu, helpless.

بَهَلِي bhalē, well; Loc. from بَهَلُو bhalō, good.

بِيْذَوَه beḍōhe, faultlessly; Loc. from بِيْذَوَه beḍōhu, faultless.

پَرِي parē, far off; Loc. } from پَرُ paru, re-  
 پَرِيَان pareā, from a distance; } mote, distant.  
 beyond; Abl. fem. }

پِهَرِي peherē, at first; Loc.

پِهَرِيَان peherā-ī, from the first; Abl. } from پِهَرُون pe-  
 herō, the first.

چَنَكِيَان čaniā, well; in a good manner; Abl. fem. from  
 چَنَكُو čaṇō, good.

دِهِيَرِي dhīrē, gently; Loc. from دِهِيَرُو dhīrō, gentle.

دَاْذِهِيَان ḍāḍhiā, violently; Abl. fem. from دَاْذِهُو ḍā-  
 ḍhō, violent.

سَابِهِيَان sabheā, effectually; Ablat. from سَابِهِي sābhe, effectual.

سَامْهِنِي sāmhuṇē, in front; Loc. from سَامْهِنُو sāmhuṇō, of the front.

سَوِيَرِي savērē, early; Loc. from سَوِيَرُو savērō, early.

مَتِهِيَان maṭhiā, disgustingly; Abl. fem. from مَتِهُو ma-  
 ṭhō, bad.

هَوْرِي haure or هَوْرِي hōre, gently; Loc. } from هَوْرُو haurō

هَوْرِيَان hauriā; Abl. fem. } haurō, gentle.

پڙ پري ويئي اچن سان عجيب جي

The pain went far off with the coming of (my) friend. Sh. Jan. Kal. II, 10.

اوھين گھنڻو مٽھيان بهائيندو

You will feel very disgusted. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 51.

وات تي بيھي ڏاڏھيان ٿري هوکا کري چو

Standing on the road give forcibly three cries and say. Ibid. p. 66.

### V. Adverbs derived from the Pronominal bases.

From the pronominal bases a number of adverbs is derived by means of certain affixes, which coalesce with the pronominal base. We exhibit them in the following survey.

Pron. base.	Manner.	Place.	Direction.	Time.
i, ī, ē hē.	اينئي īa <sup>1)</sup>	ايت ite <sup>2)</sup>	ايڏي ēḍē <sup>3)</sup>	ايسين ē-sī <sup>4)</sup>
	هينئي hīa	هيت hete	هيڏي hēḍē	هيسين hē-sī
	اين iē	here.	in this direction.	up to this time (or place).
	in this wise.			

1) Or short: اينئي īa, هينئي hīa; ائي ūa, جنئي jīa etc.

2) Or ايتي itē, هيتي hetē; also انهي ithē; ائي utē etc.

3) There are many other forms of this adverb, as: ايڏهن ēḍahā, ايڏهن ēḍahū, هيڏهن hēḍahā etc.; see Stack's Sindhī Dictionary under the different forms.

4) Or ايسينئي ēsīa, ايسني ē-sīa etc. This set of adverbs is generally compounded with the postpositions تائين tā-ī, تويين tō-ī or توني tōnī, as: ايسينئائين ēsītāī etc., or shortened: ايسٽائين ēs-tāī etc.

Pron. base.	Manner.	Place.	Direction.	Time.
u, ū, ō, hō.	اُونَى ūa	اُت u-te	اَوْثِي ō-dē	اَوْسِين ō-sī
	هُونَى hūa	هُت hu-te	هُوْثِي hō-dē	هُوسِين hō-sī
	اُئِين uē	there.	in that direction.	up to that time.
	هُئِين huē			
	in that wise.			

jō	جِينَى jīa	جِتِ <sup>1</sup> jī-te	جِيْثِي jē-dē	جِيسِين <sup>2</sup> jē-sī	جَدْهِين jaḍe-hī
	جِئِين jī-ē.	جَتِ ja-te		جَاسِين ja-sī	جَان ja
	in which wise.	where.	in which direction.	as long as.	when.

sō	تِينَى tī-a	تِتِ ti-te	تِيْثِي tē-dē	تِيسِين tē-sī	تَدْهِين taḍe-hī
	تِئِين ti-ē	تَتِ ta-te		تَاسِين tā-sī	تَان tā
	in that wise.	there.	in that direction.	so long.	then.

1) Or جِتِي jī-tē; جَتِي ja-tē, جِثِي jī-the, جِثِي jī-the.

There is also a lengthened form جَاتِي jā-tē, جَاتِي jā-thē. All these forms may equally be used with the Correlative ti (as ti-tē etc.) and ki.

2) Instead of the postfix سِين sī, the postfixes تَائِين tāī, تَوَّيْن tōī, تَوَّيْن tōī, may also be joined to جِي jē and تِي tē, as: جِيَتَائِين jē-tāī, تِيَتَائِين tē-tāī etc.

kō	كِينِي kī-a	كِت ki-te	كِثِي kēḏē	كِسِين kē-sī	كَدِهِين kaḏe-hī
	كِئِين ki-ē	كَت ka-te		كَسِين kā-sī	
	in what wise?	where?	in what direction?	how long.	when?

Some of these adverbs are again compounded with adverbial postfixes (and partly prefixes): as: جَانِكِي jā-kī or جَانِكِيَتَان jā-kī-tā, so long as; جَدِّهَاكُو jaḏeh-ā-kō, جَدِّهَاكُر jaḏeh-ā-kura (ā-kara), from such a time as, since. تَانِكِي tā-kī or تَانِكِيَتَان tā-kī-tā, as long as; تَدِّهَاكُو taḏeh-ākō, تَدِّهَاكُو تَدِّهَاكُر taḏeh-ō-kō, taḏeh-ā-kura, from that time; كَدِّهَاكُو kaḏeh-ā-kō<sup>1</sup>) etc., from what time? اِيْدَتِي ēḏ-tē, اِيْدَتَائِين ēḏ-tāī or اِيْدَتَاهِين ēḏ-tāhī, a little in this direction; جِيكَدِهِين jē-kaḏehē if (at any time).

The adverbs implying 'place' and 'direction' may also be put in the Ablative, as: اِتَان it-ā, اِتَانُون it-ān, اِتَاهُون it-āhū, from this place, hence; اُتَان ut-ā, اُتَانُون ut-ān, اُتَاهُون ut-ahū, from that place,

1) The forms: جَدِّهَاكُو jaḏeh-ā-kō etc. are properly double compounds viz.: جَدِّهَان jaḏeh-ā, the Ablative and كُو kō or كُون kū, a postposition (identical with كِهُون khū) 'from'. In the same way جَدِّهَاكُر jaḏeh-ā-kara is compounded from جَدِّهَان jaḏeh-ā (Abl.) and كُر kara (or kura) postposition, up to, literally: from which time up.



thence; تَتَان tit-ā, تَتُون tit-ū, تَتَانُون tit-āū, from that place; كِتَهَان kith-ā, كِتَهُون kith-ū, كِتَهَاهُون kith-āhū etc. from what place, whence? اِيْدَان ēd-ā, اِيْدَانُون ēd-āū, اِيْدَاهُون ēd-ahū, اِيْدَاهُون ēd-āhū etc. from this direction.

The emphatic ī (ī̄) or hī (hē) very frequently accedes to these adverbs, as: اِيْنِي iē-ī, in this very wise; اِتَانِي ita-ī or اِنِهِي ita-hī<sup>1</sup>), even here; اِتَانِي itā-ī, اِتَانِهِي it-ā-hī, even hence; اِيْدَانِي ēdā-ī, اِيْدَاهِين ēdā-hī, in this very direction; اِيْدَانِي ēd-ā-ī, from this very direction etc.

مُون اَكِهْمُون تَن تَتِ جَنِي جَنْبُ جِيْدَتِين

The eyes of my body are there, where the side (country) of my companions is. Sh. Um. Mār. I, 12.

كَالَهَوَكُو كَاثِي وَتُو سَنَدُو جَوَكِن جَوَشُ

Where is gone to the Jōgīs' emotion of yesterday? Sh. Ramak. I, 30.

اَتَان اَوْتَهِي اَيُّو خَبَرِ اَيِّي كَهَرِي

Thence a camelman has come; this information is correct. Sh. Um. Mār. II, 6.

جِنِّي تُون كَهَرِين تَبِينِي تَهِيْتِي

As thou wilt, even so it shall be unto thee. Matth. 15, 28.

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1) The final ẽ o these adverbs is changed to 'a' before the emphatic ī, for the sake of euphony; but ē keeps its place also, as: اَتِيِي utē-ī, in that very place.

آئُون تَهو پُجَهان گهوڙهيَا ڪيسَن قَصْدُ ڪِئو

تَن چي گهاريَنان مَڪي شَهَر مِين هيَسَن قَصْدُ هُو

I ask, o gallant young man! how far did your purpose go?

Then he says: I dwell in the city of Mekka, my purpose went up to this place. Maj. 168, 169.

چيستائين هُو سَنبَهَرَن تيسَتائين چڙهي ويهچ

As long as they get ready, ascend thou and sit down. Amulu Mān. p. 144.

جَتَن سان جائُون سَرَتِيُون مُون سَنگ تِهئو

ڪَري ڪوهيارو وئو تَن چِهني تانکون

آئُون پُن تَدانکون اده ڏکھوئي آنيان

Since I entered into connexion with the Jats, o companions!

The mountaineer is gone off, having torn (my) body;

I am also from that time (only) half (and) afflicted. Sh. Dēsī, Čhāt. 6.

## VI. Compound adverbs.

The Sindhī uses a considerable number of compound adverbs<sup>1)</sup>, which are formed either by reduplicating the adverb (or noun), or adding a similar adverb (or noun), or by adding an adverbial affix or postposition.

1) Such compound adverbs may be written in one word or separately. When joined by a conjunctive vowel it is usual to join them also in writing.

## 1) Reduplicated adverbs,

(with or without a conjunctive vowel; cf. §. 12, II, 2).

بھیري بھیري bhērē bhērē, constantly.

پلِ پلِ pale pale, every moment.

ڏينھ ڏينھ dēhu dēhu, day by day.

راتِ راتِ rateōrāte, night by night.

سراسر sarāsare, entirely.

گھڙي گھڙي ghaṛī ghaṛī, constantly (hour by hour).

نيٺهانيٺه nēṭhānēṭhe, at last.

ورھوورھ varehōvarihe, year by year.

هر هر hara hara, constantly.

ھندھوھندھ handhōhandhe, place upon place.

etc.

etc.

etc.

2) Adverbs compounded with a similar adverb  
or noun.

اڃ سُبَهَن aḵ subahā, in a day or two.

جڏھين تڏھين jaḍehī taḍehī, constantly.

جيئن تيئن jiē tiē, in any way.

راتوڏينھ ratōḍīha, night and day.

ڪڏھين ڪڏاڻي kaḍehē kadānē, now and then.

ھيٺه مٿي hēṭhe mathē, down and up (up and  
down).

etc.

etc.

etc.

## 3) Adverbs compounded with an adverbial postfix or postposition.

اَگَبَهَرَوُ aḡa-bharō, a little in front; a little ago.

اَگَتِي aḡe-tē, in front; in future.

پوئِتاھون poë-tahō, a little in the rear.

پوئِتي poë-tē, behind.

رَاَنَاكَ رāt-ā-kara, since night (lit. from night up).

کَالْهَاکُون kāl-hā-kū, since yesterday.

Compare also the compound adverbs of §. 58.

ذُکْهَ نَ سَارِینِ ذِیلِ مِینِ وِیرَاوِیرَ وَهَسَنِ

They remember no pains in the body, constantly they are happy. Maj. 801.

هِيکَرِي سَبْهِيئِي هَدَّ هَنْدَهْوَهَنْدِه گَنْدَهِي مَنْدَرُ پَرَهِي

چَهَتَو هَنْتَو

One, having joined all bones, place upon place, having read an incantation, besprinkled them. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 53.

## Chapter XIX.

## POSTPOSITIONS.

## §. 58.

The Sindhī has no prepositions, but only postpositions, as all adverbs or particles, which influence in any way the noun, are placed after the noun and not before it. Only رِي rē, رِي ria may be optionally used as preposition or postposition.<sup>1)</sup>

1) In poetry the postpositions are frequently turned into prepositions, if required by the metre.



There is only a small number of original postpositions in Sindhī, which require the noun in the Formative; far the greatest part of the postpositions now in use are originally adverbs (i. e. substantives and adjectives used adverbially; cf. §. 57, II. III. IV.), which either retain their original adverbial signification and are consequently constructed with **جي** jē, or which are already treated as postpositions and require the Formative of the noun governed by them; the greater part of them may therefore be constructed with or without **جي** jē, and be put before or after the noun, they govern.

I. Postpositions proper, requiring the Formative of the noun governed by them.

**بھَر** bhara, { on, with such a part downward; against;  
**بھَر** bhare, { supported from. Sansk. **भर**, adj.<sup>1)</sup>

**پَر** pare, on, upon; Sansk. **उपरि**.

**تَائِي** tāī, { up to, till; Sansk. **स्थाने**; Hindūst. **تَائِي** tai.  
**تَوِّي** tōī, }

**تَوَرِي** tōri<sup>2)</sup>, { up to; till.  
**تَوْنِي** tōnī, }

1) **بھَر** bhar has already in Hindūstānī a signification bordering on that of a postposition. In Sindhī the substantive **بھَر** bharu, prop, support, is also in use, of which **بھَر** bhare is the Locative.

2) Apparently derived from **تَوَر** tōru, the end; **تَوَرِي** tōrī, = **تَوَرِي** tōre-i, emphatic Locative.

تي tē<sup>1</sup>), on, upon; Sansk. उत्.

تَان tã, }  
تَوْن tō, } from-upon; from; upon (for the sake of).

جَان jã, }  
جِنِّي jīa, } like, as; Sansk. यथा.  
جِينِّي jīa, }  
جِيْن jīē, }

دَان dā<sup>2</sup>), }  
دَانْهُ dāha, } towards; in the direction of.  
دِي dē, }

دَاهَان dāhã, }  
دَاهُون dāhū, } from the direction of; towards<sup>3</sup>);  
دَانْهُون dāhū, } Abl. form.

رِي rē, }  
رِي ria, } without; Sansk. च्युते.

سَارُو sārū, according to; conformable to; Sanskrit

सारतस्, Prāk. सारदो or सारओ.

1) Instead of tē, tã etc. the Panjābi forms utē and utã are also occasionally used in Sindhi.

2) The forms دَاهَان dāhã, دَاهُون dāhū are also in use; emphatic: دَانْهُين dāhī.

3) The Ablative forms dāhã etc. are generally used in the sense of the Locative.

سَان	sā,	} with; Sansk. सम्.
سَانُ	sānu,	
سَيْن	sē,	
سَيْنُ	sēnu,	

سُوْدَهَانَ sūdḥā, along with; Sansk. साईम्.

سَيْنِي sīa, up to; till; Sansk. सीमा; Panjābī: sī.

كَر kara, up to.

كَانِ	kane <sup>1</sup> ),	} to; near to; Sansk. कर्ण, edge (of a vessel); Sindhī گَنو, rim, border; Panjābī: kannī.
كَانِي	kanē,	

كَانَان	kanā <sup>2</sup> ),	} from; Abl. form.
كَانُون	kanō,	

كَهِي khē, to; as regards; in reference to; Sansk. कृते.

كَهَان	khā,	} from; Abl. form.
كَهُون	khō,	
كَهُون	khaū,	

گَر gare, to; with (Lār).

گَهَا	ghā,	} like, as.
گَهَاء	ghāe,	

لَاكُون lākū, from-up; Panjābī: lāgō (Sansk. लाग).

مَنْجِه manjhe, in; to (with verbs implying motion);  
Sansk. मध्ये.

1) Instead of كَانِي kanē, گَانِي gānē is used in Lār; similarly گَانَان gānā, گَانُون gānō, instead of كَانَان kanā and كَانُون kanō.

2) Frequently written without the final nasal, i. e. كَنَا kanā.

مَنْجَهَان manjhā, from—in; out of; Abl. form.

مِين mē, in; to (with verbs implying motion); Sansk.

मध्ये; Hindūst. मीन.

مَان mā, } from—in; out of; Abl. form.  
مُون mō, }

وَت vate, near to; with; in exchange of; Sansk.

root वट्; Sindhī subst. وَت.

وَتَان vatā, from—near; from; away from; Abl. form.

شَاهُ صَاحِبُ هِڪَڙِي ڏُونِگَرِ مِين وَڃِي ڇَهَ مَهِينَا هِڪَڙِي  
پَاسِي بَهَرِ سُبُهَتُو پِئُو هُو

Shah Sāhib, having gone to one mountain, was fallen asleep on one side (lying on one side) for six months. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 39.

خُدا جَا گَهَنَّا شُڪَرِ اَنَا ڪَڙِي ڪَهَتَ تَان هِيتَه لَهِي پَنَهَن  
جي ڪَڇَهَرِي مِين وَڃِي وِيتَهو

Having offered many thanks to God (and) having descended from his couch he went to his court and sat down. Abd-ul-Latīf's life, p. 30.

اَبَا گَهوڙِي وَڃَان خُدا جِي نَانُو تُون

O father, I sacrifice (myself) upon the name of God, i. e. for God's sake. Amulu Mān., p. 41.

ڪَهڙِيُون ڪَهَتَنَهَارَ جِينِي وَڃُون اَتَرِ وَا

The lightnings glittered in the north like a sunflower. Sh. Sār. II, 1.

ڪَڙِيُو مُنَهَرِ مَلِيرِ ڏِي رُئي اُبهي ڇو

Having directed her face towards the Malir she weeps; having stood up she says. Sh. Um. Mār. III, 8.



پَانِ پَچَن مِيَوَا رِي وَاهِپَ رِي وَآڙَ

By themselves the fruits ripen without guarding, without a fence. Sh. Um. Mār. III, 14.

وَرُ پُنْهُو سِينِ پَلَكُ كُھُ بَارَهَنَ مَاهَ بِنِ سِينِ

Return with Punhū a moment! away with twelve months with others! Sh. Maḍ. VI, 6.

مَارِي لَگُم مِينْهُنُو سَبَهَ جَمَانْدَرِ سِينِي

In the upper rooms reproach has been my lot all (my) life long. Sh. Um. Mār. V, 1.

تَدِهِنَ چَها ڏِسَن تَه ڏَنگَ ڌارُو جو بَهَرِيَلُ ڪَننِ ڪَرِ

دَهَرِيُو آهي

Then what do they see? that a vessel of wine, filled up to the rims is placed there. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 68.

مِيڙِ تان سانڌَهِي تان مَالَ ڪَهي ڪَنهن ڪَن ڪِي نه ڏِ تان

I will collect and guard property and not give any thing to any one. Golden Alfab. X, 7.

گَنهي آيسِ گَالَهَڙِي مُجَهي تُو مَگري

I am come having taken a matter hidden to thee. Sh. Sōr. II, 18.

ڪَنهن جي گَهَرِ مَنجِهَ وَڃِي اُنَ جي ڪِهَنَ مان ڪِي

چُورَ آئي ڪَها دَهاڻِي

Having gone to the house of somebody (and) having stolen from his food it (i. e. the mouse) ate it. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 62:

ماءَ وَتَانِ ڪَهي ڪَڄِي ڪوٽهي تَنهن ڇيو

Having called Majnō from the side of his mother he said. Maj. 49.

The following postpositions (mostly of foreign origin) may be optionally constructed with ڇي jē.

ٻاجهَان bājhā,   
 ٻاجهُون bājhū,   
 ٻاجهُون bājhō,

} without (Panjābī).

بِگِرِ bigire, without; except (Panjābī).

بِنَا binā, without; except (Hindūst.)

سِوَاءِ sivāe, without; except (Arab. Pers.)

ڪَرِ kare,   
 ڪَري karē,

} by means of; by; on account of; Sansk.

कृते.

لَاءِ lāe,   
 لَئي laë,

} for the sake of; on account of; Pānjābī

laī; Hindūst. لِيِ liyē.

تَانِ سُورَهَ بَهَائِيَا سِيلَهَ دِيڪَهَن ٻاجهُون دُوسَ ڇي

Then they (i. e. the flowers) were considered by the hero as thorns without the sight of the friend. Ajāib, V, 20.

سوڌهي بِگِرِ سَرَتِيُون هَڏِ نَهَ سَاهَ سَري

Without the Sōḍhō, o companions! there is no getting on with life; i. e. I cannot live. Sh. Mūm. Rānō I, 8.

بِنَا بَهَجَن بَهگَوَان ڇي تَنهن جو هَارِيَا ڪو نَهَ حَال

Except the adoration of the Lord thou hast no business, o lost one. Mēnghō 12.

پَر گھَران پَاسو کَري چُھ پَريان کَر پَان  
 سوڻي تان توڻي سان جنهن لِي جَعانُون کَرين

Having turned the back to other houses ask on account of thy friend thy own self;  
 He is even with thee, for whose sake thou causest (thyself) troubles. Sh. Ābirī III, 5.

لوچين چھو نہ لطيف چي هاري لِي هوئن

Why searchest thou not, says Latif, for (the sake of) thy sweetheart, o lost one! Sh. Kōh. I, 10.

II. Adverbial postpositions (derived from substantives or adjectives), which are optionally constructed with or without چي jē, or which require another postposition.

اُبَتَر ubatare (mostly with چي), contrary to.  
 آڏو āḍō<sup>1</sup>), in front.

اڳي aḡē<sup>2</sup>),  
 اڳيون aḡiō, } before; in front.

اندَر andare, within.

انڌَران andarā, from within.

اوڏو ōḍō,  
 اوڏرو ōḍirō, Dim. } near to.

1) آڏو āḍō, اوڏو ōḍō ويجهو vējhō may also be constructed with کهي khē.

2) اڳي aḡi and ڏهَاران dēhāran are more frequently constructed with the postposition کَهان kēhan or the Ablative, than with چي.

اُورِي ōrē, on this side.

اُورِيَّان ōriā, from this side.

بَاهِر bāhare, outside.

بَاهِرَان bāharā, from without.

بَدِر badire, }  
بَدِرَان badirā, } in lieu of; instead of.

پَار pāre, on the opposite side; across.

پَارَان pārā, }  
پَارُون pārō, } from the opposite side; on the part of.

پَاسِي pāsē, on the side of; near to.

پَتَانْدَر paṭāndare, according to (mostly without چي).

پُتْهِيَّان puṭhiā, on the back of; after.

پَرِپُتْهِي parapuṭhe, behind one's back.

پَرِي parē, beyond; far from.

پُنْجَانُو puṇānō, }  
پُنْجَانَان puṇānā, } after; subsequent to.

پُو پُو pōe, after (always constructed with کُھَان or the Ablative).

پُئَان puā, on the back of; behind.

خَاطِر xāṭire, on account of (Arab.).

چَوْدھَارِي čaudhārī, round about.

چَوگِرْد čaugirde, around (Pers.)



دَهَارَان dhārā, { without; apart; round about (also  
 دَهَارَيْن dhārē, { constr. with کِهَان or the Abl.).

دَهَار dhāra (always with چي on, upon (on the  
 prop of).

رُوبَرُو rūbarū, in the presence of (Pers.).

سَامْهُون sāmho<sup>1</sup>), {  
 سَامْهُنُو sāmhuṇō, { in front; before; over against.  
 سَامْهُنِي sāmhuṇē, }

سَانْگِي sāngē, {  
 سَانْگَان sāngā, { on account of.

سِر sire, on, upon; on the top of.

عَوِض 'ivaze, in lieu of (Arab.).

کَارَن kārane, on account of; for reason of.

کَان kāne, {  
 کَانِي kānē, { for the sake of.

لَاْگِي lāge, { on account of; as concerns (mostly  
 لَاْگِي lāgē, { without چي).

مَتْهِي mathē, upon.

مَتْهَان mathā, from upon.

مَنْجَهَارَان manjhārā, {  
 مَنْجَهَارُون manjhārō, { from — within; out of.

1) Or سَامْهُون sāmuhō, سَامْهُون sāmuhū.

مُقَابِلِ muqābile; over against; opposite to (Arab.).

مُوجِبِ mūjibe; according to; conformably to (Arab.).

مَهَنْدِ mahande, }  
مَهَنْدَانِ mahandā, } in front; before.

وَاسْطِي vastē, on account of (Arab.).

وَانْگُرُ vānguru, }  
وَانْگِي vāngē, } like to; as (mostly without چي).  
وَانْگِيَانِ vāngiā, }

وِچِ vīce, in the midst of.

وِگهي vighē<sup>1</sup>), by reason of; by.

وِيتَرِ vêtare, besides (mostly with چي).

وِجھو vējhō, }  
وِجھرو vējhirō, Dim. } near to.

هِيٿِه hēṭhe, below.

هِيٿِهَانِ hēṭhā, from below.

شَاهَ صَاحِبَ چي اَگِيُونُ جُھرو بھري عَرَضُ کَرِ

Having paid thy respects before Shāh Sāhib beg (of him). Life of Abd-ul Latīf, p. 34.

مَرَنَانِ اَگي چي مُئا سِي مَرِي تِهَنِنِ ذَ مَاتُ

Those who have died before dying become not extinct when having died. Sh. Ma'ṣ. IV, 7.

1) وِگهي vighē, apparently shortened from وِگھن vighine, Nom. وِکھن vīkhen, obstacle, Sansk. विघ्न, is used only when speaking of some disability or distress.

هِنَ پَهَاڪِي جُو گُنُ اِهَوُ آهي تَهَ آوَتِ پَتَنَدَرِ جَاوَتِ ڪَرُنُ

ڪهڙجي

The point of this proverb is this, that it is necessary, to make (one's) expenses according to the income. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 58.

تهڙي گهڻي ڏينهن پَنجَانُو مَخْدُومُ صَاحِبُ وصالِ ڪِئُو

After few (or) many days Maydūm Sāhib died. Abd-ul-Latīf's life, p. 37.

هِنَ مَخَلَّ ڪَهَانِ پوءِ تُون مَنهن جي ماءُ بهين آنيهن

After this time thou art my mother (and) sister. Ibid. p. 42.

وَتَهِي مَنهُ ڪهڙ وَجَانِ وَطَنَ سَامُهُون

Whith what face shall I go to the presence of my country? Sh. Um. Mār. V, 5.

اُنَ هِنْدَهَ جي مَنهَانِ چَني ڏني پيئي آهي

From the top of that place a piece has been cut out. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 45.

مَنهن جي دهِي بَهوتَ وِگهي ڏاڏهي پيڙيل آهي

My daughter is grievously vexed by a demon. Matth. 15, 22.

شاهُ جَمَالُ گهڙي تي چڙهملُ ڪهتَ جي ويجهو آچي

گهڙي تان لتهو

Shāh Jamāl, being mounted on a horse, having come near to the couch alighted from the horse. Abd-ul-Latīf's life, p. 7.

## Chapter XX.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

## §. 59.

The conjunctions serve to express the relation, in which either the single words of a sentence or two or more sentences stand to one another. According to their signification the conjunctions may be divided into:

## 1) Copulative.

اَوَّ aũ,	{	and
اَيْنَ aĩ <sup>1)</sup> ,		
اَيْنَ ě,		
بِ bi,	{	also.
بِه bhi,		
بِهِي bhī,		
پِ pi,		
پِن pine,		
پُن pune,		
پُنُ punu,		

تِي — تِي tīa-tīa, as well-as.

سُو بِي جَدِهِن وَثُو تِهَتُو تَدِهِن مَرِي وَثُو

He also, after he was grown up, died. Abd-ul-Latīf's life, p. 2.

1) Generally written, for the sake of abbreviation ۛ.



تَنُهِن ڪان ڪهڻا بهيرا مار پڻ ڪهائين ته

Therefore they are often also beaten. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 50.

اٽ اُڪنڌي آنهيان ٿئي آتن ٿئي ڏيهه.

I am very longing as well for the spinning place as for the country. Sh. Um. Mār. II, 1.

## 2) Concessive.

تہ ta, } then (as apodosis in a conditional sentence  
تان tā, } generally not translated).

تہ به ta bi, } nevertheless; then also; even then.  
تدھين به taḍehī bi, }

توڙي tōrē, }  
تونہي tōnē, } although; notwithstanding.  
جيتوڙي jētōrē<sup>1</sup>), }  
جيتونہي jētōnē, }

جي jē, although; if.

تَنُهِن جي لنگن تون جي ڪپڙو لهڻو وڃي تہ تجلو وڃ  
وانگي تهڻو وڃي

If from her limbs the cloth is stripped, (then) a brilliancy like lightening is effected. Amulu Mān. p. 141.

تان چي مران تان مان لھان جي موٽان تہ ڪر ميه

Then he says: (if) I die, I obtain honor; I if return, it is, to say so; a shame. Maḡ. 408.

1) Very often also written separately: جي توڙي

تَوَڑِي چَڪِنَ چَاڪَ تَهَ بيه آهہ نہ سَلَنِ عَامَ کَهي

Though their wounds flow, nevertheless they divulge not (their) sighing to the vulgar. Sh. Kal. II, 23.

دِلَ بيهي ڏِجي هِڪَ کَهي تَوَڑِي سَوَ سِڪَنِ .

The heart also shall be given to one, though hundreds covet (it). Sh. Barvō Sindhī III, 7.

تُون سَا مَجْلِسَ مَتَ جِي حَاصِلُ هُوِيئي هَزَارَ جَوَ

Change thou that company, although the profit of a thousand would accrue to thee. Sh. Ram. Kal. VIII, 25.

### 3) Adversative.

بِگِرَ bigire,   
 پَرَ para,   
 پَنَ pana,

} but.

تَوَڑِي tōrē,   
 تَوَنِي tōnē,

} either.

تَهَ تَوَڑِي — na ta, either — or.

جَانَ jã, either; or.

جَانَ — جَانَ jã — jã, either — or.

کَ ke,   
 کِي kī,

} or.

مَگِرَ magare, except; but.

تَهَ تَهَ na ta, otherwise; else.

هَتَهَان	hathā,	} but rather; on the contrary (Panjābī).
هَتَهَانِيْن	hathā-ī, emphat.,	
هَتِهُون	hathō,	
هَتِهُونِيْن	hathō-ī, emphat.,	

تَوَزِي كَندهِي كَن<sup>1</sup> ذَ تَ سَانِي وَنَجِن سِير مِين

Either they go to the bank or (they go) with them in the stream. Sh. Suh. VIII, 1.

مَارْهُون كِه كَنْدَن مُون ڌَرَاكَه تَهَا چِهَن جَان گَانڌِيرِي

مُون اَنجِير

Do men pluck grapes from thorns or figs from a thistle? Matth. 7, 16.

ڪوئي مَارْهُون پِن دِهِنِيْن جِي ٺُوڪَرِي ڪَرِي نَه تَهو سگهي جو

جَان هِڪَرِي سَان وِڙ رڪَهِنْدُو ۽ ٻئي سَان پَرِيٽ ڪَنْدُو جَان

هِڪَرِي جِي دَاوَن وَتَهِنْدُو ۽ ٻئي ڪهي ڪي نَه ليڪهيندو

No man can do the service of two masters; for either he will keep enmity with the one and make friendship with the other; or he will seize the skirt of the one and not at all mind the other. Matth. 6, 24.

جو اچِنو هو سو ٺُونِي اَنهين ڪي ٻئي جِي وَاٽ ڏِسُون

Art thou he, who was coming, or shall we look out for another? Matth. 11, 3.

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1) كَن kane is postposition and not the III pers. Plur. of the Present (ڪَرِيْن = ڪَن) as Stack supposed; see Stack's Gramm. p. 101, Note. The verse quoted there does not quite agree with the Risālō.

آسان ڪهي انهن پائهنن سان ڪو ڪم نه آهي مگر پنهن

جي دهئي سان ڪم آئون

We have no concern with those stones, but our concern is with their master. Life of Abd-ul-Latif, p. 20.

#### 4) Causal and Final.<sup>1)</sup>

تـ ta, that; in order that; also an expletive, in quoting the words of a person.

جان	jā,	}	that; so that; in order that; because; as.
جيئي	jīa,		
جيئن	jīē,		
جيئن تـ	jīē ta,		

جو jō, that, in order that; because.

جيلاڻ	jēlā,	}	because; wherefore.
جيلهن	jēlhā,		
جيلاهيڻ	jēlāhī,		
جيلهن	jēlahē,		

جيلاڻ = ٿيڻ	jēlā - tēlā,	}	correlat. because = therefore.
جيلاڻ = تـ	jēlā - ta,		

ڇهاڻ ̇chaḵō<sup>2)</sup>, because.

1) We have classed the causal and final conjunctions under one head, because many of them are used in the one or the other sense.

2) These compound conjunctions are commonly written separately, but by some they are also joined in one word.

ڇهاڻ literally: why? because etc.; of different kind are such expressions as: هن لاءِ تـ for this sake, that = because:



چھا کان تہ	čha kāṇe ta,	} because.
چھا لاء تہ	čhā lāe ta,	
چھا لاء جو	čha lāe jō,	
چھو تہ	čhō tā,	
چھو جو	čhō jō,	

سو sō, therefore.

سو — جو jō-sō, correl. because — therefore.

سوکو	sōkō,	} because.
سوکو تہ	sōkō-ta,	
سوکوھ	sōkōhu,	
سوکوھ تہ	sōkōhu-ta,	

م ma, not, in a prohibitive sense (constructed with the Imperative or Potential).

متان	matā,	} be it not that; lest (constructed with the Potential).
جو متان	jō matā,	
مچھن	mačhaṇe,	} lest (constructed with the Potential).
مچھن	mačhaṇu,	
مچھن	mačhune,	
مچھن	mačhunu,	

ھیئ جوگ ناہی تہ چوری کری پوءِ دارون پسون

This is not becoming, that we, having committed a theft, drink wine after. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 69.

مینگھا منھ پائی اُتھی ڈور تہ لھین ڈیہ میں

O Mēnghō, having directed (thy) face and having risen seek, in order that thou mayst find (it) in the body. Mēnghō 23.

اُنهيَ طَلَبَ تَوَحِيدَ جِي جَانِ اَنئونَ كَرِيَانِ ڪاڻ

In order that I, having risen, may make some search for the unity. Maj. 9.

مَرُڪِينِ مَرُڪِينِ اِنَ مِينِ جِنئيَ مَآڙهُونَ چَوَنيَ مِيَانِ

Thou boasted and smilest thereat, that people call the 'Miā'. Golden Alphab. X, 3.

ايئيَ دوسَنَ جو دَسْتُورُ جِنئيَ چُهِنَا چُهِنِ ڪي نَه ڪي

This is the custom of the friends, that they do by no means pluck the plucked ones. Sh. Barvō Sindhī III, 9.

جي حَضَرَتَ هِئِينِ نَه ڪُهَرُجي جو ڪِهلي هَتَه هَنِنِ

Saying: your honour, it is not becoming thus, that laughing they shake hands. Maj. 348.

تِيَدَانِ دَهَنِي دَهْمَا جِيَلَانِ وِئَا وَحَدَتَ گڏجي

Therefore they were chosen by the Lord, because they were mixed up in the Unity. Sh. Kal. I, 8.

چُهَا لاءِ تَه سَڪِهِي پَلڪَ ڏُڪهي جَمَارَ ڪُهَانِ چَنگي آهي

Because a joyful moment is better than a painful life. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 62.

دِهَتِيئُو آسَانِهِنَ جو آهي چُهو تَه نَالو وَڌو تِهيندو ۽ نَانو نِڪَرندو

The advantage is on our side, because (our) name will become great and renown will come out of it. Ibid. p. 64.

تڏِهين سُمَهَنديُون جو اَوِيَل سَو اُتِيئي سِجُ اُبِهري ويندن

Then, because they will sleep out of time, therefore the sun will rise to them in that very place. Amulu Māṇ. p. 143.

پاڻي ويهه مہ پلنگ تي گچي سر گانڻو

Do not sit upon a bedstead, having placed a string of cowries upon (thy) neck. Sh. Um. Mār. II, 2.

ڏورن ڏورن مہ لہان شال مہ ملان هوت

من اندر جا لوت مچهن سا ماڻهي تهئي

I seek, I seek, may I not find, please God, that I may not meet with (my) sweetheart, Lest the grief, that is within (my) heart, may be calmed down! Sh. Hus. VII, 3.

منان هرن ۽ گدھه جان پوءِ ارمان گرین

Be it not that thou repent of it after, like the deer and the donkey. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 68.

#### 5) Conditional.

جي jē, }  
چيکر jēkara, } if.

جيڪڏهن jēkaḍehī, if (at any time).

جي ٽوپي دهرين ڪندھه تي تہ صوفي سالم تهئي

If thou puttest a cap on thy neck, then become a sound Sūfī. Sh. Jam. Kal. V, 8.

اهڙا عاشق هنن چيکر ٿني سين توهه

If there be such lovers, show kindness to them. Maḡ. 776.

جيڪڏهن راڳ ڪندا سون ٿڏهن راڳ جي سر تي دهنيس

جاڳي ليکھو ساري جمار جو وڻهندو

If we sing, then upon the melody of the song its master will awake (and) settle (with us) the account of the whole life. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 68.

## 6) Interrogative.

کِ ke, { interrogative expletive, generally not  
کِي kī, { translated.

پَاتِشَاهَزَادِي اَسِيں كِي تُو كِهِي مَنَع تَهِيُون كَرِيُون

O princess, do we dissuade you? Amul. Mān. p. 145.

## Chapter XXI.

## INTERJECTIONS.

## §. 60.

In treating of the Interjections we abstract form such nouns or phrases, as are or may be used in the sense of Interjections, e. g. مَاتِه māt̤he, silence! (s. f.), چَنگُو čaṇō, good! سَچ saču, true! اَللّٰهُ اَعْلَمُ allāhu aḷlamu, God knows! (lit. God is wiser, scil. than I), and only adduce such particles, as have now become strictly interjectional.

Besides the Vocative signs, mentioned already in §. 16, 8, the following are the most common; they imply:

## 1) Assent.

اَهِه āhe,	}	yes.
اَهِه āē,		
اَنِيبِيں āī,		
هَان hā,		
هَانُو hāō,		
هَو ha-u,		
هَانُو haō,	}	



بَلِي balē, }  
 بَلَى balā, } yes! true; even so!

بَهَلَا bhalā, }  
 بَهَلِي bhalī, } well; good!

جِيئُ jīu<sup>1</sup>), yes! (a respectful term of ascent.)

مَر maru, }  
 وَر varu, } yea! indeed! well!

دِيَو تَو كَهِي چَوَنَدَا تَه تُون سُنَجَانْدِين تَه چِيَجَانِي هَو

The Dēvs will say to thee: wilt thou recognise her?  
Then say: yes. Amulu Mān., p. 150.

بَهَلَا اَهِي شَيُون مُون كَهِي دِيَكَهَار

Well, show me those things. Ibid. p. 147.

تُنْدِي مَتَهَاهِين كَهْتَاء بَوُتْ چَوَنِي جِيئُ چَو

Abate too high acrimony; if they say to thee: bōḍu (pooh), say thou: jīu (very well). Sh. Jam. Kal. VIII, 22.

جَن كَهِي عَشَقُ اللّٰه جَو مَر تَهَا سِي مَرَكَن

They, who have love to God, they, indeed, boast.  
Maḡ. 778.

يَلَك نَه رَهِي دِل تَو رِي وَر مِيَان صَاحِبَ پَرُو چَا

My heart does not remain a moment without thee, truly! o Sir! o Lord! o Barōč! Sh. Ābirī Čhōṭ. Epil. 2.

1) جِيئُ jīu is apparently the Imperative of جِيئُ jīaṇu, live!

## 2) Commendation.

اَلُوْ alō alō, bravo! bravo!

چہاَبَسِ čhābase,	}	bravo! (Pers.)
شَاَبَسِ šābase,		
عَشَقُ ʔašqu,	}	praise to! (Arab.)
عِشَقُ ʔišqu,		

وَاهُ vāhu, well done!

سَبْهِنِي چَتُو بِيَلِي پَاتِشَاهَه اُهَا سَاگِي هِيَتِرِن مَوْن گَدِهِي  
آهِي شَاَبَسِ اَتَهَسِ . اَيْنِ اَلُو تَهِي وَتُو

All said: friend, the prince has that very same drawn out from so many! praise be to him! and having got a bravo! bravo! he went away. Amulu Mān. p. 151.

عَشَقُ رَاهِ نِدَاچ کَهي جَنَهِن سِرُ نِيئي نِيکَهَارِئُو

Praise to Rāe Dīāču, who has given (and) exhibited (his) head! Story of Rāe Dīāču, p. 17.

## 3) Astonishment.

لُو lō, look there! behold!

مَارِ māre,	}	wonderful! oh!
مَارِ بَهِنِي mārebhīnī,		
مَارِ مَانْجَهَانِ māremānjhā,		

جِيئِيُون اَنَمُون تَا نَه چَوْنَدِي لُو نَكُه نَوْرَاپُو سَجْنِين

Companions, I shall not say then: behold the pain and the reproach of (my) friends! Sh. Suh. V, Epil. 1.

## 4) Desire.

چَهَال čhāla<sup>1</sup>), } would to God! please God! (Arab.)  
 شَال šāla, }

مَانَ māna, } would that!  
 مَن mana, }

اَللّٰهُ تَهَار allāhu tuhāra<sup>2</sup>), }  
 تَهَار " " tuhāre, } God keep thee! good bye!  
 تَوَهَار " " tōhāra, }

پَرچَن شَال پَوْنَهَار ڈَهْوَلِيَا مَارُو مُون سِين پَرچَن شَال  
 پَوْنَهَار

Would to God, that the Paūhārs were reconciled,  
 o darling Mārū! Would to God, that the Paūhārs were  
 reconciled with me! Sh. Um. Mār. I, Epil.

کَنْدِهِي اچِي سِيرِين مَانَ بَرَبَرِ کِن

Would that (my) sweetheart having come to the  
 shore, would make (= say) alas! alas! Sh. Suh. V, 20.

جَان ايندا تا اسهو إِلَهِي تَوَهَار

When (we) shall come, depart! God protect thee!  
 Maḡ. 437.

## 5) Uncertainty.

اَللّٰهُ جِي allāhu jē<sup>3</sup>), }  
 اَلَا جِي alā jē, } God knows! perhaps!

نِنجَانَا niñānā, God knows!

1) Corrupted from the Arabic phrase:

إِنْ شَاءَ اَللّٰهُ if it please God.

2) Properly: اَللّٰهُ تَوَاهَار God be thy protection.

3) This is an eliptic phrase: if God (will or please).

## 6) Dissent.

خَيْرُ ẖairu, }  
 خَيْرُئِي ẖairuī - ẖairu, } not so exactly (a polite ne-  
 gation; Arab.)

نه na, no.

آسان گا اڪي تنهن جي چوري ڪئي ڇي ڙيون نه آهن  
 چوري گا نه ڪئي

Have we before committed any theft on thee? She says: no, girls; ye have not committed any theft. Amulu Mān. p. 145.

## 7) Disapprobation and reproach.

اوه ōhe, ohō!

ٻوڏ bōḍu, pooh! fy! (a contemptuous reply.)

پهڻه phīṭhe, hoot!

تھر thū, fy!

چھ ǵhi, }  
 چھي ǵhī, } tush!

مانهينان māḥiyā, fy! hoot!

هڻ hū, tush! pish!

هٽه hēṭhe, down with! away with!

## 8) Grief and complaint.

آفسوس afsōsu, alas!

آه āha, alas!

آه<sup>1</sup> āhā<sup>1</sup>), alas! what a pity!

1) آه āhā is at the same time also an interjection denoting pleasure, aha!



بَرَبَر barebare, alas! ah! woe!

حَيْفُ haifu, woe to! (Arab.)

گھوڑا گھوڑا ghōrā ghōrā, alas! alas! o misery!

واوِلا vāvēlā, alas! lackaday! (Arab. Pers.)

وا	vāe,	}	also! woe!
و	vō,		
وي	vē,		

ھا	hā,	}	alas!
ھا	hāe,		
ھئي	ha-e <sup>1</sup> ),		
ھئي	haē,		

ھوئي	huē,	}	ah! alas!
ھوئي	hōē,		
ھئي	huē,		

ھيھات haihāte, alas!

جَيْفُ مُنْھُن جِي حَالِ کھي جَان بُچھي آنئون بیکارِ

Woe to my state, that I am wicked (and) useless!  
Maj. 756.

گھوڑا گھوڑا کَرُن اُنھي کَم مِين جَنھن جو يلُو تھنُو

ناھي ڏاھپَ جِي ريتِ ناھي

To make, alas! alas! in such a business, for which a remedy is impossible, is not the custom of wisdom.  
Sindhī Read. Book, p. 56.

1) Contracted also ھي hē.

وؤ بهينرُ آنْمُونِ جِنْدَيَسِ تَا ذَه جَتَنِ رِي

Woe! sisters! I shall not live then without the Jat!  
(Plur.) Sh. Dēsī VII, Epil. 2.

هَيَّيْ هَيَّيْ كِنُو هَتَهَرَا كَهَامِئُو كَهَنِيَانِئِينَ

Having made alas! alas! she lifted up, burning, her  
hands. Maj. 758.

هَيَّهَاتِ هَيَّهَاتِ لِمَا تُوْعَدُونِ سُنْجِي تَهِي اَوْطَاقَ

Lackaday! lackaday! why were ye terrified? empty  
has become the men's apartment!

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# THE SYNTAX.

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We divide the Syntax into two parts, the analytical and synthetical. In the analytical part the chief constituent parts of speech, which have been described in the elementary grammar, are to be considered according to their exact signification, their intrinsic value and their special application. In the synthetical part it will be shown, how the different parts of speech are linked together in order to form a sentence and how two or more sentences are joined together.

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## I. THE ANALYTICAL PART.

### SECTION I.

#### T H E N O U N.

##### Chapter I.

##### On the absence of the article in Sindhī.

##### §. 61.

The Sindhī possesses no article definite, as little as the Sanskrit and the modern Ārian tongues of India. The noun may therefore be definite or indefinite, as:

जि; the woman or: a woman.

There are no fixed rules, by which a noun may be known as definite or indefinite, the only safe guide

is attention to the context. On the whole it may be remarked:

1) A certain number of nouns have by themselves a definite meaning, as: **هِنْدُون** hīō, the mind, **سِجُ** siju, the sun, **اُبْهَرَنْدُو** ubhirando, the east, **سُرْگُ** surgu, the heaven, **اُبْهُ** ubhu, the sky etc. Similarly all proper nouns.

2) If a noun stands in apposition to a proper name, it is thereby rendered definite, as: **چِينِ وَلَايَتِ** the country of China, **حُسِينِ پَرِي** the fairy Husine.

If for any reason a noun is to be pointed out as indefinite, the numeral adjective **هڪڙو** one, or the indefinite pronoun **ڪو**, some one, any one, is used. There is some slight difference in the use of **هڪڙو** and **ڪو**, the first particularizing the noun by implying that only one person or thing is understood, the latter generalizing the same, by implying, that some one out of many, or something, which is not further described, is intended. **هڪڙو** may also be used in the Plural, especially before another numeral, to render the number somewhat doubtful, as: **هڪڙا ٻه ماڻهون** some two men, or about two men, the number not being fixed as certain. — If some portion or quantity of a thing is to be indicated **ڪي** (or **ڪيڻ** kī) is put before the noun, irrespectively of the gender of the noun (as in Hindūstānī **ڪچه**).

گڏه سَرَهائِي مِين اچي هَرَن ڪهي چَوَن لڳو

The donkey, having become jolly, began to say to the stag. (Both the donkey and the stag having been mentioned before.) Sindhī Read. Book, p. 68.



هُنَ دِلُو حِكْمَتَ جُو اُنِ كِهَانِ كِهَرُو نِيَتِهَ دِلُو ۽ اُنَ جِي  
حِكْمَتَ اُنَ كِهِي ٿِنُو

He asked from them a vessel of (magic) power; at length they gave him the vessel and its (magic) power. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 67.

کي ڏينگر پنهنجي سنڻها هڻئون لايو پڙهن

Some boys read (their) lesson, applying the (their) mind. Ibid. p. 50.

اوجو تون آکاس تي آن بهونو متهي بهو

High art thou upon the sky; I am a wanderer upon earth. Sh. Sōr. I, 3.

منهن جون شهر بهنبهوز مين پل پل پون پچارون

In the city of Bhambhōru evil chats are constantly made about me. Sh. Maṣḍ. IV, Epil.

ڪنهن وڃ وٽ هڪڙو پيلي هو. هڪڙي ڏينهن وڃ اُن  
کهي ڪا دوا کڻن لاءِ ڏني

With some physician there was a servant; one day the physician gave him some medicine to pound. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 51.

اسان مين هڪڙا ست بهائڙ ها

Amongst us there were some seven brothers. Matth. 22, 15.

اهين کي امير آهيو کي وزير آهيو

Are ye (some) amīrs, are ye (some) vezīrs? Amulu Mān. p. 160.

جِيڪِي ڪهِيَرُ ۽ آڪهَرُ تِهيندو سَوَ اَنئون پَرڏِيهِن ڪهِي ڏيندَسِ

Whatever milk and scum of butter there will be, that I will give to foreigners. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 60.

ڪَنهن ڳوٺهاڻِي ڪِيَن قَدُرُ اَنَ جَوَ ٻهاڻڏِي مِيَن رَڪهَئو هَوَ

Some villager had put some quantity of grain in (his) garner. Ibid. p. 54.

## Chapter II.

### On the gender of nouns.

#### §. 62.

The Sindhī possesses only two genders, the masculine and feminine, the neuter having been lost in the course of time. As to the special use of the genders it is to be remarked:

1) The masculine gender is the next and refers either to male beings, or to things and abstract ideas.

a) The masculine gender denotes living beings in general (the females being included therein) as: ماڙهُون a man (generally); ٻچو ̄bačō, a child; جانُورُ jānvaru, an animal; گهوڙو ghōrō, a horse (generally). But in some nouns, implying inferior animals, the feminine includes both genders, as: ٻلا ̄balā, a snake (generally); مڪِهه makhe, a fly; جُونُ jū; a louse etc. But if the gender of a noun is to be expressly mentioned, نارُ naru, a male, and مادي mādi, a female, must be put before it.

ماڙهُون مڪي شَهَرَ جا ميڙَئو ميڙا ڪن

The people of the city of Mekka assembling form crowds. Maḡ. 38.

خُذَاءَ چِيُو تَه دَهَرَتِي اِچَآئي جِئَرَا پَنَهَن جِي جَاتِ سَارُو  
 ڏهَوَر ۽ وڙهندڙ جَانَوَر

God said: the earth bring forth living beings after their own kind, cattle and creeping animals. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 14.

نَرُ پَکهي وَهَنُ نَه تَهْمُونُ چَهڏين

They do not allow a male bird to sit down. Amulu Mān. p. 141.

It is an anomaly, that the nouns بَازُ bāzu, بَاشُو bāšō, شِڪِرُو šikirō, چَرَکُ čaragu, سِڇَانُو sičānō, بَآسِرُو bāsirō, لَگَرُ lagaru, denoting different kinds of female hawks, are masculine, whereas the nouns بَاشِينِ bāšina and چِپَکُ čipaka, denoting male hawks, are feminine.

b) If a neuter idea is to be expressed, the masculine must be employed, the masculine generally supplying the place of the neuter, as: چَنگُو آهي it is good; مُون چِيُو it was said by one. But this is only the case in the Singular, the masc. Plural of an adjective (or participle) never being used in a neuter sense. It must not be lost sight of, that the masc. form of an adjective cannot be employed in Sindhī in the sense of an abstract substantive<sup>1)</sup> (as in Latin, Greek or German), but that the corresponding substantive must be used (cf. §. 9, I. 1, 2) or the adjective must be accompanied by a substantive denoting 'thing' or 'matter'<sup>2)</sup>; only the masc. Singular

1) In sentences like the following: چَنگُو کَرَنُ دَهَنَدُو to do good is allowed, چَنگُو آهي is an attribute, belonging to کَرَنُ, literally: well doing is allowed.

2) It is a different case, when adjectives are used without a sub-

of the past participle passive may be used in the sense of a neuter substantive.

خُذَاءِ جِهَرَا تِهِنْدُو چَنگائی ۽ مَندائی جا سُدھوآرا

Ye will become like God, knowing good and evil.  
Sindhī Read. Book, p. 19.

تِن کهي هو چَنگيون شيون نہ ڏيندو

Will he not give to them good things? Matth. 7, 12.

ڪهي لَوڙبو لکھئو لکھئان چُتھي نہ ڪوئ

Surely, what is written (in fate), will be fulfilled;  
from that, which is written, no one will escape. Maj. 258.

مُنهن جو چيو نہ ڪري هلي تون هتھ ڪريئس

She does not, what I said, go thou and subdue  
her. Maj. 285.

c) In such nouns, in which a distinction between a larger or smaller size is admissible, the masc. termination is used to express the idea of relative largeness, as: ماکوڙو mākorō, a large ant, مکھو makhō, a big fly; بھنگو bhungō, a house (large hut); کوٽھو kōthō, a large room; کاٺھ kāṭhu, a beam (a big stick) etc.

2) The feminine gender refers either to female beings, or to things and abstract ideas.

a) The feminine being considered the weaker sex, the idea of relative smallness, littleness or weakness is expressed by the fem. termination in all such nouns, which admit of such a variation of meaning, as: ماکوڙي mākorī, a small ant, مکھ makhe, a small fly; بھنگي bhungī, a small hut etc.

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stantive, as: سڄو ڪهڙو right (and) left, scil. پاسو, which is to be supplied.



b) A number of adjectives are only found in the fem. form **سَنَدِه** sandhe, barren (said of women); **پَچَہَر** pačhara, barren (said of cattle; **گَرَبِهَنِي** garbhinī or **گَرَبِهَن** garbhine, pregnant (said of women); **سُا** suā, milch (said of animals); **گَبہُورَارِي** gābhōrārī, having a child (said of a mother); **وَرَبَتِي** varētī, having a husband (said of a married woman), **وَدَوَر** vaḍavara, fit to be married etc. etc.

c) Adjectives or pronouns in the feminine are frequently used eliptically, the noun **گَالِه** gālhe, word, matter, being understood. The noun **تَارِيخ** tāriḡa, date, day, is also occasionally omitted.

تَدِهِنِ مَاءِ پُچھي کھي جَہني کَہڙي لَگي کِينَا

Then the mother asks Majnō: what has happened to thee? Maj. 44.

سُونَهَارَا سَوَرَتِه وَرَا گَا مُنُهِن جِي گَر

O fair husband of Sōraṭhe! do some (word) of mine! Sh. Sōr. I, 11.

چَوڏَهِنِي چَنڌَرُ اُبهرَنُو اَنٿَرِيهِنِي پَسيسِ عَام

On the fourteenth (day) the moon rose; on the twenty-ninth the vulgar sees it. Sh. Kambh. II, 10.

## Chapter III.

### Number.

#### §. 63.

The Sindhī has only two numbers the Singular and the Plural, the Dual having been dropped already

in Prākṛit (cf. §. 15). As to their special use it may be remarked:

1) Arabic nouns in the so-called broken Plural are (according to their original signification) treated as collective nouns, and consequently constructed with the Singular of a verb (or adjective). The Arabic fem. Plural in **آت** is likewise treated as a Singular. But now and then the Arabic Plur. is constructed with the Plural of a verb etc., or it is put in the Sindhī Plural form and treated accordingly.

پُچھُ تہ اُولَادُ کُو مُون کھي حَقّ دَرگاہہ مُون لکھئو آھي کہ نہ

Ask, if some children are destined for me from the threshold of God. Amulu Mān., p. 139.

سَبہَاگَا سِيئي جِي پَرچَائِنَوَارَا هِنَ واسِطِي جُو خدَاء جُو  
اُولَادُ جَبَّيَا

Blessed are those, who are peace-makers; for they shall be called children of God. Matth. 5, 9.

تہ وَالِي دِنَارِيئي وَيئي جِتِ آھي جَنَاتِ عَدَن جِي

Then the Lord gives thee a meadow, where the gardens of Eden are. Sh. Sōr. I, 9:

نہ تہَا دِسُو جُو سَرْدَارُ عَالَم جُو مِرَنِي اَحْكَابِنِ سَان ۛ  
سَبہِيئي نَبِي آيا اَنھِنِ

Do ye not see, that the Lord of the world with all companions, and all prophets are come. Life of Abdul-Latīf, p. 37.

2) With numerals the Singular form of a noun may be used, though the Plural is more common (cf. §. 23).

3) The Plural is frequently used in a honorific sense, when speaking with respect of any person. A noun

in the Singular may therefore be constructed with the Plural of a verb (adjective etc.), or the noun itself may be put in the Plural, though implying only a Singular. This is frequently the case with the nouns دوسُ, دھوٹُ, سپرین, etc.

For the same reason the II pers. Plural of a verb is used, when addressing politely a person, but not so frequently as in Hindūstānī, the common people being as yet in the habit of addressing each other by the II pers. Singular.

عَبْدُ الْطِيفِ نَنْدَهِينَ مِیں کَدِھِن کَدِھِن پَان چِٹَن  
چھوگرَن سَان لَک لَکوتِي رَانِدِ کَنَدَا هُما

Abd-ul-Latīf used to play in his youth with boys of his age the play lika likōṭī (hide and seek). Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 9.

وؤ بهينَر اَنُمون نَه چِنَدِيسِ تَا نَه جَتَن رِي

Woe, o sisters, I shall then not live without the Jat (i. e. Punhū). Sh. Dēsī VI, Epil. 2.

پَرِيَن جِي پِچَارِ سِينِن جِي سَنبَهَارِ جَدَرَو جِي جِي جِمَارَتَو

By the discourse of (= about) my beloved, by the recollection of my friend my crippled life has been revived. Sh. Jam. Kal. III, Epil.

شَاه وَت اچِي عَرَضِ کِمَانِيَن تَه سَانِيَن مُون کِهِي بهِي

پِمَارَتَو

Having come to the Shāh he said: Sir, give me also to drink. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 32.

4) The following nouns modify their signification in the Plural:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<p>أَمِيرُ <i>Āmīru</i>, s. m., Lord; Amīr.</p>	<p>أَمِيرَ <i>Āmīr</i>, the تَابُون or coffin of the Imāms Hasan and Hu- sain, carried about in the Muharram.</p>
<p>پِڪُو <i>pēkō</i>, Adj., belonging or relating to one's father.</p>	<p>پِڪَا <i>pēkā</i>, the relations of one's wife (her father's family).</p>
<p>چَانَوُرُ <i>čāvaru</i>, } s. m. a grain of cleansed چَوَكُهَو <i>čōkhō</i>, } rice.</p>	<p>چَانَوَر <i>čāvara</i>, } cleansed rice چَوَكِهَا <i>čōkhā</i>, } (in general).</p>
<p>دَانُو <i>dānō</i>, s. m., a grain.</p>	<p>دَانَا <i>dānā</i>, grain (in general).</p>
<p>زَرْدِي <i>zardī</i>, } s. f., yel- جَرْدِي <i>gardī</i>, } lowness.</p>	<p>زَرْدِيُون <i>zardiyū</i>, the dark spots in the teeth of an old horse.</p>
<p>سَارِي <i>sārī</i>, s. f., a grain of rice (in husk).</p>	<p>سَارِيُون <i>sāriyū</i>, rice in husk (in general).</p>
<p>سَاهُرُو <i>sāhurō</i>, Adj., belonging or relating to one's father- in-law.</p>	<p>سَاهُرَا <i>sāhurā</i>, the relations (or family) of one's father- in-law.</p>
<p>سِيَّيِي <i>sēī</i>, s. f., a piece of vermicelli.</p>	<p>سِيَّيُون <i>sēyū</i>, vermicelli (in general).</p>
<p>نَانَانُو <i>nānānō</i>, Adj., belonging or relating to a mother's father.</p>	<p>نَانَانَا <i>nānānā</i>, the relations of one's mother (the mother's father's family).</p>

5) The following nouns are only used in the Plural:

بَابُرِيُون *bāburiyū*, s. f., tufts of tangled hair (as worn  
by faqirs).

پِثُون *pithū*, s. f., pieces.

تَرِيُون *treyū*, s. f., certain funeral rites, performed during  
three days after the decease of a person.



جُنْدَا	jundā, s. m.,	} the short hair of an infant.
جُنْدِرَا	jundirā, s. m., Dim.,	
جِهْنْدَا	jhindā, s. m.,	

جَوْرَا javirā, s. m., a neck ornament of gold beads.

چِتْرَا çitrā, s. m., the hot days.

دِهَانِيُون dhāniyū, s. f., grain boiled and afterwards parched.

رَتِيرِيَا ratiriyā, s. m., A kind of superior rice.

کَتِيُون katiyū, the Pleiades.

کُهَر kuhara, s. m., boiled dry grain.

گَنْجَا ganjā, s. m., a kind of rice.

مَوْتِيَا mōtiyā, s. m., a kind of rice.

مُهَدَّر	muhadḍra,	} s. m., barley separated from the husk.
مُهَدَّه	muhadḍha,	

وَإِنْبَا vāpambā, s. m., the capsules of the Coreya arborea (a medicinal plant).

هَنْهَوْرِيُون hathōriyū, s. f., handcuffs.

## Chapter IV.

### The cases of the noun.

#### §. 64.

#### I. The Nominative.

As to the special use of the Nominative it may be noted:

1) Nouns or proper names standing in apposition to another noun are generally coordinated to the same,

as: **لِڪَ لِيڪوٽِي رَانِدِ** the harbour Karācī; **بَنَدَرُ** the play lika likōṭī; **شَمْسُ پَاتِشَاهُ** the king Shamsu etc.; but the noun in apposition may also be subordinated by means of the Genitive; cf. §. 67, 4.

**مُرْڪِي مَرُ مَاتَا رَانِي رَاوَ ڏِيَاڇَ جِي**

Well! smiles the queen-mother of the king **Ḍiāču**; i. e. saying: well! she smiles etc. Sh. Sōr. III, 6.

**لَيْلَا نَالُو نَارِ جُو جَا قَاصِي قَمَرِ دِهِي**

Lailā is the name of a woman, who (is) the daughter of the **Qāzī Qamar**. Maḷ. 33.

**ڏٽهَوَ حَڪَرُمَ مَاهُ سَوَنڪو شَاهَزَادَن تِهِيئُو**

The month (= moon) (of) Muharram was seen; anxiety befell the princes. Sh. Kēd. I, 1.

2) Substantives implying a number or quantity may be likewise coordinated to another noun, instead of governing it in the Genitive (cf. §. 23), as: **ڏَاتَرِ دَل** lots of liberal persons.

**اَصْلِ عَاشِقَن تِي چُغَلِ چَارِي لَڪَه**

There are throughout lakhs (of) tale-bearers and scouts upon lovers. Maḷ. 254.

**مَارِي مِصْرِن سِين دِهُونْدَهَ ڪِئَانُون ڏَهِيَر**

Having cut with (their) swords they made heaps (of) carcasses. Sh. Kēd. III, 4.

**دَانِ دَلُوچَا دِلِ وَنِيَا وَتِهِي رَاضِي تِهِيئي**

Having taken buckets (of) heart-pleasing gifts be content! Sh. Sōr. III, 4.

3) The duration of time is expressed by the Nominative (or by the uninflected case generally).

اَتَهَيِي پَهَرِ عَظِيمَ جُو کُنڌُه مَنجِه ڪِپَارَ

The (whole) eight watches (i. e. day and night) the hook of the Great (= God) is in my skull. Sh. Sōr. I, 20.

رَاتُونِ جَاڳنِ جِي سِي آئون ڪُنڌَڙِي سِينِ

Those, who watch during the nights, I shall make (my) friends. Sh. Jam. Kal. V, Epil. 2.

رَه اُڄوڪِي رَاتَڙِي تُون لالَن مُون لَآئِي

Stay for my sake this night, o darling! Sh. Sam. I, 20.

4) The Nominative is frequently used absolutely to avoid two or more nouns following each other in the inflected case, which is contrary to the Sindhī idiom; the case, in which the nouns should properly stand, must then be taken up by a pronoun or pronominal adjective. If the stress be laid upon some part of a sentence, it may be put quite absolutely, its relation or subordination being taken up by a pronoun. This is especially the case, when a noun is nearer defined by a relative pronoun in the Nominative, the noun being then attracted by the following relative.

مِيوَا مَنجَرِ ماکِهِيُون سَبِهِي ڇڪهن چَسَ

Fruits, clusters of flowers, (kinds of) honey, they try the taste of all. Sh. Um. Mār. VI, 9.

خُڏاءَ جِي پَاتِشَاهَ مِينِ شَاهُڪَارَ جُو ڪِهڙُن تَنهن ڪَهان

سُئي جِي پاڪهي مِين اُتَه جُو لَنگهن سَوَڪهو آهي

(As to) the entering of a rich one into the kingdom of God, the passing of a camel through the ear of a needle is easier. Matth. 19, 14.

سَا سَائِنْدِي ڪَهي سَارِينْدِي ڏڪندي پهرندي ڌڙجندي ڳاٽرُ  
منهي ڪري ماءُ ڪِئائين

She remembering the Lord, trembling, shaking, fearing, lifted up (her) neck and made: Māu. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 64.

تہ اَهيَن پَنهن جو پيُ جو آسمانَ مين آهي تنهن جا  
پُتر تهيَندو

Then ye will become children of your father, who is in heaven. Matth. 5, 45.

### §. 65.

## II. The Vocative.

By the Vocative a person or thing taken personally is addressed; the Vocative stands therefore in no connexion with other nouns or with a verb, and is generally put at the beginning of a sentence.

1) The Vocative is used without any interjectional particle, if no particular stress is laid upon the address; but if the attention of the person spoken to is to be roused, the interjectional particles يَا yā, اِي ē, اَيِ ai, او ō, هو hū are used promiscuously with masc. and fem. nouns, اِي ī and اَيِ ai only with fem. nouns.

In addressing an inferior person, or when speaking very affectionately to a person, the interjectional particles رِي rē (ري rē) and اَرِي arē (اري arē) are used with masc. nouns, and رِي rī (ري rī) and اَرِي arī (اري arī), (cf. §. 16, 8, Note) with fem. nouns, be they in the Singular or Plural. بارِي bārī, رِي rī and رِيُون riū are



also used independently of a noun, in addressing an inferior female (or intimate friend).

جيسَ چيڏيون مُنهن جا آءُ پُنهنون پيهي

I have been quickened, companions, come in my Punhũ! Sh. Dēśī II, Epil.

اَللّٰهَ كَارِنِ اوْتِهِيَا كَرَهَا مَهَ كَاهِيُو

جَانِبَ جَدِي جِيئي جو آگاندھو آھيو

لاڳاپو لاهيو مٿان مُنهن جو سڀرين

For God's sake, camelmen, do not drive on the camels!

Friend! thou art the protector of my crippled life!

Do not extinguish (my) affection, o sweetheart! Sh. Dēśī III, 1.

يا علي علي سِرِ يَتِيْمِنِ جي آئي

آيو حُكْمُ اَللّٰهَ جو يا اِمَامَ

O ʾAlī, ʾAlī, misfortune is on the orphans!

The order of God has come, o Imāms. Sh. Kēḏ. V, Epil.

ڙي ماڙهوءَ جا ٻچا تون آسان جي ماءُ ڪهي ماري تهو وڻجين

Hallo! son of man, doest thou go having beaten our mother? Amulu Māṇ. p. 148.

ڙي ٻوڙچيائي ماني آن

Hallo! cook, bring bread! Ibid. p. 144.

2) Adjectives preceding or following a noun in the Vocative are likewise put in the Vocative. But if an adjective defines another adjective in the sense of an adverb, it remains uninflected.

دوسَ مِٹھا دِلدارِ عَالَمُ سَبھُ آبادِ کرین

Sweet, charming friend! mayst thou fertilize the whole world! Sh. Sār. IV, 12.

کھنؤ سَباجھا سِپرین مُون کھی چھڈِ دَانُون مَس

O very kind friend! they (= she, Sing.) have given me up with difficulty (i. e. unwillingly). Maj. 664.

3) The Nominative Plural is occasionally used instead of the Vocative, especially with nouns terminating in 'u' (masc.).

کیر آھیو کیتھن اچو پُرس پَراہین پَار

Who are ye? whence do ye come from? ye men of foreign appearance? Nānga jō Qissō, v. 23.

اھین گھیل ۽ وڈی بَار کھنیل مُون وَتِ اچو

Ye, that labour and are heavy laden, come unto me. Matth. 11, 28.

4) A number of nouns are commonly found in the Vocative only, as: ایلِ آئی amare (اَمَنِ amane), آیلِ āī, آیلِ āyale, امیِ amī, مائیِ māī, o mother! an affectionate term for a female; ادیِ adī, دادیِ dādī, o sister! جیجا jījā or جیجی jījī, o aunt; آدا adā or دادا dādā (Nom. آدو and دادو) o brother! آبا abā and بابا bābā (from آبو and بابو), o father! a term, which may be applied even to a child (male or female); میانِ miyā (Sing. and Plur.) o friend! a respectful address.

ایلِ پُنی آس پُنھون پھتو کیچِ مین

O mother! hope is fulfilled, Punhū has arrived at Kēc. Sh. Dēsi, Chōt. 4.

بَابَا اَنُونُ تَنْهَن جُو سَنُگ تَهو کَرِيَان لَال پَاتِشَاهَ جِي  
پُتَر سَان

O child (o father!) I make thy espousals with the son of the king Lālu. Amulu Mān. p. 142.

اَبُو تَنَهَان جُو اِنَهِي پُجَهَن جُو واسطو کِهَرُو

Fathers! what reason have you to ask after this very (thing?) Ibid. p. 140.

اچي لالَن لَت مِيَان مِيِي جُو لوڙه لکن مِيِن

Having come, o darling, o friend! cover with dust the tomb of the deceased one in the mountain-passes. Sh. Maṣḍ. VI, Epil.

§. 66.

### III. The Instrumental.

1) The Instrumental either denotes the agent, by whom an action is performed, or the instrument, by means of which any thing is done.<sup>1)</sup> The Instrumental in Sindhī is not only used with the past tenses of transitive or causal verbs (which always have a passive meaning), but also with any tense of neuter verbs implying a passive signification.<sup>2)</sup>

سَاتِهِن بَدَهَا بَار تُو کِهِي اَرُس اَکِهَرِيَن مِيِن

By the people of the caravān the loads have been bound up; in thy eyes there is sloth. Sh. Surāg. III, Epil.

1) The sense is different, if the postposition سَان be used with a noun denoting an instrument. In this case it is implied, that some one was accompanied or armed with any thing, but not, that he has performed any thing by a certain instrument.

2) Independently of a verb the Instrumental of نَالُو nālō, name, is used quite in an adverbial sense, as: هِکَرُو فَتِيرُ مُحَمَّدِ عَالِمِ نَالِي  
one faqir, by name Muhammad ʿĀlim.

سُنْهِنِيْ كِهِي سَيِّدُ چَوِي وَدِهَوُ قُرْبَ كِهِي

Sūhinī was killed, says the Sayyid, by (her) relationship. Sh. Suh. V, 17.

عَاشِقَنِ وَبِرُوْتَارَ نَهْ وَسِرِي

By the lovers (God) is never forgotten. Sh. Jam. Kal. VII, 1.

پِيَرِيْنِ آئِنُوْنَ نَهْ پُجْنِيْ ڏِيَهْ پَرِيَانِ جُو ڏُوْر

By means of (my) feet I cannot arrive (there); the country of (my) friend (Pl.) is far off. Sh. Khambh. I, Epil.

پَكِيْنِ كِي نَهْ پَرچَنِ مَتَ تَكِيَانُونِ مَنجِيَانِ

By drops they are not reconciled; they have espied the jars of the heroes. Sh. Jam. Kal. IV, 9.

2) The Instrumental expresses causality<sup>1)</sup> (by reason of, by dint of):

سَتِنِيْ مَاهِ سُكِي وَتُو مَنجِيَانِ رَتُ رُگِنِ

اَتِهِنِيْ مَاهِ عَاشِقِ سَنَدِيُونِ اَكِهِيُونِ اُنَجِ مَرِنِ

On the seventh in the month the blood went out of the veins by reason of dryness;

On the eighth in the month the eyes of the lover die of thirst. Maĵ. 478, 477.

3) The Instrumental expresses the way and manner, in which any thing is done.

سُنَّتَ قَاضِي سَامُهُونِ چَنَكِي بَهَتِ رَكِهِيَانِيْنِ

He kept the custom (good breeding) in a good manner before the Qāzī. Maĵ. 173.

1) In a similar sense the postposition کِهَانِ may also be employed.



لَا مَقْصُودَ فِي دَارَيْنِ إِنْ پَرَ اتَانُونَ

'There is no purpose in both mansions', in this wise they spoke. Sh. Jam. Kal. V, 23.

بِنَهِيْن كَهِي بَهُون پَرِيْن وَپَجَارِن وَرُوَهَ

To both helpless ones (there is) pleasant talk in many ways. Maj. 198.

4) The Instrumental expresses the price, for which any thing is bought or sold.<sup>1)</sup>

بَ جِهَرَكُون پَيَسِي كِي نَه تَهِيُون وَكَامَن

Are not two sparrow sold for a piece? Matth. 10, 29.

كَارِيُون كَهَتَهِيُون خَاصِيُون اُوچهي اِتِ اَجَن

Fine black woollen blankets come there to hand for a paltry (sum). Sh. Um. Mār. VI, 8.

### §. 67.

## IV. The Genitive.

1) It must be remembered, that the Genitive in Sindhī is originally an adjective, formed by the affix جو, which always requires the Formative of the noun, to which it accedes; the Genitive admits therefore of gender, inflection and number, like other adjectives. Instead of جو its diminutive form جَرَو jarō is also found in poëtry, and especially سَنَدَو sandō (cf. §. 16, 6) and its dim. form سَنَدِرَو sandirō. The Genitive case-sign جو etc. may also accede to a noun with suffixes; in poëtry it is frequently dropped altogether, to be supplied from the context. سَنَدَو may also be separated from the noun, to which it belongs.

1) But the postposition سَانُ may also be used in this sense.

فَقِيرَى جُو فَهْمُ سَو آهِي نَهَ آسَانُ

The understanding of the duties of a faqīr is not easy. Mēngho 37.

جَانِبَ مُنْهَن جِي جِيئِي مِين تَنْهَن جِي طَمَا پَوءَ

O friend, into my soul falls the desire after thee! Sh. Barvō Sindhī II, 2.

دَلِي جِي حِڪْمَتَ سَانُ هُونْدِ وَاړُو تَهْئُو

By means of the magic power of the bucket he became wealthy. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 67.

گَهَر جَا دَهْنِي اُتْهِي چَهَا تَسَن تَه چَوُر گَهَر جِيُون مِڙِيئي

وَتَهُون مِڙِي هَر بَنْدِهِي دَارُون پِي كِهِيُو تَهِي تَهو نَجِي

The masters of the house having got up what do they see? that a thief, having collected all things of the house, having bound a bundle, having drunk wine (and) having become intoxicated, dances. Ibid. p. 69.

بَهَانُو بَهَاتِ جَا كَهَاچَ مَازْهَن جِي گَهَرَن مَانِ ڏِيْنَهَاڙِي

چَوُرِي گَرِي اُنَ كَهِي اَنِي ڏِيْنْدَا هَا

Having stolen daily from the houses of men all sorts of food they were bringing it to him. Ibid. p. 62.

اَهُو پُتْرُءَ بَنِ جُو بَهَانِمِ جُو سِرُ وَڌِهِي

To the forest with that thy son, who will cut off the head of my brother! Story of Rāe Diācu, p. 1.

سَنْدِي جَا سَاڙِيَهَ كِهَهَ كَهْتَهوَرِي بَهَانِئَانِ

The grass of (my) fatherland I consider as musk. Sh. Um. Mār. II, 1.

2) As regards the position of the Genitive, it generally precedes the noun, by which it is governed, like

other adjectives; but if the stress be laid on the governing noun, or if the euphony of the sentence should require it, the Genitive follows the same. In poetry the Genitive precedes or follows the noun, on which it is dependent, either immediately or separated by one or more intervening nouns, as it may be required by the metre or the rhyme.

جيڪو دڻت پورهئي جي ڪنا بهڄندو اُن جو حال ڪنن

جان تهيندو

Whoever flees from the trouble of labour, his state will become like that of the dogs. Sindhī Read. B., p. 61.

ڪشئي ڪيڻي جي الله لک اُڪار

Escort, for God's sake, the boat of the helpless one! Sh. Barvō Sindhī II, Epil.

3) The Genitive has a double signification in Sindhī; it refers either to the subject or to the object of the sentence. The Genitive is called subjective, if the attribute expressed by the Genitive refers to the governing noun (or subject) as to its owner or author, and it is called objective, if it refers to the object, to which the action of the subject is directed.

ستهم ساهيڙن جا طعنا توھي لاءِ

I have borne the taunts of (my) companions for thy sake. Sh. Mūm. Rāṇō I, Epil.

انهيان جن سنڌڙي مون ڪهي سي نه جهڏيندا

Those, whose I am, will not abandon me. Sh. Kōh. II, Epil.

پيرين هيٺھ ڀرنئي جي آئون وڄھايان وار

Beneath the feet of (my) friend I spread (my) hair. Maḡ. 231.

آهيم آري جام جي اندر منجه اسات

In my heart there is a thirst after the Jam Ārī.  
Sh. Hus. VIII, Epil.

فريادون فراق جون پنهل کهي چونديس ميان

Complaints about the separation I shall utter to  
dear Punhū, o friend! Sh. Hus. VIII, Epil.

4) One noun is often made dependant on the other by means of the Genitive, where we should properly expect an apposition.<sup>1)</sup> In this way نالو nalō, name and similar nouns subordinate the appellation in the Genitive. The same subordination in the Genitive takes place, when the genus is nearer defined by the species, as: a fig-tree, or when a geographical appellation, as: town, mountain, river etc. is followed by a proper name, as: the river Indus. In some instances the English idiom resorts to the same construction, as the Sindhī, e. g. the city of London.

برهه جي باني کنهن کهان سکھين سپرين

From whom hast thou learnt the word (of) 'separation', dear friend! Sh. Barvō Sindhī II, 8.

زال نالو روکڙ جو هورن ورنانين

The woman uttered the word (of) 'money' slowly.  
Sindhī Read. Book, p. 68.

اها سڪي تهوني سائو ون لئي جو وڏو ۽ تهلهو تهئي بيتهو

That very dry post stood as a green tamarisk tree, having become big and thick. Life of Abd-ul-Latif, p. 23.

هڪڙو مارتھون وڌمنائون رهاڪو تهئي جي گوته جو هو

There was a very respectable inhabitant of the town of Thata. Ibid. p. 45.

1) See §. 64, 1.



5) The Genitive describes the material, of which something is made or composed; in this case the Genitive quite supplies the place of an adjective.

يُحْتَا جَوُ وَكُو مِلَسْ جَوُ هُو ۚ چيلِه دھارين چَم جَو پَتَڪو

The garment of John was of camel's hair and round his waist a girdle of leather. Matth. 3, 4.

هُوَ چُوڙَا پِيڙَا ڏهڪي ڪَري مُوتِن ۚ يَاقُوتَن جَوُ وَڪو اَنَائِنِدِي

She, having put on bracelets and buttons, will cause to bring (call for) a garment of pearls and rubies. Amulu Mān. p. 144.

6) The Genitive describes the nature or quality of the noun, on which it is dependent (Genitivus qualitatis). But in this case the Genitive must always be accompanied by an attribute, be that an adjective, pronoun or another noun in the Genitive; the repetition of a noun may also serve as an attribute. In poetry, and even in prose, the Genitive case-sign is frequently dropped, so that constructions of this kind can hardly be distinguished from those with the Locative, see §. 70, 4.

اَنِنِ مَانِ هِڪِڙو نَوَنِ وَرَهَن جَوُ هُو بِنُو اَتَهَن وَرَهَن جَوُ

One of them was nine years old, the other eight years. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 50.

رِي بُدِهه وِديَا ڪَنُهَن ڪَمَ چِي نَه آهي

Without understanding science is of no use. Ib. p. 54.

ڪيچَان آيو قافلُو طَرَحِ مَوچَارِي تَوڻَ

From Kēč came a caravan, camels of a fine kind. Sh. Dēsī III, 8.

ڪِيڙَا طَرَحِين طَرَحِين جَا ڏِيئي هَلايَانِ

Having given clothes of different kinds he started them off. Amulu Mān. p. 140.

7) When the Genitive is dependent on nouns, implying a part, quantity or measure, it expresses the whole of that, of which the governing noun forms a part. But if no such noun precede and a part is to be singled out, a postposition must be used (as: مَنجَهَان, etc.).

جَنُهَن ڪهي رَال وَڙهي اُٿي جي ٿرين پَنِين مِين لڪايو

Which a woman took (and) hid in three measures of flour. Matth. 13, 33.

مَت سَري جو هَنه آيس

A jar of wine fell into his hands. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 62.

تِن مَوَن هِڪَڙي مِين مُنهن جي ڪهت پيئي هُوندي بيئي

مِين پايشاهه جي

In one of those (houses) my beadstead shall be, in the other that of the king. Amulu Mān. p. 142.

جي اهان منجهان به جئا ڪنهن سوال لاءِ هڪ دل تهيندا

If two persons of you become one-hearted respecting a petition. Matth. 18, 19.

8) A certain number of adjectives and appellatives, which have partly taken the signification of substantives, may subordinate another noun in the Genitive. Of this kind are the nouns formed by the affix āku, āū (see §. 8, 9) and others.

عاشق زهر پياڪي وه پيسو وهسن گهنو

ڪڙي ۽ قاتل جا هميشه هيراڪي

Lovers, drinkers of poison, are very happy when seeing poison;

They are always used to the chain and the executioner. Sh. Kal. II, 33.

تُون رَهَاشُو سُنَجَ ۽ پَتَ جُو آنْهِيَن

Thou art a resident of the waste and desert. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 69.

تِيَرُ تَكِرِيَن هِيَرُون نَه كُو لِيَكُرُ لَدُ

A vagabond, accustomed to bits, no breeding and good behaviour. Maj. 304.

جَا مَتَهِي تُو مَنِيَا تَنْهِيَن سِرَ جُو آنْهِيَاَن سِيَكُرُو

Which lustre is upon thee, for that head I am longing. Sh. Sōr. II, 7.

سَيِّدُ شَاهُ حَبِيبُ ذَالِي مُورِ وَيَتَهَلُ گُوْتَهَ وَنْگِي وَلاَسِي جُو هُو

The Sayyid, by name Shāh Habīb, was originally an inhabitant of the village Vangō Vilāsō. Life of Abdul-Latīf, p. 1.

9) The Genitive is used, without being dependent on a governing noun, to express a space of time, as: جُو رَاتِ by night, جُو دِيْنَهَ by day etc., the noun, by which the Genitive is governed and which is idiomatically left out, being وِيلُو vėlō, time.

This construction is therefore identical with that mentioned in §. 64, 3. In Hindūstānī کُو is used in the same sense.

وَجِنِي جُو آن وَيَهِي جَرِ پَلُو پَائِيَاَن

Sitting at (the time of) evening prayer I spread out my skirt on the water. Sh. Sōr. V, 14.

پَاتَ پِهَرِنِي رَاتِ جُو گُوْتَهَ پَاسِي گَايُو

The bard sang the first night at the side of the castle. Sh. Sōr. II, 1.

ڏينھ جو تنھن جي چھانو مين وهندا هئا

By day they used to sit in its shade. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 23.

10) A number of adjectives require idiomatically the inflected case of the Genitive (i. e. جي), when a noun is made dependent on them. The most common of them are: آڏو āḍō, in front; اوڏو ṓḍō (Dim. اوڏڙو ṓḍirō), near to; سامھون sāmuhō, in front of, opposite; مھنديون mahandiyō, in front; ويجهو vējhō (Dim. ويجهڙو vējhirō), near etc. These adjectives being mostly used as adverbial postpositions (§. 58, II), the same construction has apparently been preserved, when they are used as regular adjectives.

جڏھين هي اورشليم جي اوڏا آيا

When they came near to Jerusalem. Matth. 21, 1.

اُبھَرُ چَندَرِ پَسِ پرين تُو اوڏا مُون ڏور

Look at the rising of the moon; the friend is near to thee, far from me. Sh. Kambh. II, 7.

اکھئون اکھين سامھيون ڏينھ سڄوئي رات

The eyes are opposite the eyes the whole day and night. Maj. 219.

11) The relative adjectives جهو jehō, جهڙو jeharō, such as, like as, fit to, سَندو sandō, like as, جيترو jē-tirō, as much as, and جيڏو jēḍō, as large as, are always constructed with the simple Formative of the noun, that depends upon them.

ڪمُودائي مَجنون اچَن تا نہ جهو

Majnō, the son of Mahmūd, is then not such as to come, i. e. is not likely to come. Maj. 719.



جَائِين پُهَلِين جِهَرَا ڏَنَسِ ڏَنَدَ ڏَاتَارَ

Teeths like Jasinum flowers the Bountiful has given her. Maj. 54.

جو سڳورو سَبَهِين پَرِين سَنَدُو تُو سَڄَان

Which is blessed in all ways, like thou, o wise one. Maj. 825.

تَنُهِن مِين تُونُهِين تُونِ پِي لَاتِ نَه لَكَطِي جِيَتِرُو

In that (there is) even thou, thou; (there is) no other sound (as much as the twinkling of an eye ==) for a moment. Sh. Jam. Kal. V, 19.

تَان تَر جِيڏُو تُو تَن سَرَتِي سَرَتُ نَه آئِيُو

Then no mote, as large as a sesamum seed, came into thy body, o friend? Ajāib v. 21.

12) When a noun is subordinated by means of the Genitive to the Infinitive of a neuter or active verb, the case-sign of the Genitive may be optionally dropped.

گوتهانو اَن تهوَرِڙِي اَن جِي سَوَرَن مَنجِه رُنْبِهَل تِهِيُو

The villager occupied himself in (the) removing of that little grain. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 56.

مُغَل تَرَارُونُوهِي كَهَنِي شَاه جِي مارِن لاءِ آيا

The Mughals, having taken (their) swords came for the killing of the Shāh, i. e. 'in order to kill him'. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 15.

هِن نِعَمَتَ ڏِسَن كَهَان پوءِ جوگو شُڪرُ مَنجَانِيِين

After the seeing of this affluence she offered up dutiful thanks. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 55.

آسْمَان ۽ دَهْرَتِي وَنَجَن تَوْنِي شَرَع جَو ھِڪَرَو تِرُ كَنھِن  
طَرَح نہ وِيندَو

Till the passing away of heaven and earth not one jot of the law shall in any way pass off. Matth. 5, 18.

§. 68.

V. The Dative.

1) The Dative denotes the more distant object, in reference to which the subject is acting. This is already indicated by the postposition ڪهي khē (§. 16, 4), by means of which the Dative case is made up<sup>1)</sup>, and which originally signifies: 'on account of, for the sake of, in reference to'. In prose the postposition ڪهي is always put after the Formative of a noun, but in poetry it may precede the noun, or it may be dropped altogether.

When a Genitive, depending on a noun in the Dative, follows the same immediately, the postposition ڪهي is put after the Genitive case-sign.

آءُ اُورَاهُون سِيرِين ڏُڪھِي ڏُڪھُ مَ ڏِيڄ

Come near, dear friend, do not give pain to the distressed. Sh. Ābirī X, 4.

تَن مَسَّتِ نَازِ مَلُوكِ ڪهي اچي ھِينِي اُتُو

Then Maste Nāze came and said thus to the elegant. Aĵāib, v. 90.

1) In poetry the postpositions ڪَن kane, ڪَنِ kane and ڪَر gare are used in the same sense as ڪهي.

اَسَ مَ لَهِي اوتِهينَ لِپَرَن لَهَ مَ لَهِي  
 اَلا آرِچَن کهي کوسو واءَ مَ وِهي

May no sunshine apply to the camelmen, may  
 no hot wind apply to the camels!

O God, may no hot wind blow to the sons of Ārī!  
 Sh. Dēśī I, 25.

بَنَدِهِي دِگيدَارَ گوتهَ چي کهي ڏَنانمُونَسِ

Having bound (him) they delivered him to the police-officer of the town. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 69.

2) The Dative with the auxiliary verbs هُونُ to be, and تَهَنُ to become, to be, expresses the idea of possession.

مُون کهي آهي اُميدَ اللّٰهَ چي

I have hope in God. Sh. Sōr. I, Epil.

مُون کهي دُنياَ چي کمي کائي گانهي پَر اُولانَ کي نَهو تهينم

I have no lack whatever of wealth, but children are not at all born to me. Amulu Mān. p. 139.

3) The Dative denotes the remote object, in reference to which the action takes place. In this case the postposition کهي must be translated by: for, for the sake of.

کهاَمي دِلِ خُمَارَ مِين هِنئون کهي هونن

(My) heart (and) mind burns for my sweetheart in intoxication. Maḡ. 728.

کيچَ تَنهين کهي کوتهَ کي نَه جَنهين چي کچَه مِين

In Kēč there is a call for those, under whose armpit there is nothing (i. e. who have nothing). Sh. Maḡḡ. II, 11.

کَاتِهَيَ پَانِي گَاهَه کهي مَازْهُونَ مُکَانْدُون

They sent men for food, water (and) grass. Sh. Kēd. I, 5.

سُورَهَ مَرِين سَوْبَهَ کهي تَه دِلِ جَا وَهَمَ وَسَار

O hero! thou diest for the sake of victory, forget then the apprehensions of the heart! Sh. Kēd. VI, 9.

4) The Dative expresses the idea of motion to a place.

کَاهي رَسِيَسِ کِيچَ کهي جَتِي پَانِ پُنْهُون

Having driven on I came to Kēč, where Punhū himself (is). Sh. Ābirī V, 1.

مُنْدَهَ مَرَنَان پَوَه پَهْچَنْدَن پُنْهُو کهي

O fair Lady, after death thou wilt come to Punhū. Sh. Maṣḍ. IV, 5.

کَاشِيدَانِي گَارِ کي نَه رَسَانِي کِيچَ کهي

The work of a messenger (i. e. travelling) does not at all bring to Kēč. Sh. Ābirī IV, 10.

5) The Dative is used to express time, when only an indefinite space of time is spoken of, whereas the postpositon مِين or مَنجِه, in, is employed, if the time, during which any thing is done, is to be noted.

قَيَصَرِ چي کَلَاتِ مِين رَاتِ تَنَهِين کهي رَسُ

Qaisare says: arrive that very night in Kelāt. Sh. Sār. IV, 3.

پَرِيَانِ ڌِي پَرِبَهَاتِ وَوَن ڌِيْتَهَارِي ڌِيْنَهَ کهي

Go to (thy) friend at day-break, in clear day. Sh. Suh. Čhōṭ. 11.



وَهَنْدُو تَنهين وِپر کهي فَرَّاشين فَرَمَاش تهي

Immediately at that time an order was given to the chamberlains. *Ajāib*, v. 15.

§. 69.

VI. The Accusative.

The Accusative has two forms in *Sindhī*, it is either identical with the Nominative or with the Dative, i. e. the idea of the Accusative may be expressed also by means of the postposition کهي.

1) The Accusative is commonly expressed by the form of the Nominative, whenever the verb governs only an Accusative, and not at the same time a Dative.

سو جَدِهين پَنهن جا گهوڙا پيڙا سپاهي رکهي ۽ پَنهن

جا آچار ويچار ڪري

When he shall keep his own horses, boats, soldiers and make his own judgements and thoughts. *Amul. Mān.* p. 139.

جي پَرَنِندَس تہ اها حُسنِ پَري پَرَنِندَس

If I shall marry, I shall marry this very fairy *Husine*. *Ibid.* p. 141.

2) But when the subject of the sentence is an animate noun (in the Nominative) the object (Accusative) must be marked out by means of the postposition کهي, to avoid a possible mistake. If the subject be animate, and the object inanimate, the object (Accusative) generally remains in the uninflected form (i. e. without the Postposition), if there be no danger of misapprehension. If both, subject and object, imply inanimate things, the object may likewise remain uninflected.

شَاهُ صَاحِبُ اُنْهِي فَقِيرَ كَهِي پَان سَانُ وَتْهِي آيُو

Shāh Sāhib, having taken that very faqīr with him, came. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 40.

وَالِدُ شَاهُ جُو شَاهُ صَاحِبَ كَهِي گُولِينْدُو وَتْئُو

The father of the Shāh continued seeking the Shāh Sāhib. Ibid. p. 44.

جَدِّهِن مَخْدُومَ هَاشِمَ بُدْهَو تَه شَاهُ صَاحِبَ مَسْجِدِ مِيْنِ

رَاگُ تَهو گَارِي

When Maydūm Hāshim heard, that the Shāh Sāhib causes to make music in the mosque. Ibid. p. 35.

جِيڪَڌِ هِن اِهَا گَالِ ڪُنِنِ جُو بَادِ شَاهُ بُنْدَهِنْدُو

If ever this word the king of the mice will hear. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 62.

جَدِّهِن تَنَهِن كَهِي ڪُو مَازْهُون لَهِي تَهو تَدِّهِن لِيڪَآِي

تَهو رَكْهِي

If that (treasure) some man finds, he keeps it concealed. Matth. 13, 14.

سَنْدَهِيُون سُوَرِ ڪَرِيْنِ هَدَّ پُنْ ڏُكْهِنِ هَوَتَ لِي

The (black) marks (from blows) cause pains; the bones also are aching on account of the (= my) sweetheart. Sh. Ābirī, Čhōṭ. 2.

3) When the object (Accus.) of an active verb is for any reason to be rendered more prominent, the post-position **ڪَهِي** is used for this purpose. This is especially the case, when the object implies living beings, whose mention has been made already, or when two or more persons or things are in any way compared or set against each other. But much scope is left in this

respect to individual judgement. In poëtry کهي is occasionally dropped, but then the contracted form of the Formative must be used in the Plural.

اُن مُریدَ دِهَتَرِي کهي سڌي چيو

That disciple, having called (that) girl, said. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 48.

ديون چيو تون انهي کهي سنجائدين

The dēvs said: wilt thou recognise that very one? Amulu Mān. p. 151.

ائين پيسا ملندا تنهين مان آئي مِزْمَانِن کهي کهاريون

In that way money will be got; having brought (something) from that let us feed (our) guests. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 41.

اديون عبدُ الطيف چوي سجن کهي ساراهئو

Sisters, says Abd-ul-Latīf, praise ye the (well-known) friend. Sh. Ābirī Chōṭ., Epil. 3.

پهرائين رو کهي ميڙي گڙا بندهي ساڙن لاءِ پوءِ گنگ

کهي بهاند مين ميڙي رکهو

Having gathered first the tares, having bound bundles to burn (them), gather (and) put afterwards the wheat in the garner. Matth. 13, 30.

جي کي سکن سکھ نا تہ پس سکنڊين

Whatever longing there is, learn (it); otherwise look at the longing ones. Sh. Jam. Kal. VII, 7.

4) Whenever an active verb is constructed impersonally in the past tenses (§. 94, 5) the object must be pointed out by the postposition کهي, signifying: as regards.

تڏهن تنهن ڪهي ساڻه سٺي ڇهڻو

Then it was abandoned by the caravan as regards her, while being asleep, i. e. she was abandoned by the caravan while being asleep. Sh. Kōh. I, 8.

اُن جي ڪنڌهري وڌي اُن ڪهي ڇهڻي ڏنائين

Having taken his bundle he started him off. Sindhi Read. Book, p. 53.

5) When a verb governs a double Accusative, both objects remain in the uninflected state, if they imply things; but if the first object be a person or a living being in general, it is rendered more definite<sup>1)</sup> by the accession of the postposition ڪهي, whereas the second object, be it a person or thing, remains in the uninflected state of the Singular, though it refer to a Plural. If the stress is on the second object (compare §. 94, 3), it may be placed first.

ڏيندس ماڻه مرن ڪهي آئون ڄڻا ڪري

I shall give (my) flesh to the wild beasts, having made atoms (my) life. Sh. Ābirī IX, Epil.

سو مڙمانن ڪهي ماني ڪهارائيندو هو

That one was in the habit of causing the guests to eat bread, i. e. he was in the habit of entertaining the guests. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 40.

هاڙهو هيٺي ڪهي لنگهائج لطيف چوي

Make the weak one pass the Hārḥō, says Latīf. Sh. Dēsī IV, 4.

آئون اوهان ڪهي ماڙهن جو ميو ڪندس

I will make you fishers of men. Matth. 4, 19.

1) But both objects may also remain in the uninflected state, though implying persons; see §. 94, 3.



6) When an active verb subordinates at the same time a near and a more distant object (i. e. an Accusative and a Dative), the Accusative (in the uninflected state) generally follows the Dative, except a particular stress be laid on the Accusative, in which case it precedes the Dative.

ڪاملِ ڏينھائي ڏيس ڪهي چنگا ڪاري ٿهي ڇاڱ

The accomplished one causes daily nice blandishments to be made to Qais. Maj. 223.

هته آسان ڪهي دهڙي دهاري

The hands the little daughter shall wash us. Life of Abd-ul-Latif, p. 48.

هڪڙو هٿئون نه ڏين هته سان ٻئي ڪهي بهنگ وجهي بهائي

But one (grain) thou doest not give to another with thy hand, having thrown in an obstacle, o brother! Mēnghō 11.

### §. 70.

## VII. The Locative.

The Locative, as noted already, can only be expressed in the Singular of masculine nouns terminating in 'u'; in all other nouns and throughout the Plural the Locative must be circumscribed by the postpositions *مِنْ* and *مِنْجِه*, 'in'. In poetry these postpositions are commonly dropped and only the Formative of a noun is used to express the idea of the Locative, in the Plural the contracted form of the Formative (ending in *ē* or *ā*) must in this case always be employed. But also in prose the postpositions *مِنْ* and *مِنْجِه* are frequently left out idiomatically, especially after nouns implying time.

When a substantive in the Locative is accompanied

by an adjective ending in 'u', the adjective must be likewise put in the Locative; but adjectives of other terminations, pronouns or numerals are only put in the Formative.

1) The Locative expresses in Sindhī not only the place, in which an action is going on, but also direction and motion to a place. The Locative is therefore used after verbs of motion, such as: وَجَنُ vājanu, to go, اَچَن ačanu, to come etc.

وَنِ ذَ وَیْتَهَا کَانِکَ وَچِن تَہِی وِیلا کَری  
کَہِری کَہڑو ہَتہِ کَری سُنِی سَانجِہِی بَاذِکَ

No crows were sitting on a tree; evening tide has set in; she seizes the opportunity.

She stepped in, having taken the jar into the hand, having heard the call (to prayer) of the evening.

Sh. Suh. I, 14.

دِیگِین دَوِکَ کَرُہَن جِتِ کُنِین کِنکو ذَ لَہِی

In the caldrons the limbs boil, where not a grain does descend in the eddies. Sh. Kal. II, 27.

اُونِہِی نِیْنِہِ اَتِ کَہَنِی سَہَا ۞ سِیَار

In deep, very great love are hares and jackals. Maj. 548.

مَتَانِ کَا بَرِی بُولِ بَرُوچِی وَسَہِی

May not any one, o friend! trust in a Baluchī promise! Sh. Dēsī, Čhōt. 7.

وَنجَان تَہِی وَنِکَارِ تَتَہُم پِیرُ پُنَہُو جُو

I go to the forest; I have seen the footstep of Punhū. Sh. Hus. V, 4.

بِئَا دَرِ ڌِيئي پڻ ڪهي آيسِ تڻهن جي دَرِ

Having given (left) the other doors to others, I came to thy door. Sh. Sōr. I, 11.

2) The Locative is used with nouns implying time, to express the point of time, at which an action takes place.

هڪڙي ڏينھ شل ڪندا وڃي جيسرمير ڪهان ڪريا

One day, making a journey, they arrived at (lit.: came out of) Jesalmēr. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 40.

ڪنھين ٿاڻي ڳوٺھ هڪڙي منجھ ڪئي هڪڙي پنهن جي

هردي مين ويچار ڪري چيائين

At some time in a village one mouse, having reflected in its mind, said. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 61.

سڄن سوبهارو بهيج بهني گهر آيو

(My) beautiful friend came at day-break to (my) house. Sh. Khambh. I, 9.

جڙو جڳيرن مين راتمان ڏينھان روءِ

(My) body weeps in the nights (and) in the days, in the chains (i. e. in prison). Sh. Um. Mār. V, 7.

3) The Locative is used also in the sense of the Latin Ablative absolute, to express a state or circumstance. In this way either an adjective may be used absolutely (i. e. substantively, so that an attribute may be joined to it) or a substantive with an adjective; in either case the participle present **هوڻدي** in being, being, should be supplied, but is idiomatically left out.<sup>1)</sup>

1) About the Locative of the participle present and past, see §. 81, 2.

سَوُ مَوْن تَهَوُرُو لَاءَ جِينِي جِي مِلَانِ هَوَتَ كَهِي

Grant me that favour, that I may meet, whilst living (lit. in the state of being alive) my sweetheart. Sh. Ābirī I, 1.

اَسَانِ جِي جِي تَنْهَن جِي وَارَ جَو نَالُو بِهَ كُو نَهَ گِنَهَنْدُو

Whilst we live no one shall take even the name of thy hair. Amulu Mān. p. 151.

لَاهِ مَهَ لَدُو لَدِ تَهَ گَارَهِي سَجَ گَالِهَ مِزِينِ

Do not take down the load; depart, that thou mayst meet with (thy) object, whilst the sun is (yet) red. Sh. Hus. I, 2.

4) The Locative describes the attributes or qualities, in which the subject is, to say so, immersed. In the English idiom such a Locative must be translated by the postposition 'of' or 'with'.

سَنَهِي لَكِ نَكِ سَنِينِ كَجَدَ بَهَرِينِ نِينِ

Of slender waist, of straight nose, with lamp-black their eyes (are) filled. Sh. Sām. I, 35.

سَرَتَن جِي سِينْگَارَ مِينِ آهِي سُوْرَهَ وَڌِي سَتِ

In the adornment of the head (and) body he is a hero of great boldness. Aḡāib, v. 156.

وَڌِي اَوِهَ آئِيُونِ پُتَهِي لَائِي بَهَرِ

With great udder they came, having behind their young ones. Sh. Sār. IV, 14.

هَهَرِينِ آرينِ پَارِينِ تُو كُو شَاهُ عَبْدُ الْلطِيفِ نَالِي پُتُرُ

مَنْهَن جَو كَاتَهِينِ ڌَتَهَوُ

Hast thou seen any where one by name Shāh Abdul-Latīf, of such marks and signs, my son? Life of Abdul-Latīf, p. 9.



چھوڙو چھنين ڪپڙين ڪر ڏسندڻي ڏل

An orphan, of torn clothes, to look upon like a basil leaf. Maj. 303.

هرن اکهن هنجڙي ڪنهن ڪوڙل جي ڪار

Of deer-eyes, of ears of a wild goose, of a Kōvil's speech. Ibid. 52.

ڪبوڙر جهڙي گچي سيني سنهاري

Of a neck (and) breast like a pigeon, amiable. Ibid. 60.

5) The Locative is used also in computations, the sum or price, at which something is computed, being put in the Locative (cf. also §. 66, 4).

تنهن جو قدم پدم نه پاڙيان جي تون تهين جيع

Thy step I do not balance with ten billions, if thou become comforted. Sh. Sör. II, 4.

جو من مله مور نه سپڪي اچي سو گهريو

That heart, which is not at all obtained for a price, thou hast asked. Sh. Sör. II, 15.

### §. 71.

## VIII. The Ablative.

The idea of the Ablative is expressed either by the Ablative case (cf. §. 16, 5) or by postpositions, as: ڪهان, ڪهون, ڪنا from, مان, مڃهان from-in, تان, متهان from-upon etc.

1) The Ablative denotes in the first instance separation, removal, distance from a place or thing; it is therefore commonly used with such verbs, postpositions and adverbs, as imply a distance or separation from any thing (place, time etc.).

پَرڌِيَهان پَندُه ڪَري هَلي آيو هِيئِي

This one came, having made a journey from a foreign country. S. Sōr. I, 5.

بِهَگيسِ جَان بَهَنبُهورَ ڪَهان تان سُوَر مَڙِيئي سَڪَهَ

لَتَهي مَتَهان لَڪَهَ<sup>1</sup> پُنُهون تَهيَسِ پَانُهين

When I fled from Bhambhōru, then all pains became delights;

Having descended from the mountain-pass I became in my own person Punhū. Sh. Ābirī V, 2.

ڪُلَهِنَيان ڪُورِيان ڪِي جَاجَڪَ جُسي سِين ڏِئانِي

I will scoop out of (my) shoulders something, o bard, and give it thee with the body. Sh. Sōr. II, 22.

اَجَلان اَڪي سَسِيئي مُندَه جِئَرائِي مَرُ

تَوَليان تَنُهين مَ تَرُ جَنُهين رُوحَ وَڇايو رَاهَ مِين

Before death, o Sasuī, o fair Lady! die whilst living!

Turn not aside from that company, by which the soul has been lost on the road. Sh. Maṣḍ. IV, 6.

2) The Ablative is therefore used in comparisons, the object, with which a noun is compared, being put in the Ablative, to state the distance or difference of one noun from another (cf. §. 21).

جي بَهانِيين تَه پَرِنِي مِزان تَه ڏَوَهِنُون مَگنُ بَهانِي

If thou desirest to meet thy friend, then esteem virtue more than vices; (literally: esteem virtue before vices.) Sh. Jam. Kal. VIII, 22.

1) لَڪَهَ the same as لَکَ, the latter having been, after a poetical license, aspirated, for the sake of the rhyme.

اوتارو مَرْنِي بِمَنْ فَقِيرِنِ كَهَانِ چَنگُو جَوَزَائِي بَهْتِ تِي وِيتَهُو

Having built a dwelling better than all other faqīrs (lit. good from), he lived at Bhiṭa (i. e. on the sandhill). Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 21.

3) The Ablative expresses the ground, reason or feeling, out of which or with which an action is done.

مَنْجِ مُحَمَّدُ کَارَنِي نِرَتُونِ مَنجَهَانِ نِينَه.

Respect Muhammad, the intercessor, out of understanding (and) love. Sh. Kal. I, 2.

خُتَهَابِيَا كَهَنِي وَنَجُو جَانِ سَا خُوشِيَانِ كَهَاءِ

Go, ye scholars, that she may eat with pleasure. Maj. 117.

4) The Ablative denotes also instrumentality and accompaniment; but this use is restricted to inanimate nouns and to poetry; in prose either the Instrumental or the postposition سَانُ would be employed for this purpose.

هوءَ چُونِي تُونِ كِي مَ چُو وَاتَانِ وَرَائِي وِينُ

Those say to thee: do thou not return a word with (thy) mouth. Sh. Jam. Kal. VIII, 17.

کَرِ تُونِ حَمْدُ حَكِيمِ کَهِي ظَاهِرُ زَبَانَا<sup>1</sup>

Give thou praise to the wise one publicly with (thy) tongue. Sh. Surāg. I, Epil. 1.

مُتَهِنُونِ لَهِي مُنْهَاءِ جِي تُو چَانگَا چِهِنِيُونِ

The mouthfuls, which thou, o camel! hast obtained (and) plucked with the mouth. Sh. Kambh. II, 29.

1) زَبَانَا instead of زَبَانَانِ.

سَوْنَانِ وَوَن صَرَافِ سِينِي لَذَو هَذِ مَ لَاهِ

Go with the gold to the banker, (but) do not at all take down the load! Sh. Surāḡ. IV, 9.

5) With neuter verbs the Ablative (especially with the postposition كِهَانِ) denotes the agent. The same is the case with passive verbs, if the agent be an inanimate noun.

سَانِئِينَ مُوْنِهَانَ ذَوُهْ تِهَتْو سَوُ تَوْنِ تَوُهِيْنِمِ

Master, I have done wrong, forgive me that! Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 20.

شَمَعِ تِهِيْنْدِيَسِ شَبِ مِيْنِ اِنْ خُوْشِيْ كِهَانَ كِهَامِي

I shall become a candle in the night, being burnt by that delight. Sh. Khambh. I, Epil. 3.

صُوْرَتِ سُوْنَهْ كِهَانَ كِيْسِ چِتِ چَرِي

By the beauty of (his) face I was made mad in (my) mind. Sh. Suh. IX, 8.

## Chapter V.

### Pronouns.

#### I. Personal pronouns.

##### §. 72.

1) The personal pronouns are generally not expressed, being implied in the inflexional terminations of the verb. They are therefore only used either for the sake of perspicuity or for the sake of emphasis<sup>1)</sup> or contrast. In poetry a personal pronoun is often omitted,

1) Commonly with the emphatic ī (ĩ) or hī, hĩ.



where we should expect one, and must then be supplied from the context.

On the whole the personal pronouns precede the verb, to which they belong, but they may also follow it, especially in poetry.

آئون هيڪلي حب مين نه مون مٿر نه ڪاڪو

I am alone on the Hab, I have no friend nor brother. Sh. Suh. II, Epil. 2.

ورينيون به ورو ان نه ورنديس وري

Ye married women also return! I shall not return without (my) husband. Sh. Ābirī IV, 9.

ونجو سبه مڙي اوين جي ورن واريون

Go again ye all, who have husbands! Ibid. IV, 9.

مونهي ڪهي مارين مونهي سنڌا ڏڪهڙا

Even me kill my own pains.

2) The Genitives جو مُنهن and تِنهن جو my, thy, are possessive adjectives in the Nominative and inflected accordingly. In poetry the case-sign جو is frequently dropped, but then the forms مون and تُو must be employed. Instead of the possessive adjectives the pronominal suffixes attached to nouns (verbs and postpositions) or to سَندو (cf. §. 40, 2) may also be used, and in certain cases پنهن جو, see §. 77.

The Genitive of the personal pronoun of the I and II pers. Sing. and Plur. (Lat. mei, tui etc.) is expressed by the Formative جي مُنهن جي, تِنهن جي etc., which is also used before such postpositions, as require جي, cf. §. 58, II.

هِنئون مَنهن جو هِت تِهئو هِت مِتي ۽ مَانِه

My heart is fixed there, here is (only) earth and flesh. Sh. Um. Mār. VI, 16.

مون گهر مون پرين جي اچن جو وارو

It is my friend's turn to come to my house. Sh. Kambh. I, 9.

تو جيڏا تو يار لهرن لاوهارا ڪيا

Thy companions, thy friends have been carried down the river by the waves. Sh. Surāg. VI, 6.

جيڪو پُتر جان دهئي ڪهي مون ڪهان گهنو گهرندو سو

مَنهن جي جوڳ نہ آهي

Whoever loves son or daughter more than me, is not worthy of me. Matth. 10, 37.

اچ مَنهن جي پئون هل

Come, walk after me, i. e. follow me. Ibid. 19, 21.

3) مَنهن جو and تَنهن جو are also used substantively, especially in the Plural, in the sense of: my, thy people or friends.

اڪنڌھ مون اپار شال مَنهن جا موٽيا

I have a very great longing; would that my (friends) had returned! Sh. Sām. II, 17.

4) The Accusative of the personal pronouns must always be marked by the postposition ڪهي, which in poetry however is frequently dropped. But if in a sentence a Dative and Accusative of a personal pronoun (or pronoun of the III pers.) should occur, the Dative takes the postposition ڪهي as well as the Accusative;

constructions of this kind are however avoided, whenever possible.<sup>1)</sup>

مُون ڪهي مُون حَبِيبَ طَعْنُوڙِي تَنُهِن جُو

(To =) Upon me (is) thy reproach, o my friend!  
Sh. Mūm. Rāṇō II, 14.

ڪَاڪِئَان وَنِجُ مَه ڪِيڏَهِيَن رَاڻَا تُو نَه رِهَاءَ

Go not away from Kāk anywhere, o Rāṇō, it is not right for thee. Sh. Mūm. Rāṇō I, Epil.

اَوَهَانُ ڪهي بيهَتَ نَه تهي چَهڏي ۽ تُون مَه بهجُ

Bhita does not give you up, and thou do not run away! Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 21.

3) When the personal pronouns are accompanied by an attribute in the inflected case, they must precede it in the Formative.

ڪِر ڪُو بهيرو ڪَاڏَهه مُون نِمَانِي جِي نَجِهري

Make some turn, o husband, to the hut of me, the lowly one! Sh. Dāharu III, 1.

وؤ مُون نِمَانِي تَان ڪِي نَه چيو

Woe, by me the humble one nothing was then said! Sh. Dēsī IV, Epil.

ڏيندا مُون ڏکهي ڪهي الله لڳ اُهَنجَان

They will give to me the afflicted a sign, for God's sake. Sh. Kōh. III, Epil.

1) This may be done easily by a passive construction, as:

مُون اَوَهَان ڪهي هن جِي هَتِهه بَخَش ڪئو

I have presented you into his hands, i. e. made a present of you to him. Amulu Mān. p. 148.

## §. 73.

## II. Demonstrative pronouns.

1) There is no personal pronoun of the III pers. (Singular and Plural) in Sindhī, its place being generally supplied by the demonstrative **هُوَ** that, he, she; but if a distinction between a nearer and a more distant object is to be made, the demonstrative pronoun **هِي** this<sup>1)</sup>, is referred to the object near at hand, and **هُوَ** to the more distant one. When the subject (or object) of the sentence immediately preceding is to be taken up again by a pronoun, the demonstrative pronoun **سَوُ**<sup>2)</sup> is used.

جَدِّهِن كِنِڪَ اُنَ جِي مَرَنَ جِي اُنَ جِي ڪَنَ ٿِي رَسِي

When the groan of her dying came upon her ear.  
Sindhī Read. B. p. 64.

تُون مَرَسَ اَنهين هُوَ مِهري

Thou art a man, she a woman. Amulu Mān.,  
p. 147.

هُنَ ڪهي راتِ رُوحَ مِينِ هِي تَهَا بَهَائِنَ هِي

That one has in his mind (the word) 'night', these ones think this. Maj. 34.

1) **هِي** is also used idiomatically in the following way:

دَه تَه هِي مُلڪُ هِي تُون

Otherwise this is the kingdom, this thou, i. e. I will have nothing to do with the kingdom nor with thee. Amulu Mān. p. 141.

2) The demonstrative pronoun **سَوُ**, when joined to a personal pronoun, signifies 'therefore'; as:

عَمَرَ سَا اَنُونِ ڪِينِي پَتُ پَهَرِيَانِ سَوِمَرَا

O Umar of the Sūmirō clan, therefore how shall I put on silk?  
Sh. Um. Māruī VII, 6.



تو ڪهي ڏيو نولڪهو هار ڏنو سو به مون جهڙي هتھ مين ڪئو

The Dēv has given thee a necklace of nine lakhs; that also I snatched away and took to hands. Amulu Mān. p. 147.

هي مڙئي مينهنون منجهانئس تهيون آهن سي پنهن

جيون وٺه

All these buffaloes have come out of it (= were born); take them as thy own. Sindhī Read. B. p. 61.

2) The demonstrative pronoun اهو, this very, refers emphatically either to an object near at hand, or just mentioned or immediately following, and اُهو that very to a more remote or afore mentioned one. اجهو this here, and اُجهو that there, are only used in a local sense.

جيڪڏهن اها ڳال ڪمن جو بادشاهه ٻنڌهندو

If ever this very (just mentioned) word the king of the mice shall hear. Sindhī Read. B. p. 63.

اها ته منهن جي بهين آهي

That very one then is my sister. Amulu Mān. p. 149.

3) In the Accusative the demonstrative pronouns commonly take the postposition ڪهي, if they refer to persons (or animate beings generally) which are to be rendered more prominent; but if there be no stress laid on the demonstrative, the uninflected form of it is used. If the demonstratives refer to things or if they precede adjectively another noun in the uninflected form, they remain uninflected in the Accusative, if the postposition ڪهي be not required for reasons stated at §. 69, 3.

تَنَھن ھَننِ ڪَھي ڏِسي ڪَھني دَر پَاتو

She, having seen these, locked the door. Amulu Mān. p. 149.

جڏِھن ھو لَھو تہ مُون ڪَھي اچي خَبَر ڏِجو

When you find it, come and give me intelligence. Matth. 2, 8.

پوءِ اھو آن ڏِسنديس تہ تو ڪَھي ٻانھي ڏِئاري موڪلينديس

Then I shall see that, (and) then send to you a slave-girl. Amulu Mān. p. 150.

ھي وَن نہ لَھندا ھو وَن اوڏانھين ڪَھنا

These trees you will not obtain; those trees there (are) many.

#### §. 74.

### III. The relative and correlative pronoun.

1) The relative pronoun<sup>1)</sup> in Sindhī is جو, who, which, and the correlative سو that, which usually takes up the relative. Besides the relative جو, the indefinite pronouns جيڪو whosoever, جيڪي whatsoever may also correspond to the following correlative سو. The place of the relative pronoun may also be taken up by a relative adverb. Instead of the correlative سو a demonstrative may be used, if the stress be laid upon it.

The sentence headed by the relative pronoun may either precede or follow that commenced by the correlative سو, according to the emphasis laid on either

1) The relative جو, when followed by a personal pronoun in the same sentence, signifies 'as' (Lat. quippe qui)

حَيِّفُ مُنْھن جي حَالِ ڪَھي جا بُجھي آئون بيڪار

Woe to my state, as I am bad and useless! Maḡ. 756.

pronoun; for the sake of emphasis the correlatives may be repeated.

When the relative (and correlative) refers to a pronoun of the I or II person, the verb of the relative sentence is usually in the III person, and not in the I or II person.

In poetry either pronoun may be dropped.

جَنُهِن كِيدِي بِلِي هُوَكَارَتُو سُو پُن بَهَاجِي وَتُو

That, which shouted: a coward (is) the cat, ran also away. Sindhī Read. B. p. 64.

چي تون بَيَتَ بَهَائِيِين سِي آيَتُون أَنِهِيِن

Those, which thou considerest as verses, are signs. Sh. Suh. IX, 6.

سَنَگِي تِهِيَنْدُء سُو چِيڪِي چِيئِنْدِيِن جَگَدِيسَ ڪِهِي

That will be a companion to thee, whatever thou prayest to the Lord of the world. Mēnghō 8.

سُوڙِي سَانِيَه مَنُهِن جُو سَاجَنُ جِتِ سَنَدُوَم

That is my native country, where my sweetheart (is). Maḡ. 86.

لَاَهِيَان چِي نَه چِتَان آلا اُن مَه وَسِرَان

May I not be forgotten by them, whom I do not drop out of (my) mind. Sh. Sām. II, 4.

چِي چِي وَن چَنگُو پَهَلُ نَه تَهَا ٿَن سِي سِي وَڌهي بَاه

مِين تَهَا وَجِهَجَن

Those trees, which give no good fruit, are cut off (and) thrown into the fire. Matth. 7, 19.

اَن جَا چَهڏِي چَهپَرِيِن سَا ڪِچ رَسَندي ڪِيَنِي

I, who is (= am) given up in the mountains, how shall she (= I) arrive at Kēč? Sh. Dēśī, III, Epil.

2) The relative pronoun (and, as the case may be, the correlative) usually precedes the substantive, to which it refers, but the relative may also follow, if the substantive has one or more attributes. The subject of a sentence is frequently first expressed by a demonstrative pronoun, and then taken up by the relative and correlative, to render it more prominent.

جَا ٻلي پَنهن جي ٻارَ ڪهي تهي ڪهاڻي سا ڪٿي ڪهي  
ڪڏهين ڇهڻدي

Which cat (= a cat that) eats her own young one, will that ever give up a mouse? Sindhī Read. B. p. 53.

سَو سَوڌوڻي ڇهڻ جنهن جو اهرُ ناهي ڪو

Give up that traffic, in which there is no jewel. Sh. Surāg. IV, 8.

فقيرُ جو پُڄناتي وارو هو تنهن ڪهي خبر پئجي ويئي

The faqīr, who was powerful (in magic), to him information was brought. Amulu Mān. p. 147.

ڏڙڻ ديوانو دھاريو جو پرڏيهي پڙهي

سو تنهن جي دهئي سين ڪلهڻو هڻه هڻي

A mad, strange thief, a foreigner, who reads (studies), Shakes laughing hands with thy daughter. Maj. 240, 241.

هو جي وڏا ويرَ وريامَ سي سڪهنا وٺا سنسارَ مون

Those, who were great men (and) warriors, went destitute out of the world. Menghō 4.

4) The relative and correlative pronoun may in the same sentence be subject and object, so that the sentence is doubly correlative, the object, if a pronoun of the III person, being likewise expressed by the relative and correlative.



جِي جَن جَا سِيڪَڙو سِي مِيڙين ڪهي تَن

For whom they are longing, with them join them.  
Maĵ. 203.

سَو وَڙ سِيئي ڪَن جو وَڙ جُڙي جَن سَن

That kindness they bestow, which is bestowed on them. Sh. Surāg. IV, 4.

5) In the first member of a correlative sentence (or, as it may be, in the second) سَو جو is occasionally used instead of the simple relative جو, which is then taken up again by a following correlative.

تَن جَنهين جي تانگهه سِي سَجَن هَلِدا سِپهرِ

Those friends, who are wanted, have gone on a journey. Sh. Sam. I, 24.

سِي قَادَرِ ايندا ڪڏهين تَن جَن جي تاتِ

O Almighty, will those ever come, of whom the discourse is? Maĵ. 457.

6) With the correlative adverbs the correlative pronouns and adjectives may be joined in the same sentence.

وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ جَدِهِن چيو جَن  
تَن مَنجُو ڪُحَمَّدُ ڪارَئي هيڪان سان هِنَسَن  
تَدِهِن مَنجَهان اُن اَوَتَرِ ڪَنهين نَ اولِيئو

When those, who said: he is alone (God), he has no partner,

Respect Muhammad, the intercessor, out of love with their hearts,

Then (none) out of them was entangled in a place, where there is no landing. Sh. Kal. I, 3.

جتي جيتريون لکھيون لوھ قلم مين  
تتي تيتريون گھريون گھارن آئيون

Where so many hours are written in fate,  
There so many have come to pass. Sh. Maṣḍ. V, 9.

7) The correlative adjectives and adverbs (cf. §. 38, 2), when placed after each other, imply an indefinite sense. The same is the case, if a relative be joined with an interrogative.

بلي کمن منجهان جيترا کيترا سرهائي سان کهائي ويئي

The cat, having eaten some (a number) of the mice with delight, went off. Sindhī Read. B. p. 64.

پاتشاهزادي جيئين تئين چت بندهي دل وتھي کدھائيس

The princess, having enticed him somehow, having gained (his) heart, drew him out (i. e. got the secret from him). Amulu Mān. p. 147.

### §. 75.

#### IV. The interrogative pronouns.

1) کير who? is applied to persons and چها and کوھ what? to things only; these three pronouns are used absolutely and not joined adjectively to another noun<sup>1)</sup>; in which case the interrogative adjectives کيھو, کيھرو, کيھتو which? and کيھتو of what kind? are to be employed.

1) کير is occasionally joined adjectively to a noun in poetry, as:

کير منجون کرھ تي بانکو بلا جي

Which hero shall we send to the combat of the snake? Story of the snake v. 59.

The interrogative pronouns are not only used in direct interrogatory sentences but also in indirect interrogatory ones, when the governing sentence contains a negation; but if the governing sentence be positive, the relative جو is preferred. The same rule applies to the interrogative adjectives and adverbs.

پڪي سڏه ڏه اٿهم ته کير آهي

I do not know exactly, who it is. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 13.

آن به آوهان ڪهي نه تهو چوان کيرهي حڪم سان هي

تهو ڪريان

I also do not tell you, by what order I do this. Matth. 21, 26.

آن به چونڊو سائو جنهن حڪم سان هي تهو ڪريان

I shall also tell you, by what order I do this. Matth. 21, 24.

2) The interrogative pronouns (adjectives and adverbs) are frequently used, where a negative answer is expected.

قسمت قيد ڪياس نه ته کير اچي هن ڪوٽ مين

By fate I have been put into prison; otherwise who would come into this fort? Sh. Um. Mār. I, 8.

### §. 76.

## V. The indefinite pronouns.

1) جو some one, any one, when standing by itself, is applied to animate beings and ڪي to things only; but when جو is used adjectively, it may be joined to any noun; similarly ڪي also may be put before nouns, when a part or quantity is to be expressed, cf. §. 61, 3.

ڪم نہ ايند ڪو بڻو پنهنجي جي پوکهي ڏي

Nothing else will be of use to thee, except what thou hast sown thyself. Mēnghō 10.

2) ڪو is now and then added to a personal pronoun (expressed or only implied in the inflexional termination of the verb) in an interrogative or negative sentence, for the sake of emphasis, with nearly the same sense as ڪي.

جهڙي تون ڪو چهڙين ويندين هوٽ نہ بهائيم هيئي

Wilt thou, having forsaken (me) go at all to the mountains? O lover, I did not think thus. Sh. Dēsi, III, Epil.

3) When ڪو is repeated in the next sentence, it signifies: one — another.

ڪو چوي ٿيس جن جسي مين ڪو چئي عقل پهرئوس

One says: a demon has fallen into (his) body; another says: his understanding is upset. Maḷ. 40.

### §. 77.

#### The reflexive pronoun.

1) The reflexive pronoun پان (Sing. and Plur.) 'self', always refers to the subject of the sentence (expressed or only understood); somewhat intricate is the use of its Genitive, the reflexive pronominal adjective جو پنهنجو 'own'. When the subject of the sentence is a pronoun of the I and II person (expressed or only implied in the verb), its application is clear enough; but when the subject is of the III person (or any noun), the question arises, whether the possessive pronouns 'his', 'her' etc. refer to the chief subject of the sentence (Lat. suus), or to



some other subject (Lat. ejus etc.); in the first case the reflexive pronoun must be employed, in the latter a demonstrative.

اُنهي ڪهيڪاري وَڌي آدهَرَ بهَاوَ سان گڏجي پاڻ مين ويٽها

Having risen (and) greeted (and) having met with great respect (and) politeness they sat amongst themselves. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 36.

نِرمَل نِظارو پيئي پَسايو پَنهن جو

O pure friend, show thy face! Sh. Sōr. I, 10.

پَنهن جن پيلن سودهو منجه خدمت شاهه صاحب جي

اچي حاضر تهئو

Having come with his (own) servants to the service of Shāh Sāhib, he was present. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 31.

اَن بهاهي اَن جي سنجائن تي اچرچ ڪري ڇهنائس

That wealthy one, marvelling at his (the other's) recognising her, asked him. Sindhī Read. B. p. 61.

2) In addressing a person the reflexive pronominal adjective جو پَنهن is now and then used (like the Hindūstānī کَا آپ etc.), instead of the peculiar pronoun, that would be required, as: ساندئين هي پَنهن جو مال آهي, master, this is your property, which under certain circumstances could also be translated: master, this is our property, when the spaker includes himself, as:

ڪڏهي منجو موش کي پَنهن جي ڏيهه ڌوار

Send forth some mice of our country and land. Story of the mice and the cat, v. 35.

3) The reflexive pronominal adjective پَنهنَ جو may also refer to the object (noun with postp., or Dat. and Acc.) immediately following.

پُترُ پَنهنَ جي پئي سان دهِي پَنهنَ جي ماءُ سان ويڙهائين  
آيو آنيهان

I am come to make quarrel the son with his father, the daughter with her mother. Matth. 10, 35.

4) When the subject of a sentence is a noun with a possessive pronoun, the peculiar possessive pronoun (if such occur with a noun) must be used and not پَنهنَ جو, because the use of پَنهنَ جو would give quite a different sense. Similarly when the subject of a sentence is a personal pronoun and when in the next sentence, joined to the preceding by a conjunctive particle, a noun with a possessive pronoun occurs, the peculiar pronoun must be used for the reasons stated above.

ڪو مُنهن جو مُنهن جي مُلڪ مين هجي پهلوان

(If) there would be in my kingdom some hero of mine. Story of Shamsādu, v. 40.

آئون حُڪمي ماڙهون آنيهان ۽ مُنهن جي هتھ هيٺھ  
سپاهي آنيهن

I am a man under authority and under my hands are soldiers. Matth. 8, 9.

5) The subject, to which پَنهنَ جو refers, must occasionally be gathered from the context; but when thus used without a clear subject, to which it may be referred, it generally implies the I person (Singular or Plural).

ٺِيَهَ پَنَهَن جِي ڪُهون ٿور تهي وڃي ڪِتَهائين ڪجي قِسْمَت

Having removed far from our country may our lot be made any where! Story of the cat and mice, v. 20.

6) پَنَهَن جو is also used substantively, signifying my, thy etc. property, friends or people.

پَنَهَن جو وَتُه ۽ وَجُ

Take what is thine and go. Matth. 20, 14.

## SECTION II.

### THE VERB.

#### Chapter VI.

##### §. 78.

#### The Infinitive.

1) The Infinitive as well of neuter as of active (causative) verbs is treated in Sindhī as a regular substantive. The complement (object), which is required by an active verb, is subordinated to the Infinitive either by the Genitive or by the Accusative in its uninflected form, or governed by the postposition ڪهي.

جَمَنُ جَتَ دَهَارَان مَعْدُورِ جو مَسَ تهيئي

The living (= life) of the disappointed one gets on with difficulty without the Jat. Sh. Ābirī V, 9.

مُغَل تَرَارُون ڪهني شاهه جِي مَارَن لاءِ آيا

The Mughals, having taken their swords, came to kill the Shāh. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 15.

سُورِي چَرَهَن سِجَ پَسَن اِيئي كَم عَاشِقَن

To ascent the impaling stake, to see the (nuptial) bed, this is the business of the lovers. Sh. Kal. II, 8.

تَنهن ڪهي مُورَهين جُهڳي مَنجِه رڪهن جوڳ ناهي

It is by no means proper to put that into the house. Sindhī Read. B. p. 65.

2) The Infinitive is added as an expletive object to the verbs *ڏيڻ* to give leave, *چھڏڻ* to let go or allow, *ڪھڙڻ* to desire, and partly also to *سگھڻ* to be able. But when the verb, which subordinates an Infinitive, requires an object (Accus.), it puts the same in the Accusative, according to the signification of the finite verb.

لڙڪ نہ لڪھن ڏين ڪرئو پون قلم تي

Tears don't let me write (lit. give no writing); dropping they fall upon the pen. Sh. Um. Mār. II, 9.

مغل شاهه صاحب ڪهي آچن نہ ڏيندا هئا

The Mughals did not allow the Shāh Sāhib to come (lit. gave him no coming). Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 15.

نر پڪهي وهن نہ تهيون چھڏين

They do not allow a male bird to sit down. Amulu Mān. p. 141.

انهي ڪهي گھڻن نبين ۽ دهرمين ڏسن گھريو هو

Many prophets and pious people had wished to see this very (sight). Matth. 13, 17.

3) The Infinitive may also be turned into an adjective by the accession of the Genitive case-sign *جو*. In this case the Infinitive itself is strictly treated as a



substantive, as regards its government, and جو is nearly used in the same sense as جهو or جهڙو, cf. §. 67, 11.

پَرَ مَنگَرِ مَچَہَن جِي کِهَنَ جُو کِي نَه هُو

But he was not of the eating of the crocodiles, i. e. he was not destined to be eaten by the crocodiles. Story of Rāe Diāču p. 1.

هِي گَالِهَ رُگِي چَرُچِي ۽ نَه تِهَنَ جِي آهي

This word is mere joke and impossible.

## Chapter VII.

### §. 79.

#### The Gerundive.

1) The Sindhī derives from the Infinitive of active verbs a regular Gerundive or participle future passive (cf. §. 8, 12, b; §. 46), which agrees with its subject in gender and number, except the construction be rendered impersonal by the use of the postposition کهي, cf. §. 94, 5. The agent is put in the Dative (like in Latin) or expressed by a pronominal suffix.

تو کهي جِي کو فَرِيَادَ کَرَنُو هُئي سُو تُون اچي کَر

If by thee some complaint is to be made, come and make it. Amulu Mān. p. 150.

مُون کِهَان جِيکِي تو کهي پَائِنُو آهي سُو خَيْرَات آهي

Whatever thou hast to get from me, that is alms (i. e. given in alms). Matth. 15, 5.

هَآني جِيکِي چَوَنُو هُئي چُو

Now, whatever thou hast to say, say. Amulu Mān. p. 143.

2) But when the construction is rendered impersonal by the use of *کهي* or when a Dative occurs in a sentence, the agent must be expressed by the Instrumental, to avoid the double use of *کهي*.

هِنَ گهڙڙي کهي تُو جهلِنو هو

Thou shouldst have seized this horse.

جو تُو کهي مون لهنو آهي سو ڏينم

What is to be got by me as regards thee (i. e. from thee), give that to me. Matth. 18, 28.

## Chapter VIII.

### The Participles.

#### §. 80.

#### I. The participle present.

1) The participle present agrees as a regular adjective with the subject of the finite verb (expressed or implied).

Is it used, when an action is to be described as lasting or continuing, for which purpose it may be repeated.

سڄي شهر جو شل ڪري گهمندا گهمندا پاتشاهه جي  
گهٽين مين آيا

Having made the tour of the whole city they came, wandering, wandering to the lanes of the king. Amulu Mān. p. 140.

متن ٿيڪ ٿيڪڙا چنگهندا اچن

Upon them (i. e. on their heads) are (large) baskets and (small) baskets; groaning they come. Sh. Um. Mār. VI, 12.

2) The participle present is very frequently used in the Locative Sing., terminating in *ē*, or with the emphatic *ī* or *hī*, in *ēī* and *ēhī*<sup>1)</sup>, to express an action coinciding with what the finite verb declares.

As regards the subject of the present participle, Loc., it is either the same, as that of the finite verb, or it may refer to another noun in the sentence (Genitive, Dative, Accusative etc., usually expressed by a pronominal suffix), or it may not be expressed at all, to be gathered from the context.

When the subject of the present participle Loc. differs from that of the finite verb, it is added in the Formative; the same is the case, if an attribute be joined to the subject (expressed or only understood) of the present participle. But if the Locative of the present participle requires a complement (an object), it is constructed according to the common rules.

ايندي ويندي هي حرف چوندو هو

In coming and going he used to say these words.  
Life of Abd-ul-Lāṭif, p. 47.

بُكِه مَرِنْدِي بِكِهِيَا كَنِهِن كِهَان كِي دَ گُهرَن

Dying of hunger they ask not from any one alms.  
Sh. Ramak. VII, 7.

دُوريندي منجه دُونگَرين مَاتَهُون كُو مَرْتَدُوس

Whilst searching about in the mountains some man met him. Maǰ. 122.

تَان كِهينديئي خُمَارِي چَرَتُو تِهْمَسِ چِت

Then whilst eating her mind became drunk (and) mad. Maǰ. 178.

1) Occasionally *ēhī* is shortened to *ahī*, as: سَنِينْدِهِي instead of سَنِينْدِيهِي.

جَمَائِي جِي جُوءُ ۽ چَهُوڪَرِن ڪَهي ڪَهرَ مَنجِهَ هُونَدِي پُنُ  
ڪَهرَ مِينِ نَهَ جَانِجِ

The wife and children of a gambler, (although) being in the house, do not consider as in the house. Sindhī Read. B. p. 52.

پَسَنَدِي پِرَ ڪَهي ٿُڪَهِ سَبِهَ ٿُورَ تِهِنِ

In seeing the friend all (their) pains are removed. Maj. 818.

مَيُو تُونِ موٽَءُ مُونِ رُونَدِي رَاتِ وَهَاءُ

Turn thou back the camel; pass the night, whilst I am weeping. Sh. Mūm. Rāṇō I, Epil.

### §. 81.

## II. The participle past.

1) The past participle of neuter verbs agrees with its subject in gender, number and case; the form in 'alu' is used, when the participle passes more into an adjective. The past participle of active and causal verbs (implying always a passive sense) agrees likewise with its subject in gender, number and case, except the construction be rendered impersonal by the use of the postposition ڪَهي (cf. §. 94, 5).

2) The past participle of active (and partly also of neuter) verbs with a passive signification, is used also substantively, cf. §. 62, 2, and may therefore be constructed with a postposition.

چَارِيَن جُو چِيُو ڪَري قَاضِي تِهَنُو قَهَارُ

The Qāzī, having done the word (= what was said) of the scouts, became a tyrant. Maj. 296.



بِهَگي پُنَجَانَاءَ پَدَمَانِئِي پَرِي تَهِيئُو

After being broken it became beyond (= more) a thousand billions. Sh. Surāg. IV, 17.

3) The past participle of neuter and active verbs is frequently used in the Locative Singular (cf. §. 80, 2); if the subject of the past participle do not differ from that of the finite verb, it is not expressed, but if it do differ, it is added in the Formative. But the subject of the past participle may also refer to a more distant object, or it may not be expressed at all, in which case the Locative is used absolutely. The impersonal construction of the past participle by means of the postposition کهي is also retained, though the participle be put in the Locative.

The past participle in the Locative is used substantively, but nouns, depending thereupon, are idiomatically only put in the Formative, and not subordinated by the inflected Genitive case-sign چي.

اچي عَزْرَائِيلَ سُنِي جَاگَائِي سَسُئِي

By Azrāil having come, Sasuī was awakened whilst sleeping, i. e. in the state of being asleep. Sh. Ābirī VIII, 5.

اَلَا اَچِنِ اَوَّ جَنِ آئِي مَنُ سَرَهَوُ تَهِيئِي

O God, may those come, by whose coming (my) heart becomes glad. Sh. Dēsī III, 5.

مُونِ اَبْتَهِي هَلِيئا بَنَدَرِ چي تَرَن

Whilst I stood upright, they went to the landing-places of the harbour. Sh. Sām. II, 2.

وِيچَنِ وِيْتَهِيئِي دَوُسُ پِيهِي دَرِ آئِيُو

Whilst the physicians were seated (lit. in the state of the physicians being seated), the friend entering came to (my) door. Sh. Jam. Kal. II, 10.

اَڪَہَرَ چَہُتہي ھيڪَڙي بَہُون جِي نہ بَچَہن

Those, who do not understand much, after one letter has been touched. Sh. Jam. Kal. V, 29.

ڏِتہي ڏوتہڙن کَهي تہڙم ڏينہَ کَہنا

Since I have seen the *Ḍōthīs*, many days have passed to me (lit. In the being seen the *Ḍōthīs*). Golden Alphabet XXVIII, 2.

ويٽہي جَنَہن وَتِ ڏکَہندو ڏاڏھو تہڻي

Sitting near whom the pain becomes intense. Sh. Jam. Kal. VIII, 25.

کَہادي جَنَہين کَہتِ تہڻي اَچَن اوچَہارا

Which being eaten coughing arises, vomiting comes on. Golden Alphab. XVIII, 10.

### §. 82.

#### III. The past conjunctive participles.

The past conjunctive participles (cf. §. 47) very greatly facilitate the conjunction of the different members of a compound sentence and are therefore very extensively in use. They are translated according to the tense of the finite verb.

1) The past conjunctive participles commonly refer to the subject of the finite verb, and in a passive construction, to the agent (Instrumental); but when to the past conjunctive participle of تہڻن an attribute is added, it must remain in the Nominative, though the subject (agent) referred to be in the Instrumental.

مَتَ مِينِ وَجَہي ھَتَہيگا کَري ساندَھي رَکَہُ

Having thrown (them) into the jar, having secured (them) take care (of them). Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 11.

مَرِي رَهَنْدِين مَجِنَا اُسَاتِجِي اُنَجَ

Thou wilt go to die, Majnō, being dried up by thirst. Maj. 407.

دِيسَان دِيَوَ كَهَنِي كَرِي مُون كَهِي نِئُو اَهَرَمَن

The Dēv Ahriman having taken me from the country carried me off. Ajāib v. 119.

تَذَهِن سَدُّ سُنِي سَرَهِي تَهِي چِت مِين چِيَانِئِين

Then having heard the call, having become glad in (her) heart, she said. Maj. 702.

2) The past conjunctive participles may refer also to the object (Dative, Accusative) in a sentence, and in a passive construction one past conj. participle may refer to the agent (Instrumental) and another to the subject.

سَجَن جِي سَارِين تَن رُوِيُو وَهَامِي رَاتَرِي

To them, who remember (their) friends, the night passes in weeping. Sh. Jam. Kal. I, 18.

تَرَسِي طَبِيبِن چِيَتَهِي هُونَدَ چَنگَا كِيَا

Having tarried they would possibly have been cured by the physicians having applied plaster. Sh. Jam. Kal. II, 5.

3) In an impersonal (neuter) or passive construction the past conjunctive participles may be used absolutely, without any reference to a subject, which must be gathered from the context.

رَات وَهَانِي رُنَجَ مِين اُچِي مَاكِ تَنَهِين

The night was passed (by her) in the desert, having come to that very place. Maj. 745.

اَنَ جِي پاڇهيَ ڪهي ميڙي بي هنده نِن چنگو آهي

Having collected the remnant of the grain, it is good (for me) to carry it to another place. Sindhi Read. B. p. 56.

هُن ڪهي ۽ سَنَدَسِ جَال ۽ بَارَن ڪهي ۽ جيڪي اَتَهِسِ  
تَنهن سَبَهه ڪهي وِڪِني قَرُضَ پاڙجي

Having sold him and his wife and his children and whatever he has, the debt shall be paid (scil. by you). Matth. 18, 24.

ڪوهُ ڪبو ڪهي تَن سَجي سُنائي گَاهَڙي

What shall be done to them, having made them hear the whole matter? Sh. Jam. Kal. V, 29.

4) The past conj. participles are also now and then used in the sense of the Latin Ablative absolute, when the subject of the finite verb differs from that of the past conj. participle. But constructions of this kind are rather exceptions.

اِنِي پَرِ مَرِي پليُون مَري پاڇهي ساري ڪوڙتِهه مَنجهه به  
پليُون پِچُون

After all cats had died in this very manner, two cats in the whole town were left alive. Sindhi Read. Book p. 63.

5) Some past conj. participles are used quite adverbially, as: *مَوٽائي*, *مَوٽِي*; *وَرائي*, *وَرِي* 'again' (lit. having returned or caused to return); *وَتَهي* with the postposition *ڪَهاَن* from (lit. taking from); *جَانِي جُهِي* intentionally (lit. having known, understood), or *جَانِي وَاِي* or *جَانِي وِينِي*, *وَانِي* and *وِينِي* being alliterations.



پرين ونج مہ پرڏيهڙي موڙي چيس ماءُ

Friend, do not go to a foreign country, his mother said again to him. Maj. 83.

هن گهڙي ڪهان وڻهي تنهن جي دهئي چنگي بهلي ٿهي

From that hour her daughter was made whole. Matth. 15, 28.

## Chapter IX.

### The tenses of the verb.

#### §. 83.

#### I. The Present.

1) The Sindhī has two forms for the present tense, one identical with the Potential, to which the inflexional increment تهي, تهو etc. is added, the Present indefinite, and the other being compounded with the present participle and the auxiliary verb آهيان etc., the Present definite.

The present tense of the passive voice is formed in the same way as that of the active voice, but its use is very restricted, neuter verbs being substituted wherever possible.

There is also a simple and compound Potential, as well of the active as of the passive voice, to express the idea of the present tense (cf. §. 90).

2) The first form of the Present tense, the Present indefinite, expresses our common Present, i. e. an action begun and still continuing in the present.

The increment تهي may optionally follow or precede

the verb<sup>1)</sup>, but when the verb commences a sentence, it is put after it (poëtry excepted). In poëtry تَهُوَ is often separated from the verb by some other words, either preceding or following it.

When the negative adverb نَہ, 'not', accedes to the verb, نَہ immediately precedes تَهُوَ, and both the verb<sup>2)</sup>; but in an interrogative sentence, or when a particular stress be laid on the verb, they may as well follow it.

In poëtry تَهُوَ is very frequently omitted and the Present indefinite then coincides with the Potential, so that only the context can decide, whether the Present indefinite or Potential is intended. In prose also تَهُوَ is dropped, when the interrogative pronoun چہَا what? and the adverb جَان when, precede the verb.

Instead of the increment تَهُوَ the past participle پِئُو (from پَوْن to fall) is also used, but with this difference, that a more enduring action is thereby implied.

سَارِئُو سَانِبِهَتَرَن کَہِی تَہِی سَتُون تِئِی سَہَسَ

Remembering (her) guardians she gives a thousand blows. Story of the cat and mice v. 11.

تَهُوَ حُکَمَ هَلَائِی پَانِہِن جَا مَالِکِ مُلَکِ دَہَنِی

The king, the Lord of the kingdom, executes his own orders. Ajāib v. 5.

بُنْدَهَنَدَا نَہ تَہَا بُنْدَهَن ۞ سُبَجَہَن بِہ نَہ تَہَا

Hearing they do not hear nor do they understand. Matth. 13, 13.

1) When an interrogative pronoun or adverb, as چہَا, چہُو etc., occurs in a sentence, it generally attracts تَهُوَ.

2) But when in a sentence نَہ — نَہ neither — nor, occurs, the adverb نَہ is put before that noun, on which the stress is laid.

تَنِ وَنُهَيَنِ وَيُزْهِيَجَنِ كَهِي رُنَّان رَاتُوڌِيَنَه

For those rich inhabitants of the jungle I weep nights and days. Sh. Um. Mār. II, 11.

جَان ڏِسَن تَه هِڪَڙِي وَڌِي ڪَارِي ٻَلا وَيَتِي آهي

When they see, one big black snake is seated (there). Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 16.

3) When occurrences are related, as the narrator or person, he speaks of, saw them, the Present is frequently used, in order to transfer the hearer to the scene of action. The same is the case, when the thoughts are given, which somebody had at a time.

جَدِهِن مُغَلَن شَاهَ صَاحِبَ كَهِي ڏِٿَهِو تَه ڪَهَر مَنجِه وَيَتِيهِو آهي

When the Mughals saw the Shāh Sāhib, that he is (= was) sitting in the house. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 15.

چَهَا ڏِسي جو ٻَارَ پِچَا جوڻِس پَنَن مَنگَن مِين رَاتِ

ڏِيَنَه پِهَرَن تَهَا

What does he see? that his children (and) his wife go night and day about in begging. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 62.

اُنهي ماڳي مَڪَانُ شَاهَ صَاحِبَ جو جوڙِي وَيَتِيهَا چَهُو تَه

شَاهَ صَاحِبَ هِتِ آهي

Having there built a shrine of the Shāh Sāhib in that very place they sat down: 'because the Shāh Sāhib is here'. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 26.

4) The Present is also now and then used for the Future, to signify thereby, that the action will be done forthwith.

تُون هَانِي آرَامُ كَرِ اَسِين تَهَا ڏسُون

Take thou now rest; we see (i. e. shall see). Amulu Mān. p. 149.

5) The second form of the Present, the Present definite, denotes a lasting or habitual action. The auxiliary is occasionally dropped, especially in sentences of general import.

جيڪو تنهن جي مرضي سارو هلندو سو منهن جو بهاءُ  
بھين ۽ ماءُ آھي

Whoever is walking according to his will, that is my brother and sister and mother. Matth. 12, 40.

ماڙھون ڏيئي ميهنا مون ڪهي ڪندا ڪوھ

Why are the people giving me reproaches? Sh. Mazd. V, 14.

§. 84.

## II. The Imperfect.

The Imperfect denotes a past action, which is incomplete in reference to some other past action. It implies therefore duration, habit or frequent occurrence.

جيڪڏهن شاھ صاحب انهي ڳوٺھ ڏي ويندو هو تہ  
مغل سانس وڙھندا ها

Whenever the Shāh Sāhib was going to that very village, the Mughals were quarrelling with him. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf p. 15.



## §. 85.

## III. The Aorist.

## I. The simple Aorist.

The Aorist implies indefinitely, that an action took place in past time. It is therefore commonly used in narrations, where past events are reported irrespectively of their duration. We may therefore translate the Sindhī Aorist either by the Imperfect or Perfect.

The Aorist of neuter verbs has an active meaning; some neuter verbs though (implying a passive sense) may also be constructed with the agent in the Instrumental.

Active verbs are constructed passively in the Aorist (Perfect and Pluperfect), the agent (subject) being put in the Instrumental and the past participle agreeing with the subject (properly the object) in gender, number and case (cf. §. 92, 2), or being constructed impersonally by the use of the postposition *کھي* (cf. §. 94, 5). It is understood, that the Aorist (Perfect and Pluperfect) of the passive voice is also used personally, agreeing with its subject (expressed or implied in the inflexional terminations) in gender and number.

آنئون سُتي هوءَ هَلِيا ڪَاهَنئون ڪَنوَاتَ

I was asleep, those went off, they drove away the young camels. Sh. Hus. VI, Epil.

مارُڙَنِ آنئون جيڪسِ وييسِ وسِري

Perhaps I have been forgotten by the dear Mārūs. Sh. Um. Mār. V, 13.

پَاتَ پِهَرَنِي رَاتِ جُو گَڙهَ پاسي ڪَايُو

The bard sang the first night at the side of the castle. Sh. Sōr. II, 1.

رُجِنَ رَاتٍ رَهِي ڏُونِگَرُ جَنُهِيَن ڏوَرِيَا

Who, having remained the night in the deserts, looked out for the mountains. Sh. Khāhōrī I, 3.

هُوءَ جِي ڪَاڪِ ڪَڪوَرِيَا تَن لَهِي نَه لَالِي

Those, who were made tawny by the Kāk (river), the redness does not leave. Sh. Mūm. Rānō II, 4.

## 2) The compound or habitual Aorist.

The compound Aorist with the indeclinable increment **تهِي** denotes in the first instance, that an action was done repeatedly in past time or for any length of time; it is therefore chiefly used, when an occupation, habit or manner is to be described. In the second instance it implies, that an action had been commenced in past time and was still going on at the time mentioned, and in this respect it nearly coincides with the Imperfect, with the only difference, that generally a simple Aorist corresponds to it.

The increment **تهِي** is usually put before the verb, but it may also follow it; it may be also separated from the verb by some intervening words, in the same way as **نهو**. Instead of **تهِي**, **پيئي** (the Locative of **پئو** with emphatic *ī*, instead of **پيئي** *piēi*), is also used, which more strictly points out commencement and continuation.

جَتِي رَاتِ تَهِي پِيئِسِ تَتِي سُهِي تَهِي رَهئو

Where the night used to befall him, there he used to sleep. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 21.

ڪَارَن قُوَتَ پَنُهِن جِي تَهِي لَڪهِيَن ڏِنَانِئِيَن لَاهَ

On account of her food she used to make lakhs of jumps. Story of the cat and mice v. 13.

ڪڪرا ڪرڻ ڪلا جا مادرِ تهي ميڙياس  
پهڻن تان رت پھڙا على تهي اگھتھاس

The pebbles of Karbalā his mother was gathering,  
;Ali was wiping him away from the wounds the  
drops of blood. Sh. Kēd. V, 2.

تنبورِ حِجرِ مین پانھین پان مرادا پئي وگا ۽ منجھائن  
هي تنوارِ پئي آئي

The drums in the cells went on sounding by them-  
selves as they pleased, and from them this tune was  
coming. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 36.

جڏهن شاھ جمال پنهن جي گوڻھ ڏي تهي وڻو تہ  
پئي ڏينھ شاھ صاحبِ وصالِ ڪئو. پوءِ جڏهن شاھ جمال  
شاھ صاحب جي لاڏاڻي جي ڳالھ ٻڌهي تڏهن سوڙي  
پڻھي تهي آيو

When Shāh Jamāl was (as yet) going to his village,  
the Shāh Sāhib died on the second day. Then when  
Shāh Jamāl heard the message of the removal of the  
Shāh Sāhib, he was coming again behind (the mes-  
senger). Ibid. p. 6.

### §. 86.

#### IV. The Perfect.

1) The Perfect denotes an action, that is completed  
and finished in the past, so that it extends to the  
Present.

نہ کي تهي ڄڻان نہ کي مئي آنيان

I do not live at all, nor am I at all dead. Sh.  
Hus. IX, 16.

اُتَهَ مَ اؤري اَن ائُون ڏاڪهن ڏدهي آنهيان

Do not bring near the camels, I have been tormented by the camels. Sh. Dēsī I, 14.

2) The Perfect is occasionally used to represent an action as done already, whereas it is intended or expected, that it will be done forthwith.

پري ڏٺو تہ هائي هلاڪ ٿيڻو آهي

The fairy saw, that he is (has been) now done for. Amulu Mān. p. 151.

### §. 87.

#### IV. The Pluperfect.

1) The Pluperfect denotes remote past action, which has taken place previous to some other past event mentioned or understood. But in this connexion its use is not strict (as in Latin), the Aorist commonly being employed, where we would expect a Pluperfect.

ڪنهن شهر مين پڻو هو ڪڪهن جو ڪال  
اهي ماڙهون ڪاهي مال ڪنهن اوسر سان اٿي وئا

In some town there had fallen in a dearth of grass;  
Those people drove off their cattle and went away  
at (with) some opportunity. Story of the cat  
and mice, v. 5. 6.

اهو ويندو هو جي پري چئو هو تني ٻانهي جي ڪهڙي  
مين ودهانئين

As the fairy had told, so she threw that very nose-ring into the jar of the slave-girl. Amulu Mān. p. 150.



آوان گا ڏٺهي ڏوتھيا هوتن وٽ هئي

Had you seen (when you were there) some one at the side of (her) sweetheart, o Dōthīs? Sh. Hus. VI, Epil. 2.

2) The Pluperfect is frequently used in Sindhī, where we would use an Imperfect or Perfect. When an action is represented, from the point of the speaker, as completely past some time hence, so that its results were already clear at the time mentioned, or when it is implied, that since an action has taken place, something else has happened, that could be said about it, the Pluperfect is used and not the Aorist nor the Perfect. The Sindhī idiom is much more accurate in discerning the different shades of meaning, than the English, and the correct use of this tense requires therefore a careful attention.

هڪڙي ڏينھ شھ جمال شھ صاحب وٽ ويٺو ۽ ٻيا پڻ  
ڪھڻا فقير ويٺا هئا

One day Shāh Jamāl sat with the Shāh Sāhib, and also many other faqīrs were sitting (i. e. had seated themselves before). Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 5.

مخدوم صاحب ڪهي سڏھ پيئي تہ ميان نور محمد شھ  
صاحب جي درسن ڪرڻ لاءِ وٺو هو.

Maydūm Sāhib received the intelligence, that Miā Nūr Muhammad had gone (but was no longer there) to have an interview with the Shāh Sāhib. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 29.

## §. 88.

## V. The Future and Future Past.

1) The Sindhī has two forms for the Future, the simple or indefinite Future and the Future definite.

The first form corresponds to our common Future and denotes a future action in general, the latter form implies, that the future action will last or endure for some time.

اُتھ چارينديس اُن جا ميان جهلي مهَار

I shall graze their camels, having seized the bridle of the camels. Sh. Hus. IX, Epil.

اُنهي محلل سفيده ديوتو سو پريون نچنديون هونديون

At that very time an hundred fairies will be dancing near the Dēv Sufēd. Amulu Mān. p. 144.

2) The simple or indefinite Future is used also to denote possibility, inclination or doubt.

پانِشاھ تو کهي انئون هڪڙي گاله کئدس

O king, I will speak one word to thee. Amulu Mān. p. 143.

اي چهوڪر ڪو كهتو اسان کهي ڏيندين

O boy, wilt thou give us a ram? Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 17.

3) The Future indefinite is also used for the Imperative, when an order is not strictly given, but when it is expected, that it will be done spontaneously; it may therefore alternate with the Imperative.

پنهن جي ماء پي کهي آدر ڏي ۽ پنهن جي پاڙيسي

کهي پان جهڙو گهرندين

Honour thy father and thy mother, and love thy neighbour as thyself. Matth. 19, 19.

4) The past Future is seldom to be met with in the sense of a strict past future action, which should have taken place, before another action will be possible, but it generally implies uncertainty, doubt or possibility in reference to a past action, as: هو آيو هوندو, he may have come. Instead of the past Future the Aorist is commonly used in Sindhī, especially in conditional sentences; see §. 98, 6.

## Chapter X.

### The Moods.

#### §. 89.

##### I. The Indicative.

The Indicative represents an action or thought as real, and is therefore used, not only when matters of fact are related, but also when suppositions (in conditional sentences) are considered as really taking place (cf. §. 98b, 3). The Sindhī uses consequently the Indicative in such sentences, in which the speaker makes a subjective assertion, which he considers as true and real, whereas in the English idiom the Subjunctive would be used in such cases.

انهي كهان درياهه جي سير مين پورجن سو چنگو اتهس

It would be better for him, that he were drowned in the depth of the sea. Matth. 18, 6.

## §. 90.

## II. The Potential.

The Potential is, as stated already, the old Present and expresses therefore only present time; but by means of the present and past participle and the Potential of the auxiliary verb هُونُ, a Potential of the Present definite and Perfect may be formed; these compound forms however are of very rare occurrence.

1) The Potential, in its widest sense, denotes indefiniteness, possibility, uncertainty or doubt.

پوءِ بهائيان تهو آئون تڙ سان گڏ ماني كهان

Then, think I, I eat together with thee bread. Amulu Mān. p. 146.

حيڏيون ڪينئي ڪريان مون ان سين

Companions, how shall I act with (= towards) them? Sh. Ābirī VIII, Epil.

مون ڪهي هي ڪاڙهي ڏه ڪڏهين

Wilt thou not pull me out this wood? Amulu Mān. p. 148.

سڙا ڏننوارن جي هته ڏنائس چيسين هي منهن جو

لهنو سبه پيچائي ڏه ڏئي

He delivered him into the hand of the tormentors, as long as he shall not repay all, what is due unto me. Matth. 18, 34.

2) The Potential serves also to express a usual or habitual action.

پاني پيو پت ڪري سبه سڪائي سر

Drinking the water it makes (it, i. e. the river)



bare ground, it dries up the whole world. Nānga jō Quissō, v. 40.

پاچھائي نہ پاڙيان سرٿيون سئي سان

A kingdom I do not compare with (my) needle, o companions! Sh. Um. Mār. VI, 18.

مون سين هلي سا جا جيئي مٽهڙي نہ ڪري

That one shall go with me, who does not make (= consider) her life sweet. Sh. Ābiri VI, 2.

3) The Potential is frequently used in the sense of an Optative or polite Imperative, especially for the I. and III. person Singular and Plural.

ميان محبتن ڪهي هادي هوت ملن

O friend, may the lovers obtain (their) sweethearts as guides! Maj. 817.

هئي مبارڪ مڙني ڪهي حاصل ڪم تهڻو سا حاج

May there be blessing to all! that our business (and) affair has succeeded. Story of the cat and mice v. 52.

آلا اوڙهي آئين جي نياپا نين

O God, mayst thou bring camelmen, who take off messages of love. Sh. Um. Mār. II, 9.

سگها آئين سيگهه مين اها خبر چار

Quickly, with speed, they shall bring this information and intelligence. Story of the cat and mice v. 38.

4) The Potential is used with the Interjections مان, شال would that, with the conjunctions مہ<sup>1</sup>), not (prohi-

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1) With نہ the Potential may also be used, if the injunction be more strict.

bitive), مَتَان, مَچْهَن, جِم may it not be, that, lest; تَوَژِي that, جو, جَان, جِنِي, that, so that, in order that; although; جِيڪَڏِهِن, چِڪَر, جِي if (cf. §. 98 b, 1); and with the adverbs هُونَدَ, possibly, چِڪِيس, perhaps etc., if the sentence be indefinite.

وِچَ مَهَ بُوکِي ٿِي آلا چَنگِي مَهَ تِهَنان

O physican, do not give a powder! o God, may I not become well! Sh. Jam. Kal. II, 13.

مُوڙِي مَنگَنهَارَ شَالَ نَهَ اَچِين کَڏِهِين

Would to God, that thou, o beggar, wouldst not come any more. Sh. Sōr. II, 9.

کَاتِ تَهَ پَوِين قَبُولَ مِين مَچْهَن پَوِيئي گَهَتِ

Cut off, that thou mayst be approved, lest loss befall thee. Sh. Kal. II, 17.

اِيئِين اُتَهَ اُتَهَاءَ جِينِي هُونَدِي رَاتِ هِتِ مِزَان

Thus, o camel, lift up (thy pace), that I may meet there (the friend) in the coming night. Sh. Khamb. II, 15.

اِهَڙو کَو چَهالَ ٿِئو جو وَڃِي اُنهي وَگِي ٿِي پَئو

Make some such jump, that ye fall upon that garment. Amulu Mān. p. 150.

ٿِيئي جَانِ جَبَارَ ڪهي هُنَدَ تِهِيَن پَرِيَانِ پَارَ

Having given (thy) soul to the omnipotent, thou mayst possibly be put into the track of (thy) friend. Sh. Surāg. III, Epil.

## §. 91.

## III. The Imperative.

1) The Imperative is restricted to the II. person Singular and Plural; for the other persons the Potential must be used.

The Imperative has two forms, the Imperative strictly speaking and the Precative (cf. §. 44). The Imperative expresses a command, whereas the Precative implies an exhortation, request or haste.

When a negation accedes to the Imperative, **ذَ** is used to express a strict negation, whereas **مَ** is used in a prohibitive sense. With the Precative **مَ** is commonly joined, but **ذَ** may also be employed, if the injunction be more strict.

شِبْهَيْنِ چَیو تُون اَلْکُو ذَ کَرِ

The lions said: be thou not anxious. Amulu Mān. p. 151.

سُومَرَا سَاهِي تَنْهِن سَتِي وَجْهَ مَ سَنَكْهَرُون

O Sūmarō, do not throw and tighten chains upon the chaste one! Sh. Um. Mār. III, 9.

آءِ اَوْرَاهُون سُرِیْن دُکْهَی دِیجِ مَ دَاکْهَ

Come near, good friend, do not apply a funeral pyre to the afflicted one! Sh. Ābirī X, 5.

جِیْکِی پَاکُ آهِي سُو کْتَنِ کْهِي ذَ دِجُو

What is pure do not give to the dogs. Matth. 7, 6.

2) When two Imperatives are joined together by the conjunction **فَ** or **تَان**, the first Imperative is hypothetical.

سَكِّهَآ مَوْتُو سُبْرِيْن وَنَجُو تَان وَرَجَاْهُ

Return quickly, o dear friend, if you mean to go, then return. Maġ. 439.

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## II. THE SYNTHETICAL PART.

### CONSTRUCTION OF THE SENTENCE AND CON- JUNCTION OF SENTENCES.

#### SECTION III.

#### THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

##### Chapter XI.

##### Subject and Predicate.

##### §. 61.

In every sentence there must be a subject and a predicate; subject is called that person or thing, of which something is said and predicate that which is said about it.

1) The subject may be expressed either by a substantive or adjective or pronoun or numeral. It is not expressed, if it be a personal pronoun and its predicate a verb, except a stress be laid upon it, as: *آندون تھو ڈسان* I see, but *ڈسان تھو* I see (not you). The subject must always be in the Nominative.

2) The Predicate may be expressed either by a verb, or adjective (participle), or substantive, or numeral with the auxiliary verbs *هون* to be and *تھن* to become, to be.

The predicate may be joined to the subject in a threefold manner:

a) by way of asssertion, as: *نیںگر تھی دئی* the girl weeps.

b) by way of interrogation, as: کيڙ آيو who is come?

c) by way of command (or desire), as: وڃ go (thou).

3) The subject and predicate, if they be substantives or pronouns, may be nearer defined by an attribute. The attribute is commonly an adjective, but it may also be a substantive in the Genitive (with or without an adjective, pronoun etc.), on which another noun in the Genitive may depend again, as:

وڏو ماڙهون آيو a great man came

or: هي وڏو ماڙهون آهي this is a great man

ملڪ جو دهني مري وئو the Lord of the kingdom died

ملڪ جي دهني جو پتر مري وئو

the son of the Lord of the kingdom died.

مغرب ملڪ جا ويندا سبه مري

All the people of the kingdom (of) Maghrib will go to die. Nānga jō Qissō, v. 51.

4) The subject and predicate, if they be proper names, substantives or pronouns, may also be nearer defined by a noun in apposition, as:

چين ولايت ڏور آهي the country (of) China is far off;

هي شهر ڪراچي آهي this is the city (of) Karāčī.

## Chapter XII.

## Concord of the subject and predicate.

## §. 93.

1) If the predicate be a verb, it must agree with its subject in person, gender and number. This rule is strictly adhered to in Sindhī, even in such cases, where the subject in the Singular implies plurality, cf. §. 63, 1. 2. A subject in the Singular however may be constructed with the Plural of the predicate, when spoken of politely or honorifically, cf. §. 63, 3.

ماء پي جو چُونُ آئون نہ تهي موٽايان

I do not reject the word of mother and father. Amul. Mān. p. 142.

اُٻها پڇهن پَرَ تہ کتھي ھمڊُ کارني

Standing the strangers ask: where is Muhammad, the intercessor? Nānga jō Qissō, p. 15.

2) If the predicate be an adjective, participle, pronoun or substantive, from which a feminine may be derived (cf. §. 14), it must agree with its subject in gender, number and case. (In the same way every attribute must agree with its substantive in gender, number and case, whenever possible.)

تنهن جي کيرهي مَرُضي آهي

What is thy pleasure? Amulu Mān. p. 140.

متھون ھڪڙي ٻانھي لتي

From above descended a slave-girl. Ibid. p. 140.

سڀني ڪاٻن سي ڏتھا جڏا اوڻ جوان

By all the companions they were seen, those maimed young men. Nānga jō Qissō, v. 17.

کَا بِلِي بَارَن سَانْدَهِي هُئي كَنِهِن رَنگ وَڌِي سِين رَسَ

Some cat was tending her young ones with some great love (and) pleasure. Story of the cat and mice v. 8.

### Chapter XIII.

**Enlargement of the sentence by a near and remote object.**

#### §. 94.

1) The verb, which refers to the subject as its predicate, has a double form; it is either of the active voice, if the subject be active, or of the passive voice, if the subject be passive.

The active voice of a verb has a treble signification; it is either neuter (intransitive), or active (transitive), or causal. The verb is called neuter, if the action be restricted to the subject, as: هُو تَهو وَنَجِي he goes; active, if the verb necessarily requires a (near) object or Accusative, as: هُنَ كَهِي تَهو جَهَلِي he seizes him; and causal, if it requires one or two Accusatives.

2) Neuter verbs commonly subordinate only a remote object or Dative, as: مُونِ كَهِي نَه تَهو وَنِي it does not please me; but some neuter verbs may also subordinate a near object (Accus.), as:

رَمِي هَلِئُو سَا رَاهَ

He went that way. Aĵāib v. 44.

3) Active verbs subordinate a near object (Accus.), and, as the case may be, a remote one (Dative), as:

اَنَ كَهِي مَانِي ڌِي give him bread. Active verbs may



also subordinate a double Accusative, one implying the near object and the other its attribute. In this case the first object is generally defined by the postposition **کھي** by means of which the construction is rendered impersonal and the concord between the object and its attribute dissolved, so that the attribute remains in the uninflected form of the Singular, though the object, to which it refers, may be a Plural. But both may also remain in the uninflected state (Singular or Plural). Some verbs govern a double Accusative, one of a person, and one of a thing, as **پُچھَنُ** to ask somebody a thing, though it may also be constructed with the postposition **کھان**, to ask from a person, or with **کھي**.

**کۆزھيڻ کھي سْتَهو ڪو**

Make the lepers clean. Matth. 10, 3.

**جائسِين تهِي جِئان ڪاندهُ نہ ڪنڊيسِ ڪو بئو**

As long, as I live, I shall not make any other (my) husband. Sh. Um. Mar. VII, 6.

**رکھج رُوڙا رَمَضانَ جا زَر زَڪاتون ڏيڃ**

Keep the fasts of Ramazān, give (thy) wealth as alms. Golden Alphabet 4, 7.

4) Causals, derived from neuter verbs, subordinate a near, and as the case may be, a remote object (§. 69, 6); and causals, derived from active verbs, may subordinate two near objects (a double Accusative), the first generally being defined by the postposition **کھي**, and the second remaining in the uninflected state (§. 69, 5).

**وٽي واٽارن کھي تون پياري پَڪھ**

Having made drink the travellers a bowl try (it). Sh. Jam. Kal. IV, 7.

5) Regular passive verbs can only be derived from active or causal verbs; for the passive form, which neuter verbs occasionally assume, does not essentially alter their signification.

In a passive sentence the near object (Accus.) is made the subject, and the subject of the active sentence is turned into the Instrumental<sup>1</sup>), the remote object (Dative) keeping its place, as usual. But with the passive Present, Imperfect and Future the Instrumental is not used, the agent being expressed by means of the postposition *كهان*, if it cannot be possibly avoided.

Of the passive voice only the past tenses (past participle passive) are in common use, the other tenses being expressed, wherever possible, by a neuter verb.

The past participle (passive) agrees either with its subject in gender, number and case (§. 93, 2), or the construction may be rendered impersonal, the past participle containing at the same time subject and predicate, in which case the (proper) subject of the passive sentence must be subordinated as a remote object by means of the postposition *كهى*, 'as regards', 'in reference to'.

This impersonal construction must always take place in the passive, when an active verb governs a double Accusative, one implying the near object and the other its attribute. The near object must in this case be subordinated by the postposition *كهى*, whereas the other object, as the predicate, remains in the uninflected form of the Singular, referring to the (neuter) past participle.

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1) In a longer sentence, when the agent is separated by a series of words from the verb, the agent is frequently repeated for the sake of perspicuity, by adding a pronominal suffix, corresponding to the agent, to the verb.

But when a causal verb governs two near objects, the first (implying a person) must be subordinated as remote object by the postposition *کهي*, whereas the second is made the subject, with which the past participle agrees in gender and number.

تِنِي مَاتَهُو جُو پُتَرُ بِ هِنِنِ كِهَانِ دُكِهَوِئِيُو

Thus also the son of man shall be afflicted by them. Matth. 17, 12.

مَوْتُ قَبُولِيُو اَنِ دِتَهُو جَنِ دُكِهِي كِهِي

Death was agreed to by those, who saw the afflicted one (lit. by whom it was seen as regards the afflicted one). Sh. Maṣḍ. VII, 16.

كِهَڙِي سَبَبَ سَقِيمُ كِيُو اَوَهَانِ كِهِي آزارَ

By what reason (and) disorder have you been made ill? (lit. by what reason and disorder has it been made ill as regards you.) Nānga jō Quissō, v. 24.

پَاتِشَاهَ اچِي صَيْفَلِ وَزِيرَ كِهِي اِهَا سَجِي گَالِهَ بُنْدَهَائِي

The king, having come, related this whole matter to the Vazīr Saifal. Amulu Mān. p. 142.

## Chapter XIV.

**Enlargement of the sentence by a nearer definition of the verb as predicate.**

### §. 95.

The simple sentence may be enlarged to a considerable extent by a nearer definition of the verb as predicate.

1) The verb may be nearer defined by one or more cases, on which again another case may depend, viz.: the Instrumental (agent etc.), the Accusative (of time etc.), the Ablative and the Locative, and by nouns with postpositions generally.

ڪُنهيَن ٿاڻي مَنجھ ڪو ماڙهون ڏرياهَ جي ڪپ تي پَنهن  
جي بهاءُ سان ويٺهو هو

At some time one man sat on the bank of the river with his wealth (of buffaloes). Sindhī Reading Book p. 59.

اهو پَنهن جي وڏي بهاءُ ڪهان هڪڙي وره ڪهان پوءِ  
ختهاب مين وڃن لڳو

That one began to go to school one year later than (from) his elder brother. Ibid. p. 50.

2) The verb may be nearer defined by adverbs generally, especially by adverbs of time, place and manner, and by postpositions with pronouns.

مون ڪهي هاڻي ڪا مصلحت ڏي

Give me now some advise. Amulu Mān. p. 147.

اينئي اورڻانئون پان مين چوڪها مهينا چار

Thus they talked amongst each other four goodly months. Maj. 235.

سو به مون وٽ آهي

This also is with me. Amulu Mān. p. 147.



## Chapter XV.

## Omission of the verb as predicate.

## §. 96.

1) The auxiliary verb *آنهيان* etc., forming the predicate with or without an adjective etc., is occasionally omitted, especially in poetry and in short proverbial sentences.

جَا تَنُهِن جِي مَن مِين سَا مُون گَالِ سُنَاءِ

Let me hear that matter, which (is) in thy heart.  
Maĵ. 45.

اُونهَوُ ڪهَوُه اُنهيِن تَنُهِن جو لَهيِي ڌَ تَرُ

There (is) a deep well there; no bottom of that is found. Nānga ĵō Qissō, v. 38.

گِيڊِي ٻَلَوُ ڪاڻهي گِيڊِي ٻَلَوُ ڪاڻهي

Where (is) the cowardly cat? where (is) the cowardly cat? Sindhī Read. B. p. 62.

2) In sentences, which contain an imprecation or curse, the verb as predicate is generally omitted. In such like sentences the Potential of *پَوَنُ*, to fall, should be supplied, which occasionally is met with.

ڪُهه اَتَن پَن چيڏِيُون ڏيرائيُون ڏُئَارِ

May the courtyard (fall) into the well, the companions into the forest, the sisters-in-law into disease! Sh. Suh. IX, Epil. 1.

ڪُهه سِي جِنَ ڏينَهَرَا جِي پَريَانِي دَهَارَ

(May fall) into the well those days of life, which are apart from the friend! Sh. Dēsī VII, Epil.

## SECTION IV.

### THE COMPOUND SENTENCE.

Two or more sentences may be so joined together, that a compound sentence arises. This is done either by way of coordination or subordination.

#### Chapter XVI.

##### I. Coordination of sentences.

##### §. 97.

1) Two or more sentences may be so joined, that each one remains independant of the other. This is done without or by the copulative, adversative, disjunctive and conclusive particles (cf. §. 59) and by the negative adverb **ذَ — ذَ** neither — nor.

سَاجِنُ مِيْثْرِيْسِ سُوْرَ سَكْهَ ذَ مِيْثْرِيْسِ سِيْرِيْنِ

The lover was joined to her by pain, the sweetheart was not joined to her by pleasure (= by dint of). Sh. Ābirī VII, 13.

گَهوْرَا كَهْنِيْ هِيْتِهَ بَنْدِهَوُ ۛ اِهِيْنِ چَرَهِيْ هَلَوُ

Fasten the horses below and go ye up. Amulu Mān. p. 149.

يَا لَنْكَهَائِيْنَ لَطِيْفُ چَيِّيْ يَا دَهْرَانِ كَنِ دَانْهَ.

Either they bring them across, says Latīf, or they make a cry from that very spot. Sh. Suh. VIII, 2.

سُدْهَ اَتْهَمِ پَرِ شَاهَ صَاحِبِ گَالِهَ كَرِنَ كَهَانِ جَهْلِيُوْ اَهِيْ

I know it, but the Shāh Sāhib has forbidden (me) to tell it. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 44.

2) Sentences are also coordinated by joining together a disjunctive question. In the first member the interrogation is generally not expressed by a particle, but only by the voice of the speaker; in the second (or third) the interrogation is pointed out by the particle کي kī or کہ ke.

سَو تُونِي اَنهين کہ بِي جي وَاتِ تَسُون

Is it thou or shall we look to the way of another?  
Matth. 11, 3.

## Chapter XVII.

Contraction of coordinate sentences into one;  
concord of two and more subjects and  
predicates.

### §. 98.

1) When two or more sentences have either the same subject or the same predicate or the same object or any other common member of speech, they are contracted into one sentence, with or without a conjunctive particle.

سَانِيَن سَلَامَتَ سِيرِين مَوْتِي هُوبَ مِلَن

O Lord, may (our) dear friends (and) lovers meet (us) again! Nānga jō Qissō v. 81.

جَن نَ بَهوُتَ پَرِي اَنهِيَان اَنُون اِنْسَان

I am not a jinn, demon, fairy, I am a man.  
Maǰ. 639.

کِيرهُو تَ وَثَو بِلِ کہ وِيڌِي

Which then is greater, the sacrifice or the altar?  
Matth. 23, 19.

پَرَ گُوشَ اِها گُفتارَ پيئي حَسَنَ مِيرَ حُسَيْنَ جِي

But this discourse fell into the ear of Mīr Hasan (and) Husain. Nānga jō Qissō v. 75.

2) When there are two or more subjects in a sentence, denoting animate beings, the verb or adjective (with the auxiliary verbs *هُونُ* and *تهِنُنُ*) as predicate is put in the Plural; if the subjects have the same gender, the predicate agrees with them, being put in the Plural, but if they be of various gender, the masculine has the precedence.

When two or more subjects imply things (or ideas), the predicate is either put in the Singular, agreeing commonly with the last subject, or in the Plural. If they be of various gender, the Plural of the masculine or feminine is employed, according as one or the other subject is considered more important.

The same rule holds good, when an attribute (adjective etc.) is referring to nouns of different gender.

نَرُ ۞ مَادِي سِرَجِمَا اَتَهَسِ

A male and female was created by him. Sindhi Read. Book, p. 15.

ماءُ ۞ بهائِرَ ۞ باهرَ بيتِها اَنهِنِ

Thy mother and thy brothers stand outside. Matth. 12, 47.

هِنَ ۞ تَهَنَدَه مِينِ پَانِي ۞ چِهِي تِهِنَدِي

In this pond there will be water and fish. Life of Abd-ul-Latīf, p. 27.

پَرَ لَاتِقَ لَشَكَرَ كهي نَ تَهو ۞ وِیرَ تِهِي ۞ وِيسَاهُ

But for an able army there is no delay (nor) pause. Nānga jō Quissō, v. 154.



هَنْدَهَ حَوِيلِيُونِ حُجِرًا ثُورَانَ جَانَ دِثَهَامِ

When I saw from afar the places, houses, cells.  
Aǰāib, v. 72.

وَجُزْنٍ وَيَسَ وَسَنَ جَا كَيْتَا سَرَ سَاوِلِ تَهَيَّا سَاوَا وَي

By the lightnings dresses of rain (i. e. clouds) have been made; reeds and herbs have become green; oh! Sh. Sār. IV, Epil.

اَكْهَيُونِ مِنْهُ مَهَارَ ثِي جَنِ رَكْهَيُونِ جَوْزِي

By whom eyes (and) face have been turned towards the buffalo-keeper. Sh. Suh. V, 9.

بُوكْهَيُونِ كُذِرْكَاهَ عَالَمَ جَا أَنْ آبَ تِي

The farms and ferries of the world (people) are upon that water. Nānga jō Qissō, v. 36.

3) When two or more subjects of different persons occur in a sentence, the first person precedes the second (or third), and the second the third, the verb being put in the Plural.

أَسِين ۞ فَرِيسِي كَهْنَا رَوَزَا تَهَا رَكْهُونِ

We and the Pharisees keep many fasts. Matth. 9, 14.

## Chapter XVIII.

### II. Subordination of sentences.

#### §. 99.

Two or more sentences may be so joined together, that one is not independent of the other, but is only making up for the deficiency of the other. A sentence thus depending on another, is called a subordinate

sentence, and the other, that is completed thereby, is called the main sentence.

A subordinate sentence may have another sentence coordinated either with or without conjunctive particles; or it may again subordinate another sentence.

A subordinate sentence may be linked to the main sentence either by subjunctive particles, or by relative pronouns and adverbs or by interrogative pronouns and adverbs.

### 1) Subordination of a sentence by subjunctive particles.

#### §. 100.

Particles, by which a sentence is subordinated to the main sentence are the concessive, the consecutive, the causal, the final and the conditional, cf. §. 59.

a) With the three first particles the Indicative is used, if the assertion be positive, and the Potential, if the assertion be more vague or uncertain; with final particles the Potential is always used.

تَوَرِّي كُسَنِ گَاتِ تَهْ بَهْ سَاگِي سَلَنِ كِي تَهْ كِي

Though they be killed by the knife, they do not at all divulge any thing. Sh. Kal. II, 8.

بَاتَارَ جُو مَنَهو اِيَتِرُو بَهُونِي تِي هَنِيَانِيَن تَهْ سَنَدَسِ

مِنْجُ مُنْجِيَتُو

It threw the head of dejection so much on the ground, that its brain was confused. Sindhī Reading Book p. 58.

اَللّٰهُ اَوْلاَ لَاهِيَن جَانِ سُنْجَانُونِ سَجُ

O God, take away the covers, that we may know the truth. Maj. 205.

b) In conditional sentences the subordinate sentence generally precedes the main sentence, but the conditional part of the sentence may also follow that, which is conditioned thereby.

The subordinate sentence is introduced by the particles *جي* *جيڪر*, if, and *جيڪڏهن* if (at any time), and the main sentence by the concessive particle *تہ*, *تان*, then, which is generally not translated.

1) If the condition and that, which is conditioned thereby, be indefinite, possible, doubtful or uncertain, the Potential is used in both members of the sentence; in the main sentence the Imperative may also be employed.

ويٽهي هتي مہ هوءَ جي هليين تہ هوٽ لھين

Be not seated here; if thou go, thou mayst obtain (thy) sweetheart. Sh. Ābirī VII, 6.

تہ تون مانيين مور جي پنڊ اهاڻي پارئين

Then thou mayst enjoy it at all, if thou perform this very advise. Sh. Ābirī VII, 14.

آن جي ڏٺها هون تہ الله ڪارن ڳالهه ڪريو

If they may have been seen by you, then, for God's sake, speak! Sh. Hus. X, 22.

2) If the condition be uncertain, possible or only expected, but if that, which is conditioned thereby, be represented as certain and positive, the Potential is used in the subordinate, and the Indicative (commonly the Future) in the main sentence.

آيل آيل ته جي ڄاڻ لا جي سارينم و سڀرين

O mother, o mother, I live, o God, if my dear friends remember me! Sh. Suh. VII, Epil. 2.

جيڪڏهن تون هيت آسان ڪهي مسجد جوڙي ڏئين ته اسين  
تو ڪهي ڏينهاڙي ڪعبه الله جي زيارت ڪارينداسين

If thou construct us here a mosque, then we shall let thee daily make the pilgrimage of the Kaaba of God. Life of Abd-ul-Latif, p. 4.

3) If the condition and that, which is conditioned thereby, be taken as certain and positive, the Indicative is used in both members of the sentence.

جي تون آسان ڪهي ڪڏهين تهو ته سرن جي وکر مين  
ونجن جي موڪل ڏي

If thou castest us out, allow us to go into the herd of swine. Matth. 8, 31.

جي تون ڳالهه ڪندين ته ڪوڙهيو تهيندين

If thou shalt divulge it, thou wilt become a leper. Life of Abd-ul-Latif, p. 44.

4) If the condition as well as that, which is conditioned thereby, is represented as such, that could have happened under certain circumstances, but which has not happened, because the condition was not fulfilled, the Imperfect, Aorist or Pluperfect is used in the subordinate, and the Aorist in the main sentence, or, under certain circumstances, the Pluperfect (cf. §. 87, 2).

جي ڌارون پيندو نه هو ته نه مري وڻو

If he had not kept on drinking liquor, he would not have died.

لکيئم تو ڏي خط پَر جي هوس پڪهڙو



آيسِ مَنَهَنَدِ كِتَابَ جِي هُونَدَ اُڏامي سَتَتُ  
تہ رازان رُئي رَتُ جِي هُجي قَلَمُ واقِفُ قَلْبَ جو

I have written a letter to thee; but if I were a bird  
I would likely have come before the letter, having  
flown quickly.

If the pen would be aware of the heart, it would  
weep blood out of affection. Sh. Barvō Sindhī,  
Āhōṭ. 6.

سي جِي هَوَتَ سَڏا تہ هُونَدَ نہ ويو نِڪري

If those (cries) had been heard by (my) sweetheart,  
he would likely not have gone off. Sh. Hus. III, 2.

جيڪر گهرواري ڄاتو هو چورُ ڦلاني پهر ايندو تہ هُونَدَ

ڇيٽيندو رَهَئو

If the master of the house had known, (that) the  
thief will come at a certain watch (of the night), he  
would likely have remained on his guard. Matth. 24, 43.

جي سي سدوم مين تهئا ها تہ هُونَدَ اُڄ توڙي هليو آيو هو

If those (works) had been done at Sodom, it would  
have likely remained until this day. Matth. 11, 23.

Instead of the Aorist or Pluperfect the Poten-  
tial (of the Present) may be used (but very rarely)  
in both members of a conditional sentence, followed by  
the particle هَا; but more commonly هَا is added to a  
past tense, for the sake of emphasis.

جي هو نہ هلي ها تہ سڄن کهي نہ لهي ها

If she had not gone, she would not have obtained  
(her) friend.

جي ڪڏهين هي ڳالهه آهان جي سمجھه ۾ اين آئي هجي  
ها تہ هوند بي ڏوهن تي ڏوه نہ لايو ها

If you had ever understood this word, you would not have condemned the guiltless. Matth. 12, 7.

5) If the condition must have been fulfilled in past future time (*Futurum exactum*), before that, which is conditioned thereby, shall happen, the Aorist is used in the subordinate, and the Future in the main sentence.

جيڪڏهن مخدوم صاحب شاهه صاحب ڪهان اچي وصال  
ڪيو تہ شاهه صاحب اچي مخدوم صاحب جي جنازي سان  
حاضر ٿيندو

If ever *Maydūm Sāhib* should have died before *Shāh Sāhib*, then *Shāh Sāhib* will come and be present with the bier of *Maydūm Sāhib*. Life of *Abd-ul-Latīf*, p. 37.

جي ڪنهن اچي سڃاڻس تہ ان کي آئون ڏيندس

If one shall have come and recognised her, I will give her to him. *Sindhī Read. B.* p. 59.

6) The conditional particle جي is often omitted in the subordinate sentence, and جيڪر on the other hand is used without a main sentence, it being passed over in silence, so that جيڪر assumes quite the sense of the interjectional particle مان would that!

پر ڇو تنهن جي گهاءَ مان تہ مان لھان

O my friend, (if) I die of thy wound, I (may) obtain honour. *Sh. Jam. Kal. I.* 6.

## جِيڪَرِ گُوڻَ هَلُون

If we would go to (our) village, (it would be well)  
= We should like to go to (our) village. Amulu  
Mān. p. 151.

2) Subordination of a sentence by the relative pronoun (also the indefinite pronouns جِيڪُو, جِيڪِي) and relative adverbs, corresponding generally to a correlative. (§. 74 sqq.)

### §. 101.

The subordinate sentence may either precede or follow the main sentence.

وَرُ لَوِي جِي لُون ڏاڏاڻن ڏنم جا

Come back, o louse of the blanket, which was given to me by the grandfather's family. Sh. Um. Mar. VII, 3.

جِيڪُو جُئا تهُو ڪهڻي اُن جِي گهر مَنجِه هُوندي نہ

تہي ٿڪي

Whoever is given to gambling, in his house property does not remain. Sindhī Read. Book, p. 52.

جِنِي جِنِي تَپي ڏينھُ تِنِي تِنِي تانِيان پَنده مِين

As the day gets hot, so I push on in the journey. Sh. Hus. II, 14.

جِت نہ پڪهي پيرُ تَتِ ٿمڪي ٻاهري

Where there is not a footprint of a bird, there glimmers a small fire. Sh. Khāh. II, 11.

جَانِ کِي کُنْدِهِي ڪَانَه تان تَانِي بَنْدِهِي تَرَهو

When there are some reeds of the shore, pull them out and bind together a raft. Sh. Hus. VIII, 3.

3) Subordination of a sentence by an interrogative pronoun or particle.

§. 102.

The dependant sentence is generally introduced by the particles تَه, جو, and ڪِه, that, which are not translated.

هَمِيرَن جو حِسَاب ڪوُه ڄاڻان ڪينئي تِهئو

How do I know, how the calculation of the Amīr has been made? Sh. Um. Mār. II.

مُون شادي جو جواب ڏي تَه ڪينئي ڪري ائين

Give me an answer about the marriage, how thou hast arranged it? Amulu Mān. p. 142.

پَنهن جي جيئي جو فِڪرُ نہ ڪريو جو چها ڪهاڻينداسين

چها پَننداسين نہ پَنهن جي سَريرَ جو ڪِه چها پَهريئنداسين

Take no thought of your life, (saying) what shall we eat, what shall we drink? nor of your body, what we shall put on? Matth. 6, 24.



## Chapter XIX.

## Abbreviation of subordinate sentences.

## §. 103.

A subordinate sentence may be abbreviated:

1) by using the present and past participle (cf. §. 80, 81), either adjectively, or in the Locative Singular, which is more common. The participle supplies the place of a relative or conjunctive subordinate sentence, into which it may be dissolved, when necessary, as:

رَوْنَدِي رَاتِ وَهَاءَ چِگَائِينْدِي يَتِيُون

Pass the night weeping, distilling glasses of liquor; i. e. whilst weeping, or as one who weeps etc. Sh. Jam. Kal. IV, 25.

وَتَهِي دَاڏهي ڏكھ ڪنهن ڪنڊهي پاس ڪري پيئي

Having been seized = after or when or as she was seized by a violent pain, she fell down near some bank. Story of the cat and mice, v. 29.

2) By using the past conjunctive participles.

هڙت پُنهنون تها نين ٻاروچي ٻولي ڪئو

They carry off (my) sweetheart Punhū, speaking Baluchī, i. e. whilst they speak Baluchī. Sh. Dēsī II, 13.

## C h a p t e r XX.

## On the indirect oration.

## §. 104.

When the words or thoughts of a person are given with the very same expressions, as used originally, the oration is called a direct one; but when they are only represented according to their general contents or purport, the oration is called an indirect one. In Sindhī the indirect oration is never made use of, but the words or thoughts of a person are always represented in the direct oration and generally introduced by the particle تہ.

بہائیائی تھی تہ کنہن پر گسائی نِکری وَجَان

He was thinking: 'in some way having sneaked off I will get away'; i. e. that he would sneak off etc. Life of Abd-ul-Latif, p. 20.

جَان ڈِسی تہ بہت وَتِ بیتھو آنہیان

When he sees: I am sitting near Bhiṭa. Ibid. p. 21.

چی بہائی تہ پرینِ مِزَان تہ سِکھُ چورَانِکی لَاتِ

If thou likest: I will meet (my) friend = to meet (thy) friend, then learn the mimicking sound of the thieves. Sh. Jam. Kal. II, 8.

## APPENDIX I.

## ON THE SINDHI CALENDAR.

The Muhammadans of Sindh reckon by lunar months after the common Muhammadan aera, called هِجْرَت, the flight of Muhammad from Mekka to Me-dīnah, the years of this aera are therefore called <sup>1)</sup>هَجْرِي. It dates, according to the best accounts from the 18<sup>th</sup> of July 622 p. Chr. Their months commence with the appearance of each new moon and consist of 30 and 29 days alternately, amounting to 354 days and about nine hours; in consequence thereof New-year's-day falls every year about eleven days earlier than in the previous year.

To keep pace with the seasons the Sindhīs interpose every third year an intercalary month (لُنْدُ lunḍu), repeating that month, in which the sun enters no new sign of the Zodiac.

In naming the lunar months the learned Muhammadans follow the nomenclature of the Arabs; but among the common people the names of those Arabian months only are known, which are noted by some special religious observance, the other months being called by the names of the Hindū months then being.

---

1) Another aera, which is also in use amongst the Muhammadans of Upper India, is called فَصْلِي, or revenue aera; it dates, according to Prinsep, from the year 592<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> p. Chr.

### Lunar months of the Arabians.

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 1)  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{مُحَرَّمٌ} \text{ muharramu} \\ \text{مَحَرَّمٌ} \text{ maharamu} \end{array} \right\} 30 \text{ days.}$                                |
| 2)  | صَفَرٌ safaru . . . . . 29 days.   |
| 3)  | رَبِيعُ الْأَوَّلِ rabī;ulavvalu . . 30 days.  |
| 4)  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{رَبِيعُ الثَّانِي} \text{ rabī;u-ṣṣānī} . . \\ \text{رَبِيعُ الْآخِرِ} \text{ rabī;u-lāḫiru} . . \end{array} \right\} 29 \text{ days.}$ |
| 5)  | جُمَادَى الْأَوَّلِ jumāda-lavvula 30 days.  |
| 6)  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جُمَادَى الثَّانِي} \text{ jumāda-ṣṣānī} \\ \text{جُمَادَى الْآخِرِ} \text{ jumāda-lāḫiru} \end{array} \right\} 29 \text{ days.}$       |
| 7)  | رَجَبٌ raḡabu . . . . . 30 days.   |
| 8)  | شَعْبَانُ ša;abānu. . . . . 29 days.   |
| 9)  | رَمَضَانُ ramazānu . . . . . 30 days.  |
| 10) | شَوَّالُ šavvālu. . . . . 29 days.   |
| 11) | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ} \text{ dī-lqa;adah} . . . \\ \text{ذِي قَعْدَةٍ} \text{ dī qa;adah} . . . \end{array} \right\} 30 \text{ days.}$       |
| 12) | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ذِي الْحِجَّةِ} \text{ dī-lhiḡḡah} . . . . \\ \text{ذِي حِجَّةٍ} \text{ dī hiḡḡah} . . . . \end{array} \right\} 29 \text{ days.}$       |

The Hindūs reckon by solar years, and luni-solar months. They follow either the Vikramāditya (وِكْرَمَاجِيتُ) aera, called sambatu (Sansk. संवत् year),



dating from the year 57 a. Chr., and commencing with the month of katī, or that of Shālivāhana, called śāku (Sansk. शाक), dating from the year 78 p. Chr., and commencing with the month of Čētru.

The Hindū year is divided into 12 equal portions, which nearly correspond to our solar months. Each month is divided again (by Hindūs as well as Muhammadans) into two parts (چَکْهَ or چَکْهَ lunar fortnight), the first from new to full moon (سُدي sudī), and the second from full to new moon (بَدِي badī). The dates of these two divisions (تَکْهَ lunar date), fifteen each, are reckoned separately.

#### Solar months of the Hindūs.

چَیْتَرُ čētru, from the middle of March to the middle of April.

وِیسَاکْهُ vēsākhu, from the middle of April to the middle of May.

جَیْتْهُ jēthu, from the middle of May to the middle of June.

آکْهَارُ ākhāru, from the middle of June to the middle of July.

سَاوَنُ sāvaṇu, } from the middle of July to the middle  
سَرَانُ srāṇu, } of August.

بَدْرُو badrō, from the middle of August to the middle of September.

اَسُو asū, from the middle of September to the middle of October.

کَتِي katī, from the middle of October to the middle of November.

نَاهَرِي nāharī,	}	from the middle of November to the middle of December.
نَهَرِي naharī,		
مَنْگِهَرُ manghiru,		

پَوھُ pōhu, from the middle of December to the middle of January.

مَآگھُ māghu, from the middle of January to the middle of February.

پَهَاغُ phāgu,	}	from the middle of February to the middle of March.
پَهَاغُونُ phaḡuṇu,		

The Hindūs commence the day at midnight, as we do, but the Muhammadans at the previous evening. In the mouth of a Muhammadan therefore the night of a certain day always signifies the night of the previous day, as: جُمِی جِي رَاتِ Friday night = Thursday night, according to our way of reckoning. There is some difference between the Hindū and Musalmān names of the days of the week, as subjoined.

### Days of the week.

Hindū.	Musalmān.			
آرتَرُ ārtaru <sup>1)</sup> . . .	آچَرُ āčaru, Sunday.			
سُومَرُ sūmaru . . .	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>سُومَرُ sūmaru,</td> <td rowspan="2">} Monday.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>سُومَارُ sūmāru,</td> </tr> </table>	سُومَرُ sūmaru,	} Monday.	سُومَارُ sūmāru,
سُومَرُ sūmaru,	} Monday.			
سُومَارُ sūmāru,				

1) Or: آدِتَوَارُ āḍitavāru, آیتَوَارُ āitavāru, آرتَوَارُ ārtavāru.

Hindū.

Musalmān.

مَنْگَلُ mangalu . . . اَنْگَارُو añārō, Tuesday.

بُدھَرُ budharu . . . اَرْبَا arbā, Wednesday.

وِسْپَتِ vispate . . . خَمِيسَ ẖamīsa, Thursday.

تَهَارُونِ thārū<sup>1)</sup> . . . }  
 شُکْرُ šukru . . . } جُمُو jumō, Friday.

چَهَنچَهَرُ čhančharu . . چَهَنچَهَرُ čhančharu, Saturday.

---

1) Or: تَهَانَوَرُ thāvaru.

## APPENDIX II.

## SURVEY OF THE DIFFERENT SINDHI-ARABIC ALPHABETS.

The Alphabet used in this Grammar (Hindūstānī).	The Government Alphabet.	The old Sindhī Alphabet.	Roman Characters.
ا	ا	ا	a
ب	ب	ب	b
پ	پ	پ	b̄
ت	ت	ت	bh
ٹ	ٹ	ٹ	t
ث	ث	ث	th
ج	ج	ج	t̄
چ	چ	چ	th̄
ح	ح	ح	ś
خ	خ	خ	p
گ	گ	گ	ph
ن	ن	ن	ǰ
ر	ر	ر	ǰ̄
ز	ز	ز	ǰh
س	س	س	ń (ny)
ش	ش	ش	č
ص	ص	ص	čh
ض	ض	ض	h̄
ط	ط	ط	χ
ظ	ظ	ظ	d
ف	ف	ف	dh
ق	ق	ق	ḍ
ک	ک	ک	ḍ̄



The Alphabet used in this Grammar (Hindūstānī).	The Government Alphabet.	The old Sindhī Alphabet.	Roman Characters.
ڏھ	ڏ	ڏ	ḍh
ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	ḍ
ر	ر	ر	r
ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	r̥
ز	ز	ز	z
س	س	س	s
ش	ش	ش	ś
ص	ص	ص	s̄
ض	ض	ض	z̄
ط	ط	ط	t̄
ظ	ظ	ظ	ḍ̄
ع	ع	ع	ʿ
غ	غ	غ	γ
ف	ف	ف	f
ق	ق	ق	q
ک	ک	ک	k
گھ	گھ	گھ	kh
گ	گ	گ	g
ڳ	ڳ	ڳ	ḡ
ڳھ	ڳھ	ڳھ	gh
نگ	نگ	نگ	(ng) ṇ
ل	ل	ل	l
م	م	م	m
ن	ن	ن	n
ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ṇ
و	و	و	v
ھ	ھ	ھ	h
ي	ي	ي	y



## MISPRINTS AND EMENDATIONS.

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 کھاندھ: کھاندھ. p. 68, l. 9 ālū: ātu.  
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 Sansk. सह read: Sansk. स, shortened from सह. p. 88,  
 l. 14 Bahūvrīhi: Bahuvrīhi. p. 88, l. 25 recognizable:  
 recognisable. p. 90, l. 21 After तकु add: fem. p. 92,  
 l. 4 सुजन्ध: सुगन्ध. p. 92, l. 25 after: Sansk. मज्जा  
 add: masc. (also in Sindhī). p. 94, l. 25 تَرَنُ: تَرَنُ.  
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 l. 10 corpe: corpse. p. 361, l. 7 دِئَوَس : دِئَوَس. p. 368,  
 l. 18 čhaḍiũ-se: čhaḍiũ-se. p. 372, l. 5 čhaḍiā-su:  
 čhaḍiā-sũ. p. 384, l. 2 ōcītōly: ōcītō. p. 384, l. 2 for  
 the second unexpected read: unexpectedly. p. 384, l. 5  
 ōḍirō: ōḍirō. p. 384, note 2, l. 2 مंहित : मंहित.  
 p. 389, l. 12 Loc.: Abl. p. 395, l. 20 كَهَرِين : كَهَرِين.

- p. 395, note, l. 1 ě o: ě of. p. 396, l. 19 Čhāt: Čhōt.  
 p. 402, l. 2 mē: mē̃. p. 405, l. 2 جَفَاثُون : جَفَاثُون.  
 p. 411 The last two quotations are misplaced there and  
 to be inserted on p. 417, after l. 16. p. 414, l. 15  
 جِلَهَن : جِلَهَن. p. 416, l. 6 the 'Miã': thee 'Miã'.  
 p. 418, l. 8 form: from. p. 420, l. 8 كَذِهِي : كَذِهِي.  
 p. 423, l. 6 also!: alas! p. 432, l. 13 after God, add:  
 or not?



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